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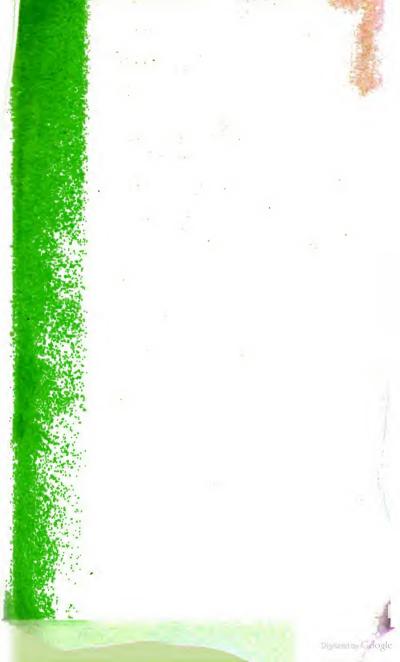


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CONTENTS

OF THE

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				PAGE
India, Russia, and Persia		•		1
Considerations on the Office of Master in the Na	vy			17
Hints for the Military Commission .				24
Letter from Earl St. Vincent on the Death of Ca	ptain Ha	rdinge,	R.N.	31
The Last Days of Dom Miguel in Portugal				32
Leaves from my Log-Book, Nos. V., VI.			38,	175
Table-Talk of an Old Campaigner-Assault of	Badajoz			50
Naval Fragments—The French Fisherman				57
Pirates and Piracy, from the earliest Ages, Nos.	II., III.		. 64,	438
Tablet to the Memory of Admiral Sir H. Hotha	m			79
Parliamentary Proceedings		133, 27	9, 418,	564
Naval Tactics				145
On Rail-Roads as a means of Military Defence				158
A Voyage by Steam from Bombay to Suez				163
A Trip through the Provinces of Portugal durin	g the la	te Strug	ggle,	
Nos. I., II			168,	343
An Excursion to Ithaca in 1830				190
The Devil's Rock				199
Scenes in Colombia, Nos. I., II.			203,	350
The Bahama Islands				215
Recollections of Caffraria—the Interview				226
Suggestions relative to the Oil-Fisheries				241
Despatches relative to the Affair at Coorg in the	East In	dies		268
Court-Martial on Lord John Hay .				278
Details of the Action of the 12th Dec. 1813, in fro	nt of Ba	yonne,	with	
a Sketch of the Ground				289
On Colonies and Colonization .				297
Traditions of the American War of Independence	e, Nos.	I., II.	309,	438
The Order-Book; or, Naval Sketches, Nos. I., I	I.		323,	
The Falkland Islands				337
The Original Despatch of Admiral Benbow, detail	ling the	unfortu	nate	
Events of August, 1702				365
Russian Reviews at Krasnoe Selo, in 1834			-	377
Destruction of the Houses of Deslinment				401

PAGE				
Returns of Naval Service, &c				
General Orders				
On the Moral Condition of Seamen				
Anecdotes of Dom Pedro, and the Brazilian Mock-Revolution of 1831 465				
Adventures of an Officer in the Brazilian Navy				
The Convention of Evora Monte				
Military Organization and Resources of Prussia				
The Turkish Navy				
The Germanic Confederacy, and the Military Force of Wurtemberg . 515				
MEMOIRS of SERVICES :- General Chowne, LieutGeneral Sir W.				
Aylett, Major-General Sir W. Douglas, Major-General Pilking-				
ton, 77; Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Admiral George				
Palmer, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, General Sir John				
Doyle, 232; Sir Henry Hotham, Sir B. H. Carew, 369; General				
Sir H. Warde, 521: Lieutenant-General Coghlan, 521; Lieu-				
tenant-General Sir H. de Henuber, 523; Admiral Fish, 523;				
Rear-Admiral Hon. G. L. Dundas, 524; Admiral Crawley, 525				
FOREIGN MISCELLANY				
REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES				
CORRESPONDENCE from the PRINCIPAL PORTS and STATIONS				
105, 250, 392, 539				
General Correspondence 109, 256, 393, 546				
Acad Maria Control of the Control of				
EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO, OF NAVAL and MILITARY REGISTER				
121, 265, 401, 553				
Stations of the British Army				
Royal Navy in Commission				
Promotions and Appointments				
Births, Marriages, and Deaths				
Meteorological Register 144, 288, 432, 576				
Notices to Readers and Correspondents 120, 264, 400, 552				



UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

INDIA, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

A Committee of the House of Commons has been lately appointed to investigate the expediency and the means of establishing a steam communication between England and her East Indian possessions; and those who feel any special interest in the welfare and security of those possessions may begin at length therefore, it is hoped, to anticipate that some serious attention to this topic—the welfare and security of India—will at last be given by the Legislature and the Government, Hitherto, indeed, all consideration of subjects connected with those affairs, however important, seems to have been waived altogether, beyond at least those merely periodical revisions of our system respecting India, which are forced, it may be said, upon unwilling audiences in the Houses of Parliament, when, at the end of every twenty years, it becomes necessary for Ministers to bring forward a renewal of the charter to the East India Company.

The belief that Russia is meditating and preparing designs and plans for the subjugation of our Indian possessions seems now to have gained so much strength, that we have lately seen none come forward to contradict it, even amongst those who showed the least measured feelings of critical acerbity against those publications which appeared occasionally, during some years back, with a view of directing public attention to this subject. And as the question of the best line for establishing a steam communication between this country and India must almost necessarily, it is presumed, involve considerations regarding the countries traversed by, and contiguous to, the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, particularly Persia, I am tempted by an anxious desire both for the welfare and improvement of India, and for the security of its connexion with England, to offer a few observations with reference to this matter, suggested to me partly by some of the interesting evidence understood to have been elicited before the Committee of the House, and by a consideration of observations on the same subject by the late Sir J. Malcolm, Sir J. Macdonald Kinneir, and others; and I trust the results of this Committee, though chiefly appointed to investigate the subject of a steam communication between this country and India, will lead the Government to dwell with serious attention upon the resources, lines of operation, &c. &c. which those two great rivers (the Euphrates and Tigrie), but more particularly the kingdom of Persia, may or must be obviously seen to afford, as well to enable Russia to attempt the U. S. JOURN. No. 70, SEPT. 1834.

2

object of her ambition respecting India, as to enable us to baffle and frustrate her hostile designs upon it.

It is understood that much valuable information has been communicated to the Committee in the House of Commons by an able and highly intelligent officer of artillery, who has made himself, in his travels in some of the countries between Russia and India, perhaps better acquainted with some of the points of essential importance as regards the means of attack and defence, between England and Russia, in those countries in which he has been, than most travellers who have yet visited them; and I trust it will not much longer be left to chance, or the progress which Russia makes in her hostile designs and eastern march, whether the power and resources of Persia shall become a part of the means which are to enable Russia to throw off the mask and try her strength in a direct and decided effort to possess herself of our Indian territories; or whether they may be made, by a timely interference on our part, such an efficient and effective barrier between India and Russia, as should make all such attempts on the part of the latter so hopeless as to oblige her to relinquish her designs on India altogether as a fixed object of her state policy. For if the Persian government and armies be regenerated and improved to the extent of placing that country on the footing of stability and power, which its natural resources, its extent, population, and position are capable of, I conceive that Russiaa treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, as far as regards Russia, being established between England and Persia—never can attack India, either directly through Persia, or by the flanking lines of Khiva and Cabul, or of the Tigris and Euphrates.

It is, I believe, admitted that, if we do not interfere in the affairs of Persia, she must soon fall into the power of Russia, and very considerably augment her means of attack on India. A question then arises, whether we can so interfere in the affairs of Persia, as to prevent her falling into the power of Russia, and as to place her on such a footing of independence and stability as may render her an effective and per-

manent barrier between India and the latter country.

But first, as to the subject of a steam communication between this country and India, which is the more immediate object, though I trust not the only one, of the Committee which has been granted in the House of Commons—it cannot be doubted that it is, in itself, a matter of considerable importance to bring the great advantages which the steam power has introduced into operation in facilitating and expediting our intercourse with that country. Every branch of commerce which subsists between the two countries must be considerably improved by it; the resources, the revenues, and the prosperity of the people of that country must derive considerable benefit from the more frequent and rapid intercourse, and the facilities it would afford to Englishmen in taking out capital and skill to that country. In fact, it brings India nearer to us, by which it must become a more valuable possession to this country, and at the same time render its protection and permanent security from foreign aggression a matter of more certainty and facility. I conceive, therefore, that in viewing this subject it should be considered in two points of view-that of commercial intercourse and improvement; and that which regards state policy on points which may seem

calculated to counteract the ambitious views of Russia before it becomes necessary to proceed to actual hostility; and amongst which I conceive a more general acquaintance with the countries interposing between India and Russia—a more frequent and habitual intercourse with their inhabitants on the part of British subjects than now exists—to be of considerable importance.

I have just seen a short pamphlet, under the head of "Observations on the advantages and possibility of successfully employing Steam Power in navigating Ships between this Country and the East Indies," the object of which seems to be to show the practicability and advantage of employing steam-vessels of a very large burden in the trade to India, and I presume all, even the most distant, countries in the eastern seas with which we hold a commercial intercourse, so far at least as intermediate points are available for depôts of coals. But now that the India Company has been deprived of all controul over the commerce of those countries, and it has been thrown open to the public, the point of applying the steam power to ships employed in that trade, must also,

I presume, be left to private enterprise and speculation.

A report has been made to the House by the Committee before referred to, which has appeared in the public papers; a vote, founded on this report, of 20,000l, appears to have been granted by the Commons, with a view of enabling Government to try what may be done in this And it is said that the line of the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates is that on which the experiment is to be tried, as the best adapted for a steam communication with India; boats navigating that river as far as Bir, with then a few miles of land carriage to Scanderoon; and probably this may be the most ancient and natural line of commercial intercourse and communication between India, Asia Minor, and Europe; and it is not improbable, whenever the countries through which this line passes assume a settled state of government, which will afford security to commerce and travellers, that the natural tendencies of commerce to fall into the most advantageous channels will bring much of the trade of India back to this, which was probably its ancient course.

But while the countries bordering on the Euphrates remain as they now are, inhabited by lawless bands of Arabs, subject to no settled state of government, it seems to me to be quite out of the question to think of being able to establish any regular communication either for the objects of commerce, or for the passage of travellers, by the line of that river, and particularly for those countries on the west of Europe, which have the more secure passage round the Cape of Good Hope open to them. A flotilla on this river must be constantly exposed to plunder from tribes of Arabs, who can attack it to-day and fly in security to the desert to-morrow; and these attacks would be repeated by different tribes throughout the greater part of the long course of this river. Therefore, until the Turkish Government, or at least those countries bordering on the Euphrates, undergo a greater degree of improvement than can be expected for many years, all idea of establishing a commercial or any regular intercourse between this country and India, by the line of the Euphrates, must be abandoned.

The third and only other line to be considered is that of the Red Sea

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and Egypt. A communication by a packet on this line has already been partially established, and its advantages and disadvantages as a commercial line must be too well known to require any investigation here. It has, I believe, been relinquished by the Indian Government on the score of expense, but is likely to be renewed by private subscriptions in India; but it is understood that the private subscriptions which can be raised there will not be sufficient to establish a regular and frequent communication without the aid of Government; and one of the objects of this paper is to endeavour to point out the advantage

of Government affording an ample aid to this point.

It seems pretty clear that this line is not at least very favourable to commercial objects, or it would not have been so soon relinquished; and that there are but two lines of commercial intercourse with India on which steam navigation may be employed—that of the Euphrates, and that round the Cape of Good Hope. The former appears to be quite impracticable under the existing circumstances of the countries through which it passes; and, if it were practicable, still it may be doubted whether it be not more for the interest of England to maintain the latter. If steam power were introduced in navigating ships of large burden by this line (round the Cape), so as to reduce the passage to about seventy days, as is calculated on by the writer of the pamphlet above alluded to, there seems little reason to think that it will ever be forsaken by the English merchant; and as little that it will not attain the highest posstble perfection (in shortening the time of passage) from the great enterprize, skill, and improvement now in progress and operation in everything connected with steam power and navigation, without the interference of Government.

It seems, therefore, that the only point on which the attention or assistance of Government is required is that of affording, for some few years, a liberal aid to the establishment of a frequent and regular communication with India by steam-vessels on the Red Sea. Such packets making four or five voyages out, and as many home, every year, at least, would bring all passengers to and from India by this line. Small detachments of recruits for regiments in India may also be sent by these packets, and invalid soldiers brought home; indeed, I see not why we might not soon expect to see whole regiments sent out by those vessels, at least in detail, by which they might sooner reach India than they can now do; and by this means confining the ships round the Cape of Good Hope to their trade. This would pay a great part of the expense, and would probably in a short time tend to open some trade between Egypt, the shores of the Red Sea, and India; the packets would also find profit in carrying pilgrims, at the season, to and from Mecca, &c. But a great advantage which would, I think, be derived from it would be, that the constant and habitual intercourse it would give rise to, through Egypt and the coast of Arabia, as well as the facilities and inducements it would afford to a more frequent communication with the neighbouring countries to the east and north-east of Arabia, would in a short time give us a very superior and more accurate degree of knowledge and information of the countries generally through which Russia must pass, or directly or indirectly come in contact with, to invade India, than we now have. All officers of the Indian army, King's and Company's, civil officers, merchants, and adventurers, going to or coming from India, would travel by this line. Many would stop for one voyage in Egypt; literary tourists, in much greater number than hitherto, would direct their course thither; and Cairo and Alexandria would shortly become a rendezvous for these various classes—some passing, some pursuing their investigations, and all making excursions from thence into all the classical and interesting countries of Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Persia, &c.; and thus would those places shortly assume, for some months in the year, the appearance, it may be anticipated, almost of a British colony. Every movement of Russia on the frontiers of those countries, and all her conduct and policy respecting them would, in a short time, become perfectly known to us. The views, interests, means, and resources of those countries would be discovered and developed, and the best and surest means of frustrating the policy of Russia ascertained by the facilities which would thus be afforded to the numerous individuals, public and private, whose interests or natural propensities for these researches would lead them to such investigations.

But then the steam intercourse here imagined must not be confined to one or two small packet-boats in each year. It should be carried on on a large, and consequently—till its results become, as is probable, productive, at least sufficiently productive to meet or lessen the expense—for some few years, an expensive scale; and it may be hoped that the Government, which at once granted twenty millions for the settlement of our West India islands, will not neglect the subject in question on the mere score of expense; and I have no doubt that, after a few years, this passage would become so established, and the intercourse (from the clauses respecting settlement in the last charter) with India so much increased, that all necessity for the pecuniary aid of Government would

cease.

The price, I believe, of a passage from Bombay to Suez by the late steam-packet was 800 rupees. Whether this sum was considered dear or moderate from Bombay I know not; but I do know, that, being only a small portion of the journey from Bengal and Madras to England, it

was too high for the generality of persons.

The object of Government, I conceive—and it would be for the public interest on the grounds above stated—is to make the passage-money so low, as to enable all those going to, or returning from India, to do so by this route. There must be some additional expense in getting from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon, to Bombay, or whatever other point may be fixed on as a rendezvous for passengers or troops coming from the different parts of India to commence the voyage up the Red Sea. From such rendezvous also would passengers and detachments of troops have to be carried to those different points on coming down the Red Sea from England. I believe, in the packet which was employed in the passage of the Red Sea, there was only one price for all passengers; how far this may or should be altered I do not pretend to judge; neither shall I pretend to judge of the point which should be fixed on as the rendezvous above alluded to. The island of Socotra has been mentioned, but I doubt if a point upon the shores of India should not rather be adopted: on the western coast for instance, Quilon or Cananore, which would also afford great advantage in the south-west monsoon.

While I have here given a decided preference to the line of the Red Sea, I am bound to allow that I have not any pretension to the local knowledge of those who advocate a preference for the line of the Euphrates. But under the existing circumstances of the countries through which that line passes, I maintain that there can be no security for passengers; and therefore, that regular, safe, and expeditious communications on that line are not now practicable. Should those countries, however, with Asia Minor, be brought under the government of the Pasha of Egypt, and a treaty entered into with him on the subject of the navigation of the Euphrates, I am ready to admit that the case may be very much altered. Yet I should be unwilling, without much investigation or experiment, to relinquish the line of the Red Sea, because, as I understand, it will admit, at all seasons nearly, a larger description of vessels than the Euphrates during the season of its shallows: detachments of troops can be carried, as well as passengers, more constantly and more expeditiously by this line than on the Euphrates; and in using this latter line, there must be a transhipment of goods and passengers at the mouth of the river, as the smaller boat which would be necessary for the river would not answer for the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

But to return to the subject of Persia:-I think it is much to be regretted that we should have withdrawn the aid we formerly afforded to that state, in giving her a number of officers to drill and discipline I have met some of the officers who were employed there, and understood the plan was working well, and only given up on the score of its expense. We have now, I believe, a small number of officers there from the Bengal army, but no officers of any rank, nor a sufficient number to organize and maintain in a state of efficiency a disciplined force of any respectable magnitude. But I believe it is now admitted to be necessary that we should take some steps again to establish the Persian army on a better footing than it now is, unless we are prepared to run the risk of that country falling into the control and management of Russia; and I am not aware that any objection exists to the adoption of such a measure, beyond the consideration of the expense it may cause. And this, I understand, it is proposed to meet by a reduction in the Indian army which may be equivalent to that expense *.

Now this I consider to be a most erroneous proposition, and one which could only emanate from those who are by no means extensively acquainted with the state and constitution of the Indian army in all the points and bearings in which it should be considered. It is not to be put out of the consideration of Government, that while it is discussing the means of securing our Indian possessions from external aggression, there may be, and are also, many dangers to be apprehended from internal causes.

The Indian army has, in my humble opinion, been reduced to the very lowest scale of numerical strength that safety and propriety will

^{*} This proposition only, I believe, goes to affect the natives who are to be reduced, while the officers who are to be kept up are to go to find men in Persia.

admit of. I am not aware that a single regiment has even been added to the Indian native army in consequence of calculations of foreign aggression or invasion; and I know that in some of our garrisons, particularly at the Presidencies, the duties of the sepoys are more harassing than perhaps in any other army in the world, while in garrison and in peace-so extremely harassing, that were there not other stations at which they have a turn of more comparative ease, they would-indeed must-become disgusted with the service, and quit it altogether, could they, under the British government, which is now nearly extended through the land, obtain any other means of subsistence.

Within about the last two years I commanded a native regiment at one of the Presidencies, and the plan of rollster was, as well as I can now recollect, to enable the regiment to furnish the guards, to have a portion of the guards remain on duty two days and nights, (furnishing the usual proportion of sentries, one to three men,) and another portion one day and night; then the men coming off the two-day tour getting one night in bed, then mounting a tour of one day and night, with one day off, and then again taking the tour of two days and nights*. I at that time reported that a Mint guard which remained on duty for one week, having one or two loaded sentries at night, consisted (as well as I can recollect) of ninety odd privates, and furnished night and day throughout the week thirty odd sentries. There were also guards of honour furnished to the members of Council, consisting of a haigue (corporal) and six. These guards were also weekly guards, and furnished night and day, throughout the week, two sentries. They were full dressed, the sentries were posted at the gates, and were expected to be alert on their posts, saluting persons of rank who visited there.

Now, will it be pretended that this is a state of things which will admit of reductions in an army in which it necessarily exists? And it is not to be overlooked in entering on this question, that while in England a reduction of the army is considered a popular measure throughout the country, no classes or portions of the people, exclusive of the military themselves, feeling interested in keeping up its numbers-in India, on the contrary, a considerable reduction of the army would produce in many towns and villages throughout the country a great sensation of dissatisfaction, disappointment, and distress †. We have nearly ruined the Indian manufacturers by admitting English goods into the country at a very trifling duty, while the raw materials and manufactures of that country are excluded from our markets by prohibitive duties. We have yet done nothing to supply the employment which those manufactures which we have ruined afforded to the population; and we have, in fact, left them nearly no employment but the army.

* There were two native regiments and one King's regiment in this garrison; one of the native regiments performed the sort of duties here described, alternately every second month, while the other regiment furnished weekly guards and daily ones.

This is obviously a misconception. Whatever may be the peculiar and local effects of military reductions in India-and it appears to us that the most serious result is that so recently illustrated in the desperate defence made by the troops of the Rajah of Coorg, who had taken into his pay numbers of discharged sepoys-it is equally certain that there is not a class in Great Britain which has not an interest in the maintenance of the Army as a source of honourable employment, exclusive of the national necessity for its existence and efficiency .- EDITOR.

By a reference to the proceedings of the Committee in the House of Commons on the late renewal of the charter to the East India Company. I think it will appear that that Committee was under the impression that the sepoys of India are, like the soldiers of England, drawn from the labouring classes. They put questions, on this assumption, respecting the scale of wages to labourers and pay to sepoys; and all, I believe, who were examined on that point, seemed to yield to that assumption. Now, I believe, the only class in India which corresponds with that of the labourer in England is that of the cooly; and I think it will be admitted by all who are acquainted with the native army of India, that coolies are scarcely ever enlisted into our regiments as sepovs. We never hear either of carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, boatmen, &c. entering the army as seroys. But there are numerous families throughout India of the more decent or better order of the lower classes, having small portions of hereditary landed property amongst them, who have for generations only employed their sons in the military or civil establishments of the state, and who now look to the army as the only source of providing a livelihood for their children-for their sons and daughters: for many, very many of the latter are considered well married and provided for if married to respectable and well-connected sepoys; and this must continue to be the case, and will probably rather increase than diminish, till the trade and manufactures of that country recover from the ruin we have brought upon them; and will consequently render any considerable reduction in the numerical strength of our army there a subject of distress and dissatisfaction, tending to alienate the affections of large masses of the people from the British Government. They will consider-and I have heard them express such sentimentsthat, having employed them to conquer the different native states and provinces, and having no longer any power to fear in India, we, in reducing the army, sacrifice their interests and welfare to motives of economy, and the pecuniary advantages of England *.

Now I hear it sometimes asserted, that even our prejudices in favour of church establishments should not be too rudely trampled on by the foot of reform; and surely it must be still more strongly maintained, that the interests and means of subsistence of large classes of the people of India have quite as much, and more right, to occupy the consideration, and influence the decisions of Government, as measures of cconomy connected with an establishment on which the support, almost the existence, of so many thousands of them depends, as is the case with

that of the Indian army.

I think these are arguments to show, that if it be necessary to incur any considerable expense for the purpose of improving the state of Persia, and rendering that power a substantive barrier against Russia, we should rather bear our share of the burden, than that the whole expense should fall on the natives of India; at least until it can be shown that they derive a benefit from our Government equivalent to it. Can it be just, that a native of India, whose manufactures

^{? •} I was once asked by a native officer if it was true, as he had been informed, that the governments of India were put up as it were to auction in England, and given to whoever would undertake, at whatever consequences to the natives, to make the greatest reductions in expenditure, that a greater surplus might be saved for England.

we have ruined,—whom we do not allow to touch the lump of salt* which nature forms on the skirts of his hereditary field,—should have his interests and means of subsistence still further made to suffer and diminished, to defray the expenses of forming an army in Persia to prevent his having a Russian master instead of an English one? And, indeed, it seems doubtful whether it may not be questioned if Lord William Bentinck's sweeping reductions in India, civil and military, be not carried to an extent, which may lead the people of that country rather to think it better for them to try the effect of the change of masters which Russia is supposed to be desirous of effecting, than contribute so largely and suffer so much privation in order to preserve the power of the one they now have.

However sound the policy of making every possible reduction in the expenses of a national government, it may, I think, be doubted whether it be equally good policy to carry economy to the same extent in reducing and cutting down establishments which give employment and food to large-masses of a population which is subjected to a foreign government; and the more particularly where such reduction will appear to be made more for the pecuniary interests of that foreign government, than for the welfare of the people over whom it rules.

Now, if the army of India be estimated at about 200,000 men, and it is found that nearly all these men have parts of their families living with the regiments, either wives and children or fathers and mothers. and brothers or cousins, -sometimes the families of the wives, as well as of themselves,-we may, I believe, fairly add ten persons to cach man, directly or indirectly connected with the army and attached as followers, which will give a mass of about two millions, whose support depends more or less upon the military establishments. This may by some be considered an exaggerated amount,-others may possibly think it too low an estimate; but none can, I think, deny that a large mass of the population exists in the manner here described. But whether the amount be an exaggeration or not, it is distinct and independent, as to numbers, of those numerous families in fowns and villages throughout the country, to which I have before alluded, as affected with feelings of dissatisfaction and distress on any large reduction of the army. I enter into these considerations, perhaps, too minutely; but I do so because they do not seem to have been at all alluded to in the voluminous evidence lately taken by the Military Committee in the House of Commons, to which I have before referred.

But, to return from this digression, I think it is an error to attempt to persuade Government into the measure of attempting to form an efficient army in Persia, and of making that state an effective barrier against Russia, under an idea that the expense will be trifling, or that it can be met by any corresponding savings in India.

I believe it is not unfrequently found, that where those who are enthusiasts respecting any great object of national interest to which they have particularly devoted their attention, bring forward plans to Government for the security of such interests, they endeavour to point out

^{*} By the salt monopoly in India the English Government makes two millions a year. The salt is, I believe, all made by a natural process.

(having succeeded in persuading themselves of the fact) that those plans may be effected at a trifling and temporary expense. And the more particularly, where the remote locality of such plans, together with the all-absorbing, ever-reviving subjects of more immediate home interests, which are ever more or less the subjects of the hopes or apprehensions of some party or administration, renders it likely to prevent a government from entering on any serious consideration of them, unless they appear to involve no considerable outlay of money, the object of which is not so obvious to the country generally, or to large or influential classes, as to make it rather appear to be called for by the country or such classes, than proposed by Ministers themselves. it is not unlikely that Ministers may thus be led into measures which, when they turn out to be more expensive than was expected, they (or perhaps their successors in office) hastily relinquish, after having wasted considerable sums, without any adequate result, -wasted, only because the result, however desirable, has not, and could not, without a greater or more continued expense, have been produced. And plans may thus be relinquished,—not that they really appear bad or inadequate to their objects, or that the objects are not of sufficient national importance to warrant the necessary expense of gaining them,-but merely because they prove more expensive than was expected, and that the object is of too remote a locality or distant importance to seriously occupy or implicate the responsibility of Ministers, much of whose time and anxiety is engaged in resisting the pressure, as well out of doors as in the Houses of Parliament, against all considerable items of expenditure.

Now, I do fear that any attempt to establish a regular and efficient army in Persia, and reform its general system of government,—without which no large, regular, and efficient army can long be maintained there,—under an idea that it can be effected at a trifling expense of one, two, or three years, or that the expense can be met by any corresponding savings in our military establishments of India, will only turn out to be a failure, such as I have here attempted to describe.

And while I feel inclined most strongly to advocate the measure of forming Persia,—by reforming its government and organizing its army,—into an effective barrier between India and Russia, I yet dispute the propriety of attempting to induce our Government to enter on that measure, by holding out that it can be effected at a trifling expense. On the contrary, I conceive that the expense must be large, and that it must be continued, to produce any useful and permanent effect, for, probably, fifteen or twenty years. And it is only upon this assumption (unless it can be proved to be unfounded) that I think Government should enter into the consideration of the propriety of adopting the proposition,—that of undertaking to reform the Persian government and army.

The chief points then to be considered are, probably, these :-

 Does Russia entertain hostile designs on our Indian possessions?
 Is the possession of India of such importance to England that her Government will enter into a war with Russia, at all risks, the moment the latter commences operations against it?

3. Is Persia capable of being formed by England into an effective barrier against Russia, in her operations against India?

Then, if those questions be answered in the affirmative, the subject, I conceive, resolves itself into this,—whether it will be more economical, politic, or wise, for us to enter at once on the measure of placing Persia on the proposed footing of an independent powerful state, at the greatest expense which may be calculated on as unavoidably necessary, or whether we should not rather avoid an expensive interference in the affairs of that country, and trust to the chances of war, whenever Russia declares herself, with the incalculable expense which a war of such extensive operations and magnitude as that must be must unavoidably and certainly give rise to.

As to the first of these points, it is scarcely necessary to enter much upon it now—it seems to be now generally admitted. Though, when Colonel De Lacy Evans's two works appeared on that subject, it was, I believe, maintained by some who pretended to a correct local knowledge of the countries Russia would have to pass in her march on India, that the idea of her intending to invade that country was a fallacy, as the march of an army through those countries was impracticable. But I believe the survey of Captain Burnes has put the practicability of the

measure beyond a doubt.

It is evident that Russia has a choice of three lines for the invasion of India,—two on the flanks of Persia, and one directly through that kingdom, which she must subjugate, organize, and establish posts and garrisons in, as she goes along: while the flanking lines are that of the Euphrates or Tigris, on the one side, and that of Khiva and Cabul on the other.

Now, as to the capability of Persia to be made an effective barrier against the efforts of Russia, it seems evident, without going into any discussion as to which of those three lines of operations she might adopt, in the prosecutions of her designs on India, that by whichever of them she may attempt to advance, the whole power of the Persian empire may be brought to bear upon her invading columns; and that the resources and population of that empire, if properly developed and employed, are such as to render it a power which, with the aid of Eng-

land, might crush all attempts of Russia upon India.

Russia may, it is clear, by adopting one of the flanking lines* of operation for the march of her columns on India, leave Persia untouched. But yet it seems clear that the interests of Persia must make her nearly, if not more anxious to obstruct Russia in her designs on India, than even England herself: for, if once Russia gains possession of India, by whatever line of operations, it will, I think, scarcely be denied that Persia must immediately become dependant upon her. And it appears to me that this must be so obvious to Persia, that nothing but the want of means and the apparent hopelessness of the attempt, can prevent her from proceeding to hostilities against Russia, whenever the latter moves towards India, by whatever route she may prefer.

Yet, however obvious we may suppose this to be to Persia, her government is in so unsettled a state, particularly as regards the succession to the crown,—and there are so many ready to divide the kingdom in a struggle for that succession the moment the reigning king dies,—

^{*} While I admit of two lines,—one on each flank of Persia,—I consider that of the rivers and the Persian Gulf as next to an impossibility, while England maintains her naval power.

that self-interest is likely, nay almost certain, to induce one of the aspirant princes to accept the aid of Russia in securing his claim to the throne, at all risks as to future consequences. And Russia, it is believed, is too ready to lend an army for that purpose. Persia then becomes, in fact, a part of the means with which Russia may prosecute her designs on India.

But, if England instead of lending an army to secure the succession of the Persian crown, should enable her to maintain an army of her own sufficient for that purpose, and to prevent the interference of Russia, no one, I believe, doubts but that the king and heir-apparent would prefer it to having any connexion with Russia. Persia, it seems admitted, cannot at present meet the expense necessary to officer and

maintain a well-disciplined army.

To form an efficient army in Persia, it will be necessary to send a rather numerous body of English officers to drill and discipline her armies. The cavalry of Persia is, perhaps, as good as any that Russia can bring against it; and it is probable, therefore, that it would only be necessary to drill and organize the artillery and infantry branches of the army. Engineer officers, however, might also be required; some naval officers, perhaps, also—for I conceive that a part of our plan should be to secure to Persia at least an independent share in the navigation of the Caspian Sea. Medical officers should also be introduced into the system. The allowances to those officers could not, I think, be less than those given to officers of the Indian army, of similar rank and respectability; indeed, it seems just to suppose they should be rather greater.

But the Indian army is known to be in want of officers, particularly regimental field-officers and captains, as well as general officers. When a commotion lately occurred in the ceded districts of Madras, it was found necessary to send officers from another garrison, I believe a hundred miles distant, to do duty with the regiment garrisoned where the commotion happened. The Indian army cannot, therefore, in its present state, spare officers for the Persian service; but if it be determined to employ them in part, it would, I think, be better to mix the officers employed by taking them from the King's and Company's army. Many King's officers, who have served long in India and acquired a knowledge of Mahometan and Asiatic characters, habits, and prejudices, might be employed in Persia with advantage. There must be also many half-pay officers of experience in the late war, who might be most usefully employed there: men of activity, energy, and enterprise, whose national prejudices or habits will not lead them to look with disgust or contempt, or want of confidence, on men and means and prejudices, which differ from those of their own country, and do not exactly accord with the forms and order and regularity of the little barrack-yard in which their military existence has been reared: men who can make the most of the means they find, and have the boldness to trust to such means to encounter the difficulties to which all such enterprises are more or less liable.

However, I maintain that the Indian native army cannot afford officers for this object. But if it be determined to employ them in part, they should, I think, be mixed, as I have said, with those from the King's army. For instance, when an officer of the latter is employed

in the higher commands, he should have his staff, or junior officers, from those of the Company's army, who have acquired a knowledge of the Persian language. And when those of the Company's army are similarly employed, their staff and junior officers may be from the King's army who served abroad. Young men from the two institutions of Sandhurst and Addiscombe may also be with advantage appointed to this establishment, particularly those who have shown a capacity for the acquirement of languages and surveying, &c.

The expense, then, of this must be considerable, and it must be kept up for some years. For if it be contemplated to establish Persia into an efficient substantive barrier against Russia, it will not merely be necessary to have an army organized and maintained there, sufficient to control all internal attempts at disturbing the succession to the throne, (which will probably be the chief motive, in the first instance, with the reigning government for wishing to keep up such a force,) but there must be a sufficient force to check any sudden movement of Russia.

But it will not, I think, be pretended that officering in this manner half a dozen or a dozen regiments, and drilling and disciplining in a partial degree some few thousand men, can have any effect in influencing the conduct of Russia. She will deride the effort; nay, it will be rather an advantage to Russia, for such half measures will only have the effect of turning the Persian government, like the Mahrattas of India, from its ancient mode of warfare, to that of a petty imitation of the modern system. She must soon, in the event of war with Russia, be brought to a battle, and she will, with such inefficient means, as certainly be beaten. No war upon the modern system can be carried on for any length of time, without a well-organized civil government and extensive financial resources; and these are points in which Persia is fully if not more defective than in her military establishments which we propose to reform.

A war, therefore, I conceive, cannot be maintained in Persia against the Russians, even for two or three campaigns, nor can Persia be calculated on as a permanently effective barrier against Russia, unless her whole civil government, her revenue, and financial system be ameliorated, and put upon a proper footing. Fortified posts would also have to be established, and garrisons and arsenals, foundries, &c., established, with a flotilla on the Caspian; and to bring such things into a quick and robust existence, much more expense will probably be required from England than is calculated on by those who recommend our officering a portion of the Persian army. And unless such plans are adopted for these objects, I think that that of remodelling the army of Persia will turn out a mere failure, and that any sum expended on it, unaccompanied by the other measures, will be but so much money wasted to no purpose, as has so frequently been done by the English government for the last fifty years. The financial embarrassments which must certainly arise from the deterioration of revenue unavoidably consequent during war on a corrupt system of government, must very soon cripple all the operations of the war, and destroy the efficiency of the army. And I conceive that no efficient improvement in the Persian army can be kept up on a sufficiently extensive scale to answer the object in view for any length of time; nor any long war (against such a power as Russia) carried on successfully, unless an improved and just system of the judicial, commercial, financial, and revenue establishments, or arrangements, is also introduced into that government.

This was found to be the case in India, and it was the necessity of such improvements that first led us to assume the civil government of Arcot during our wars with the French in that country. We disciplined and officered the native troops, but found that we could not carry on the war, under the embarrassments arising out of the imperfect and corrupt administration of the financial and revenue departments of the state by the native authorities. We then, as a temporary measure, till the war should be over, assumed the management of the country, appointing civil officers, called collectors, to conduct the revenue and judicial business of each district. Hyder and Tippoo did not allow war to terminate with our successes against the French. The new plan worked well, and was found to produce the desired improvement, and ended in our retaining the permanent government of the country.

The Persians are too well aware of our interests respecting India, and of our motives for wishing to interfere in the management of her government, to fear any similar result from us. She knows and fears the power, and probably the designs, of Russia, and might, by the employment of proper and experienced persons, be made sensible of the necessity of remodelling her civil institutions, as well as her military establishments, to enable her to escape that fate which seems impending over her in the gathering clouds of the north, and from which resistless torrents of destruction, she may be made to see, must shortly burst upon her, unless she can unite with the aid which England will afford her (unless her adherence to barbarous institutions must make such aid appear to be unavailing) all the power and resources which she is capable, under a reformed and regenerating government, of bringing forward to oppose to them.

The system of government in all departments is, I believe, fully as imperfect and corrupt in Persia as it was in the native governments in India; and though there may possibly be some enlightened Persians amongst the higher orders (for they are, I believe, a more liberal people than the Turks or Indians) capable of appreciating the benefits of a reformed system of government, the difficulty would be to find individuals of influence, authority, and education, of sufficient honesty and principle, to administer a new form of just government, in a country where corruption has been practised for ages, and where bribery, under the name of presents, to men in power is not considered a disgrace. I think it is quite impossible that any Asiatic power, excepting possibly the Pasha of Egypt, can so regenerate its whole government, as is here contemplated, and much less in sufficient time to meet the dangers apprehended from Russia.

It will not, I think, be denied, that it must be more difficult to alter the habits and institutions of a government and a country, than to change the discipline of its armies and system of tactics. And if it be admitted, that, to effect the latter, it is necessary to employ foreign officers, it must surely be allowed to be equally necessary to employ foreigners, who have been brought up in different habits from the natives, to effect the former object. It will therefore be necessary, in order to produce the desired object, to induce the Persian government to employ English civil officers to superintend and conduct the civil duties of each province

for some years, till the new system becomes established. And here will be another large item of expense, which England may possibly at first be obliged to bear a part of, in order to induce the Persian government to adopt the measure. For there seems to be a sort of apathy of fatalism or of climate amongst the Mahometan and southern Asiatic governments and people, which leads them rather to trust to chance, even under the crumbling systems which they know to be corrupt, than encounter the pecuniary difficulties at first incidental to new plans of improvement. And perhaps the only exceptions to this character of apathy which their history affords are to be found in the bursts of energy occasionally exhibited by such revolutionary reformers and conquerors as Mahomed, Gingis, and Timour, &c.; and such men as almost all countries have occasionally produced, but seemingly with this difference, that those have never established systems of government on principles of permanent stability. Their systems appear formed for aggressive warfare, and never altered after the conquest was achieved; and whatever permanence or stability they have maintained, after the energies of war subsided, and their resources became exhausted, is rather to be attributed to the corresponding state of exhaustion and decay in the neighbouring states, than to any inherent sound principle of their

But the consequences of the reforms of Peter the Great are now bringing those states into contact with a mighty power, and with a country governed upon better principles. And it seems inevitable, that Persia must soon fall under the dominion of Russia, unless England steps in in time to rouse her from that characteristic apathy, and supply the energy, the skill, the systems, and in a great degree the means requisite to place that state on the footing of a stable and independent power. The outline, at least, of a plan of government for this purpose should be laid down, and perhaps it would be best done by some able practical men of the Indian civil service, in conjunction with men versed in the abstract principles of legislation. Such men as the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone and Mr. Henry Russell might be induced to undertake it. it might be considered how far, in framing such plan, it would be advisable to give the government a tendency, though perhaps a remote one, to representative government, trial by jury, &c. The plan should be fully explained and discussed with the Persian authorities, and all the ultimate views and interests of both countries fully and freely explained, upon fixed points of agreement. The uniting of the Persian power and resources with the auxiliary aid of England when required, against Russia on the one hand, the extension of the Persian territories to fixed and ancient Eastern boundaries on the other, together with the improvement of her resources, the consolidation of her power, and security of her government as a barrier against Russia; and the advantage which must accrue to the people of Persia from having the succession to the crown secured upon established principles, and to the Royal family from having those principles secured by the will and interests of the people, and the institutions of a popular government, rather than allowing them so constantly to depend, according to their general custom, upon the issue of civil war, or the apparently approaching and more dangerous practice of a guarantee from a powerful neighbouring state, such as Russia, should be very fully developed and explained.

Many may think the idea of our entering on such a plan for the reformation of the Persian government, and regeneration of her power, wild and visionary and impracticable; but be it recollected, that individual energy and genius have often effected more difficult tasks, and produced as great changes in states, as is here proposed, to the most enlightened and most powerful empire in the world, provided that it affects her interests to effect the measure, and that she can afford the expenses necessary to accomplish it.

Should any such measure be effected, by which Persia may be placed on a footing of independence and power, such as her natural resources, population, and position, are capable of establishing, the battles for the possession of India may be fought in Persia or Cabul. The armies of Russia never can approach the Indus; and if India be considered a possession of such value and importance to England as to warrant the expenses necessary to accomplish that measure, we shall have nothing to fear for its security but from bad or erroneous internal government in

India itself.

We have now nearly completed the conquest of India; the excitements of war are nearly at an end; and the history of that country, as far as we have it, shows them to have been a restless people addicted to war and revolution. A new era is now arising amongst them. We have gained a more completely extended power than, it is nearly certain, ever before existed there; and it now remains to be seen how we can consolidate that power, and reconcile the numerous millions of her people, differing widely in languages, religions, and customs, as well from each other as from us, permanently to our government. And this I conceive to be an object quite sufficient to occupy and absorb all the attention and all the resources of our government there. The establishment of Persia into an effective barrier against the aggressions of Russia, should, in my humble opinion, be considered as a distinct subject, and left to the management of the Secretary for the Colonies. Any little dribbling plan of economising in India, to the detriment or reduction of our establishments there, for the purpose of forming a few regiments in Persia, must, in my humble opinion, be held in derision by Russia, and end in nothing but disappointment to Persia and injury to our Indian establishments and institutions.

If India is worth the expense necessary to organize the Persian government and armies on the plan proposed, let us enter upon it on a large and extensive scale of reasonable certainty of result; if not, let us not waste our resources and our money in trifling attempts and half measures, but trust to circumstances and the chances of a war with Russia, whenever she may force it upon us; and, above all, let us not, by an overstrained spirit of economy, injure the interests or alienate the affections of our Iudian subjects, by cutting down too soon and too closely those establishments which, for some years to come—till we can improve their commerce and manufactures—must be the only means of occupation and support to many thousands amongst them.

A COMPANY'S OFFICER.

London, July, 1834.

1834.]

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE OFFICE OF MASTER IN THE NAVY.

"Where's the Master?"-Tempest, Act I. Scene I.

ONE of the advantages, politically speaking, of a period of peace is, that it allows a breathing time to the state, during which its affairs can be looked into, and any growing diseases in the constitution counteracted or eradicated. And, as with the country at large, so with

a particular department, and so even with an individual.

Now, amongst the scrutinies which of late years every branch of the Navy has undergone, it is somewhat remarkable that the system of having, down to this day, an officer bearing the title of Master has not been more the subject of observation. We confess, however, that we have had our attention for some time drawn to the subject, and we have thought it right to lay the result of our opinions and inquiries before the public, from a feeling that the grade might and ought now to be done away with. Nevertheless, the question is an important one: the office has hitherto been linked with the whole framework of the British Navy, and therefore, before abolishing it, some caution would be requisite in order to prepare the minds of those officers who have been brought up under the old or rather actual system, for such a The subject is also curious and instructive, -inasmuch as it illustrates the history of the naval power in this country, and shows how entirely that power has been built up without a defined plan, although well answering its purposed ends. It may be well to give a very brief outline of its history, with a view to its application to this particular branch, and to show that it has been engrafted upon the Merchant Service, and that hence sprung up the anomaly of a Navy Board, with its various warrant or merchant officers, put in juxtaposition with an Admiralty and all its King's or fighting officers.

When in old times it was found necessary to have an armed force at sea, merchant-ships were hired and officers put on board, not to work the ship, but to fight her. The system was much as the Transport Service is conducted at present, where a merchant hires his vessel to Government for some specified purpose, during which time she takes, to a certain extent, the character of a man-of-war. When the contract is fulfilled, she returns to the owner for his particular purpose, just upon the same footing as any other of his private vessels. From the difficulty of preserving good discipline under such arrangements, and from the bad sailing of such vessels, it can be imagined that Government soon saw the advantages that would accrue to them by possessing ships of their own, upon whose general capabilities they could rely. Accordingly, in the time of Henry VII., but more systematically during the reign of his successor, ships were built expressly for Government pur-Henry VIII. had fourteen of a size varying from 1500 to 180 Still, however, for this fleet there was no efficient corps of officers; and it does not seem that Government ever thought of encouraging young gentlemen to go early to sea for the purpose of

settling to this profession for life. They contented themselves with introducing from the Merchant Service "Sailing Masters," (a name quite descriptive of their duties,) men of a particular class, who were to have the direction of all matters relative to the equipment, stowage, navigation, &c., of the men-of-war, whilst the Admirals, Captains, and other principal officers were distinguished individuals, remarkable either for their abilities in the cabinet or their courage in the field, but having no practical knowledge of seamanship, nor any acquaintance with the common principles of naval tactics. Thus, we successively find Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, and the Earl of Essex, commanding the fleet, although they had not been bred to the sea; and to the latter's want of seamanship, Sir William Monson attributes the escape of the galleons into Terceira, in 1597. This custom of sending landsmen to command fleets continued until the reign of James II.; for that monarch, Prince Rupert, and General Monk sometimes commanded flects and sometimes armies. There the practice seems to have terminated, as neither William III. nor the Duke of Marlborough ever took the command of any naval armament. Bad as this system was, it was as good as the times admitted of-the Government did what lay in their power, by issuing copious instructions and establishing different boards, to define the duties of the several kinds of officers, and so prevent the collision of jarring elements. It may readily be supposed that there would be wanting a board to regulate the military part of any expedition, whose business should be solely with the armament; and upon the other hand, one which should have for its members persons possessing a practical knowledge of the resources wanting for vessels intended for the transport of the troops. Very soon these two great boards might separate, or branch out into others: thus, to one might be added an ordnance department, and to the other a victualling establishment. Now, we see the beginning of such distinctions in the time of Henry VIII,, for he appointed commissioners to superintend the civil affairs of the navy, and also settled the rank and pay of Admirals and other inferior officers: thus commencing the distinction which necessity, and necessity alone, dictated. He created the offices of Vice-Admiral of England, of the Master of the Ordnance, of the Treasurer, Surveyor, and General-Comptroller of the Victualling Department, Clerk of the Ships, and Clerk of the These officers met at Tower Hill once a week, upon consultation, and to make a report of their proceedings to the Lord High Admiral. In the reign of Edward VI., the regulations which had been made by his father for the civil government of the Navy were revised, arranged, and turned into ordinances, which form the basis of all the subsequent instructions given to the Commissioners for the management of the civil affairs of the Navy *.

We digress an instant to observe, that in the records of those times an obscurity hangs over the precise intentions of Government as to the degree of power they meant should attach to the Navy Board; or, indeed, as to how it was originally constituted. All the accounts are vague and uncertain. Our readers will remember the well-meant,

^{*} See Supplement to Encyclopædia Britannica, art. Navy.

though unsuccessful attempts, on the part of Sir James Graham, Mr. Croker, and others in the House of Commons, to clear up the difficulty upon the several readings of the "Navy Civil Departments Bill." We rather suspect it was never intended that they should have any dominant authority (such as they afterwards took) of giving orders to and reprimanding captains and others, or of withstanding the moderate and wholesome reforms of the Admiralty. Perhaps this power crept upon them, rather than that they arrogated it; for, although the chief rule could be claimed and maintained by the Admiralty, yet from time immemorial the practical knowledge had been so much more possessed by the Navy Board, that their remonstrance, or even difference of opinion, had almost become law, until Sir James Graham, by an appeal to Parliament, broke through the bonds and set things upon a new footing. Certain it is, however, that in the time of James I. its influence, whether lawful or assumed, had spread itself pretty generally into all branches of the service. But to return to our subject.

In the early instructions issued for the regulation of the Navy, we are not surprised to find (pursuing the thoughts which our short sketch of the origin of the Navy gives rise to) a great mass of duties made to devolve upon the Master, because he would be the only person on board capable of understanding a great part of that which might have daily to be carried on. Nor did the great measure of abolishing the Navy Board (although intimately connected with the particular rank of Master, which was, in fact, the representative of that board, in a ship) cause any material alteration. Accordingly we find, even in the later regulations, when, from the education of the officers having become more congenial to their profession, it might be thought they would be more fairly partitioned out, that there still remains to him, although under the superintendence of the Captain, the stowage of the hold, both as to ballast and provisions, the coiling of the cables, the care of the stores, and the custody of the keys of the store-rooms. He is to navigate the ship, to make surveys and remarks, and to point out a proper berth to He has also to sign all the ship's books, and to attend to and make a report upon her sailing qualities. This is only an outline; but it is sufficient to show that he is supposed to be the principal person on board as to abilities as a seaman. No one can read these regulations without agreeing to this, and no officer can have to act under them without observing their contradictory nature. They are such, that the Captain may at all seasons of difficulty leave the entire responsibility of the ship with the Master, and yet, at every moment, inter-

In process of time the Government began to feel the bad effects of not having a body of officers regularly trained, and a course of education prescribed for the naval service. It seemed vain to expect any improvement either in navigation or in the general habits and feelings of officers without it; accordingly (although, long previous, young lads of good birth had been placed permanently in the profession) the Royal Naval College was founded; until which time, as there were few or no schoolmasters in the ships, education was at a low ebb. We do not think this College an advantageous mode of conveying instruction; and we may, perhaps, at some future time touch upon this matter, but

fere with him upon any triffing point.

it is not our intention to do so in this paper. There was now a school which professed to teach all that was needful in the science of navigation; the grade of masters, then, should have been done away with, whenever the first fruits of that education became apparent; the young gentlemen brought up there should have been made the germ of better days—" auspicium melioris ævi;" for it is evident that it was only the want of abilities on the part of those sent to command that ever led to the adoption of the present pernicious system. This was not done.

About the year 1820 complaints began to be made that there was a dearth of masters. These officers had as yet been chosen from the merchant-service; that is, principally so; for sometimes an old mate would, in despair of promotion—to use a cant nautical phrase—"bear up" for a master, a thing easily done. But the greater number of masters upon the list had been mates of merchantmen, who, from various causes, having left their vessels on foreign stations, had entered the King's service as second masters, to which rating the commander-in-chief had power to appoint them; when, after a short period of service in that capacity, and a not very strict examination at the Trinity Board, they arrived at the higher situation of master.

These observations would never have been written, were their entry, at this moment, after the same manner; for such persons brought into the man-of-war an experience distinct from those around them, which was often useful, not only in technical cases—such as might arise in examining ships' papers, getting seamen their wages, or in inquiries about trade—but also in their skilfulness as seamen, which was of another sort, and more experimental. Whilst, therefore, such a one would not be likely to interfere with the good officer, when not wanted, his practical aid was made available where the theoretical knowledge of the man-of-war's man would not carry him through. They were the connecting link between the King's and the merchant service.

This dearth presented another fitting opportunity to set aside the class altogether; instead of which the Board at which Lord Melville presided, finding the demand greater than the supply, determined to institute a grade of officers for that department, under the denomination of masters-assistant and volunteers of the second class, hoping thereby to produce an effective body. The order for this creation bears date July 1, 1824, and the preamble states that it is for the purpose of encouraging and improving the class of persons intended to rise to the

situation of master.

The next thing we hear of them is by a circular of the 12th of August, 1826, calling the attention of commanding officers to the necessity "of their being alone employed upon what they were intended for; namely, in keeping the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of stores; in mooring and unmooring; in boat anchor work and stowage of the hold; in making surveys of coasts, harbours, or rivers, and all other branches of the master's particular duty; in all which, as well as the keeping the rate of the chronometers, and the taking such nautical observations as they may be capable of, the masters are to instruct these young gentlemen."

Now what else is all this than nearly the entire duty of a naval

officer? and what an encouragement does it not offer for midshipmen to be idle, when they see under the seal of the Admiralty such a proclamation. No wonder at the masters-assistant having been mixed up and confounded with the mates and midshipmen, seeing that they are brought up in the same berth with them, and are in all respects under

the same discipline.

We think the formation of this class of officers one of the least wise of Lord Melville's measures. There was only one reason ever given for it at the Admiralty, which was that midshipmen were unwilling to enter into the details of the hold, &c. To this might have been replied,—Then they will never make good naval officers, and the sooner steps are taken to ensure their attention to these and other important duties, in the master's line, the better. As this new class of young gentlemen were principally employed about the hold, they were not inaptly termed "bungstarters;" and as, by their ratings, they were a degree lower than the mids, so they were mostly in their station of life and abilities: it was not therefore unnatural that they should be looked down upon by the midshipmen, and hence a continual petty quarrelling and jealousy was kept up.

Happily, however, soon after Sir James Graham came into office, by a circular dated January 15, 1831, the Admiralty directed that no more masters-assistant or volunteers of the second class should be entered in the complements of his Majesty's ships, except only such as had already served in those ratings; by this means stopping the admission of any more into the service, although those already in it were to continue. It is impossible to say what step will be taken whenever another dearth may be felt; but we hope, if any be, that it will be the original system of providing them from the merchant service, because we are strongly of opinion that the second plan has failed. At the actual moment second-masters are provided from the masters-assistant who had entered before

the date of Sir James Graham's circular.

But what we maintain is, that the very fact of there being masters in the Navy at all, is detrimental to its best interests, inasmuch as it leads the inferior branches, who, in time to come, are to be our captains and admirals, to neglect all that technical knowledge upon which their own future fame, and, it may be, the welfare of their country is to depend. What does a midshipman, whose abilities would ripen if they were exerted, care to sit upon the black forecastle hammock-cloth, under a broiling sun, getting his trousers covered with tar, in order to see the rigging set up, or the anchor stowed, when, in place of it, he may be enjoying himself practising a new tune upon the flute in the steerage; or, what will make him go puddling about in the hold, taking plans of the ballast or stowing away the water tanks, if, instead of such uninteresting labours, he may be studying a game at chess in his berth, or displaying his dexterity at the billiard-table. "What care I," says he, " to raise myself up from this comfortable locker to work the dayswork, when my friend the master's-assistant alongside of me has the responsibility! When I am a lieutenant I can copy; and if made commander, the master will do it as his duty; so that there will never be a necessity of navigating imposed upon me." Thus having, in a bungling and mechanical manner, learned enough navigation to enable him to pass

at the College, and having at the same time, under the tuition of the guardship midshipmen, got up the questions which he hears are likely to be asked him by the passing Captains, he blunders through both examinations, and then casts away these smatterings like an old tattered garment, which, having served his turn, is no more thought of.

Now, keeping in mind that seamanship and navigation are the two essentials of a naval officer, it is evident that if two boys of like ages go to sea together for the purpose of learning these two things, if they have fair chances given them, they will attain nearly about the same learning; and therefore there can be no reason why the situation of the one should be different from the other, but still less that the one who is expected to know the most should be kept in the lowest station. But if it be said, let the masters rise to a superior rank when deserving, this only shows that the station so open to them ought always to be graced by those acquirements which the master in entering brings to it, which is a strong argument for the extended education of midshipmen.

Allusion has before been made to the different kind of seamanship growing out of the two services-namely, from the man-of-war and the merchantman. But as the case stood under the second system, and, for aught we know, as it may stand again, might not something of this kind happen? Two lads go to sea together—one as a volunteer of the first class, the other of the second; they serve in the same ships until they pass; and they arrive, at the same period, one to the rank of lieutenant, and the other to that of second-master, and, what not seldom occurs, are appointed in those ranks to the same ship. They run on in a parallel course, seeing the same service, until the lieutenant is promoted to command a small vessel, and the second-master, at the same moment, is made her master. They have been friends-their characters have assimilated—a mutual satisfaction arises at the idea of their being again together. They join, and all goes well for a few days; at the end of which a violent gale comes on, and some casualty happens which brings them to their wits' end-such as the fall of a lower mast, the springing of the bowsprit, or the carrying away of the rudder—something, in short, which requires all the tact and energy of an experienced sailor, and which, in the course of service, they have never before seen. At this anxious moment what is to be done? They regard each other with mutual mistrust-they know that each has had a similar experience, for they have been brought up not only in the same school but in the same Their thoughts tend towards the lieutenants; but, alas! there is no hope from that quarter: they were midshipmen in the commander's watch when he was a lieutenant; and thus a much heavier disaster comes down upon them than would have arrived had the master, from a more varied experience acquired in some merchant-vessel, given the result of it to the captain.

This is not an overstrained picture, but one that might at any time be painted from the life. It is hoped, therefore, that the Admiralty will see the propriety of abandoning the grade of master altogether; the necessity for such rank no longer exists, the times for it have passed away; it militates against the good order of the service; for in these enlightened days it cannot be right that power should be placed in the hands of those who are not intended to rise to the top of their profession; such

power must be dangerous. No one so placed can possess the zeal which another will have who knows that, in the event of success, he will obtain a corresponding reward; or, of failure, be made liable for the consequences. Now that the Navy Board is abolished, which is the stock of which masters are a branch, we say cut it away also. The French have no such grade; they had something of the sort in the time of Louis XVI., but at the Revolution it was abolished. The responsibility of navigation, with them, belongs to the captain; consequently, before arriving at this rank, he makes himself familiar with those branches of the profession which in seasons of difficulty it will be needful for him to have at his fingers' ends. In the Dutch service the custom is for the captain, of his own authority, to appoint to each of the lieutenants certain points of duty to have under their more immediate eve, of which the navigation of the ship is one. The Americans have upon their Navy Register for 1833 thirty-one sailing-masters, of whom only two are at sea, and, strange to say, both in the same frigate-the Potomac; a sufficient proof that little is needed of them in general ser-The charge of navigating the ship in their service belongs, under the captain's direction, generally to the senior midshipman, sometimes to

the junior lieutenant.

Perhaps some who may cast their eyes over this paper will agree in its contents, and yet doubt how the Admiralty is to put the advice contained into execution. But let such consider that, by the act of the Board which stopped the admission into the Navy of any more volunteers of the second class, the object advocated (or, more properly speaking, the first part of it) is for the present attained. It only remains for them to let the list as it now stands die a natural death; and when, in the course of a few years, there are not sufficient masters remaining for one to be in every vessel, let those ships which are commanded by captains alone have them. They may thus be employed as long as they last; by which time a band of officers will have sprung up able to navigate and execute every other part of a naval officer's duty. Then orders might be issued, giving the superintendence of the stores and the other multifarious duties of the master to certain persons, whether lieutenants, mates, or midshipmen, and the service would be brought into something like a healthy state. We advocate this plan on account of its moderation and easiness of application. No prejudices are offended or rights trampled upon. We are quite aware of the talents of many Admirals and Captains, who, notwithstanding, would be at a loss without the Master at their elbows, and who, from their age and the attention required from them to other things, would object to go to sea without him. We have looked at their case by recommending that they should remain in all vessels commanded by Captains, until there are no more on the list, by which time the objectors will also be unfit for further service.

HINTS FOR THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

THE following observations, which are thrown more into detail, are tendered in further illustration of the comments passed in the last Number of this Journal on the question of Corporal Punishment.

A crisis is approaching which is to determine, though it is feared not to set at rest, the question of flogging as a military punishment. crisis is pregnant with interest to every well-wisher to his country. The discipline of the Army, the discipline of the Navy, perhaps the safety of the country, hinge on the result. It appears that a commission is to be appointed " to inquire into the criminal code, as applicable to military punishments, not merely in our own, but in all services, so as to bring in a body of information on which some efficient code may be drawn up in lieu of that on which at present the subordination of the

army depends."

This commission will, no doubt, ascertain, as we have already pointed out, the comparative discipline of the several armies in Europe, as well as the several military codes which are in use for the preservation of that discipline. It will inquire into the formation of those armies, and will consider, as far as may be practicable, the habits and propensities of individuals forming the several regiments; and the character, prevailing disposition, or peculiar bias of the people from which they are If it should be found that the spirit and daring, the fortitude and courage of the British Army were equal, during the late wars, to those of other armies; that the mutual attachment and regard of soldiers and officers were as great in the British as in other services; that the comforts of the soldier, so far as depended on the officer, were more attended to by English than by other officers; that discipline was carried to a greater extent in the English Army, (I mean that discipline, too, by which the soldier was preserved from injuring the peaceful inhabitants of the country through which he marched, and on whom he was quartered;) if it should appear that this discipline was preserved at a far less cost of life and actual suffering than that degree of discipline, though inferior to it, exhibited by other armies; that it was instituted and preserved amongst a set of men whose propensities and habits (not generated in the army, but acquired previous to enlistment) inclined them to inebriation to an extent greater than is known in other European countries; if these results should appear, it must surely cause all rational men, all but convicted demagogues, to pause before they lend their aid to effect an essential change in the military code of our country.

A certain set of politicians have ever most loudly declaimed against flogging; their opinions are indelibly recorded; -but they are in office; their opportunities of forming a sound judgment have increased; and, as a result to be anticipated, their sentiments have changed. feel the responsibility attending a measure which would risk, if not ruin, the British Army. They now know, if hitherto they doubted the fact, that declamation is not argument: that it is one thing to attract the applause of the wayward multitude by an appeal to their feelings, and by statements seemingly put forward by humanity; and another to legislate on a most refined and difficult question, the real merits of which can, as they now admit, be judged only by military men.

Sir John Hobhouse was most vehement in deprecating the corporal punishment of soldiers—when Secretary at War he admitted its necessity. Mr. Ellice, a ci-devant zealous advocate for the abolition of flogging, confesses that its diminution has been coincident with the increase of punishment and relaxation of discipline. This is a fact, not an opinion; would it not be wise analytically to trace the cause? It is an alarming truth that a government, entertaining the question of the abolition of corporal punishment, (one alleged object of which is to raise the morale of the private soldiers of the British army,) has not hesitated to reduce the pension and the pay of that army. Can it be expected that a higher class or more orderly set of men will be induced to enlist, when the pension of a soldier is decreased more than one-half. and his pay, on foreign service, one-third? Of what description of men is the British army, for the most part, composed? Does it not contain in its ranks a great part of the restless, the impatient, and, it may be said, the daring portion of the lower classes of the community? Would nct a wise legislator desire that this very class of persons should, as much as possible, be withdrawn from the private circles of society, and restrained by the influence of a severer code than the ordinary laws afford, their estimable qualities nourished and kept alive, to be applied, when occasion may require, in defence of that country, of those laws, and of that constitution which they are disciplined to respect? This supposition, if admitted, will tend to show that enlistment is a very desirable mode of recruiting an army; and it will also go far to prove, that an army so recruited can only be preserved in discipline by a prompt and energetic code. Seneca has long ago said, that the first and greatest punishment is the innate conviction of having offended, " prima et maxima peccantium est pœna, peccasse*." The demagogues of the present day had better act on this aphorism, and regulate the punishments of the British army by it. It is no doubt true as affecting sensitive and conscientious minds when highly cultivated and well ordered; yet it will be found, that the reasoning of the author we have quoted, which he applies to walled towns, is still more applicable to soldiers: " licentia militum aliquando disciplina metuque, nunquam sponte considet.+" And this brings us to a very important consideration. What is the object of military punishment? We know that Carmagnani t and some recent writers on legislation, whom it is the fashion to admire, have discarded "public example" as an object of punishment, seeking by it only the correction or reclaiming of the delinquent. It will be admitted that the object of the milder military punishments is to reclaim the offender; but the graver punishments, and especially flogging, are administered, not so much to punish vice or to revenge an offence committed by an individual, as to preclude the repetition of the like crime in others, by an exhibition of the consequences resulting from it. A very wise man has said, that "justice does not inflict punishment for the evils that are done and cannot be retrieved, but to prevent the same from being done for the time to come §." Can it be hoped that the prevention of crime in others may be effected by the imprisonment of a

Sencca, Epist. 98.
 Teoria delle Leggi della Sicurezza Sociale,
 Vol. iii. p. 97.
 Plato de Legibus.

convicted soldier? We know that, to some men, solitary imprisonment is a more severe punishment than flogging; but this is no just argument for its adoption. Does it afford an example equally efficacious? We assert, without fear of being proved in error, that it does not. have often been present, and often has it been our duty to read to troops assembled, the proceedings of courts-martial, and to superintend the infliction of the sentence; our feelings have been as frequently harrowed up by the degradation and sufferings of soldiers submitted to corporal punishment (do the demagogues believe that none but themselves can feel?)—we have often seen both officers and soldiers so affected by the sight, as to be obliged to quit the ranks; we have never witnessed the flogging of a soldier without very acute and distressing mental suffering; but we are convinced-painfully convinced-after much experience and much consideration, that it would be the ruin of the British army to annihilate the power to inflict it. We think much harm and much suffering, and much relaxation of discipline, have already been occasioned by the order which exists to lessen it, and by the designing outery of some, and the ill-judged attempts of others, to abolish it. We know too, that, when the authority, not only of the commanding officer, but of the captains of companies, was proportionate to the necessity of checking irregularity, regiments have been preserved in admirable discipline for months, and even years, without gaol imprisonment or corporal punishment; this could not have been the case if the possibility of resorting to it had not existed.

We are no advocates for the application of corporal punishment; we have ever been averse from it; but we still think it ought to be left to the discretion of courts-martial, controlled by the superintending care of the Commander-in-Chief. Imprisonment may be " a medicine of the soul, reforming and healing the sufferer, while it operates as a painful remedy;" but as a substitute for flogging-regarded as a measure of admonition, of example—it is absolutely futile. When the sentence of a court-martial is read in the presence of an assembled regiment, the soldier condemned to imprisonment is ordered to fall in with an escort, and is generally marched forthwith to the place of confinement; the parade is dismissed, and with it all thought of the convicted comrade, except perhaps that one, more calculating than the rest, swears that it is "a d—d shame that well-behaved soldiers should have to do the duty of those lurkers." The well-behaved soldiers, however, continue to do this duty; and at the end of six weeks, or, as it may be, a couple of months, the soldier returns to his barrack-room, and some such dialogue as the following takes place:-

"Well, Bill, so you're returned: how goes it with you?"

" Never better."

"So you've had a turn of the county jail, eh?—what sort of place is it?"

"Why, it's a rum sort of place enough; but I had a d—d sight rather be on gaol duty than mounting guard, with a night in bed, and bothered all day long by that d—d serjeant."

A laugh from the bystanders, tickled perhaps at the allusion to the night in bed, or probably an invitation to take a pot at the canteen, puts an end to this highly exemplary discussion. From which it is not to be inferred that solitary imprisonment is in itself a slight punishment,

or that the soldier is indifferent to it; but that, on joining his comrades, he is induced by bravado to make light of it, and that, so far as ex-

ample may be looked for, it is worse than useless.

If the British Parliament be desirous to raise the morale of the army, and to reduce flogging to the least possible amount, or, as long as peace lasts, to obviate its application, let them not legislate on the subject; let the recent order limiting its application be annulled; but let his Majesty be addressed to the effect, that the expense which may arise from an increased facility in discharging soldiers of " bad character," according to a late suggestion in Parliament, will be readily met. Let the recent regulations, curtailing the pay and pensions of soldiers, be annulled. Let the unruly spirits in the army be cast loose upon society, if society so wills it, to be restrained by the arm of the magistrate or the criminal Let a law be made by which courts-martial, regimental and general, may entertain a charge for habitual misconduct, to be evinced by three previous convictions by courts-martial, or by such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the court; let such courts have the power of recommending a discharge with ignominy, as at present-(this imposing ceremony should be resorted to but seldom, and in extreme cases, or its very salutary effect will be destroyed); let the officers confirming the sentence have the power of carrying this discharge into effect; and, further, let such courts have the power of awarding that offenders so discharged be ineligible to pension, and that they be marked on the left side, as close to the arm-pit as may be, with a cross or star, such cross or star not to be less than half an inch long, and marked upon the skin with ink or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated. Such marking is attended with little or no pain; soldiers often so paint each other for amusement, sailors do so constantly; but it will effectually prevent the readmission to the service of an individual who has disgraced it, and who has been proved unworthy to serve as a soldier. The mark, being under the arm, and particularly the left arm, will never be observed in private life, so that no brand will operate to create prejudice against the man in any efforts to acquire a livelihood or to establish a favourable reputation.

At present, unless a soldier has been submitted to the lash, there is no means by which to ensure his not again enlisting into the service. The writer once witnessed the degradation of a drummer, who had been tried and found guilty by a court-martial at Gibraltar of an unnatural crime, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. At the expiration of the year he was sent to England, and drummed out of his corps. The sensation created by it amongst the soldiers was extreme; the disgust was as great as can be imagined; but the drummer being, as to person, a fine young man, enlisted on the following day with a party to which he was unknown; and, for aught the writer knows, is now incurring punishment in a highly-distinguished regiment of horse, or disgracing it by his horrid propensities. Is it possible to adduce or to require any stronger case, exemplifying the necessity of introducing some mark by which, on the inspection of the surgeon, a soldier discharged for bad conduct may be ascertained, than that of the private of the 50th regiment, recently executed at Chatham for the murder of a serjeant? appears that he had been previously drummed out of the marines.

It has been said, respecting the late punishment of a soldier of the

Fusilier Guards, that he met his punishment "merely for getting drunk and attempting to strike a serjeant." A member of the House of Commons observed, that it was cruel to place a man addicted to inebriety in such temptation as on sentry over a canteen, and then to punish him for getting drunk. It would, therefore, appear that drunkenness on sentry, accompanied by an act which alone would, in the French service, incur the penalty of five years in irons, * (without any discretionary power in the court-martial to alleviate it,) is, in the British service, a venial fault; and that it is the duty of an officer commanding a guard not to post his sentries according to the ordinary mode of telling off,—which has hitherto been considered to ensure fairness to all,—but to ascertain the character of each individual, and post him accordingly.

Upon the authority of an honourable member of Parliament, a soldier given to drink ought not to be posted over a canteen. By parity of reasoning, one given to stealing must not be placed over stores; another, fond of smoking, must not be posted on a magazine; a soldier addicted to women must not be planted near the haunts of those sirens, lest he should be allured off his post. Where and when will such folly

stop?

An editor of one of those contemptible Sunday papers asserts that even-handed justice is not dealt out by courts-martial when a civil is combined with a military offence; in such cases, and in such only, he asserts, military tribunals are too lenient. But it might have occurred to this sapient genius that in England the ordinary laws are so averse to any concurrent jurisdiction, that military courts are not available for the trial of offences purely civil; and, therefore, when a soldier is amenable to a civil jurisdiction, it would be injustice to punish in him, by a military tribunal, any act, further than as it may affect military

discipline.

A member of Parliament, who has military rank appended to his name, is said to have observed, "that a commanding officer has not the power, under any circumstances, in the presence of a surgeon, to remit any portion of the sentence passed by a court-martial." This gallant officer must know, if he has ever served, however short his service, that every officer approving the sentence of a court-martial has the actual power to remit the whole or any part of the sentence, although, under certain circumstances, he may be morally incapacitated from doing so; and, if he be a soldier, he must admit that the case in question is of that description. "The exercise of lenity should always be an act of free deliberation;" but "the giant strides of crime must be impeded by the strongest measures."

Some members of the House of Commons are ever and anon adverting to the punishments in the French Armies in support of their theory for the abolition of flogging; but if these honourable gentlemen really desire to serve the soldiers of the British Army, let them draw a comparison between the pensions granted in the two services.

In the English Army a soldier "cannot demand his discharge, as a

^{*} Tout militaire convaincu d'avoir insulté ou menacé son supérieur, de propos ou de gestes, sera puni de cinq ans de fers; s'il s'est permis des voies de fait à l'égard du supérieur, il sera puni de mort."—Code des Délits et des Peines, titre 8, art. 15.

matter of right, either with or without a pension," after any period of service. He may, as an indulgence, after twenty-five years' service in the infantry or twenty-eight in the cavalry, be discharged with a pension "not in any case to exceed, for a private, sixpence a day *." English soldiers formerly were allowed to reckon, for the purpose of claiming increase of pension, three years for every two of service in the East or West Indies; but this reasonable boon is reformed, and a British soldier is not now allowed additional time for any description of service, whether tropical or actual.

In the French service a soldier may claim, has a right to, his discharge with a pension, after thirty years' service; the lowest rate of pension being 200 francs, or $5\frac{1}{2}d$, a day, increased according to the

value of his service.

For one year the French soldier reckons two: one, with an army on the war establishment; two, when occupying a foreign territory, either in time of peace or war; three, when embarked in time of war; four, when out of Europe in time of peace.

FOR ONE YEAR he reckons THREE: one, when out of Europe in time

of war; two, when a prisoner of war t.

FOR ONE YEAR he reckons two AND A HALF: one, when quartered on the coast of France during a maritime war; two, when embarked for duty on board ship in time of peace.

Every fraction of a year, on any service, is allowed to reckon as a

complete year ‡.

If it be admitted that a soldier of the British infantry of the Line is two-thirds of his time on foreign service,-which can scarcely be questioned, as the chances are that he will be much more,—he would be entitled, on completing his twenty-five years, according to the French regulations for additional service, to reckon forty-one years in time of peace, or fifty-seven years | in time of war; which would give a French soldier 255 or 335 francs a year, or a daily pay of sevenpence or ninepence. For similar service the English soldier's pension is sixpence. But when it is considered that the average wages of the lowest class of English labourers is twelve shillings a week, and of a French labourer six francs or five shillings-which, without further comparison, may afford a fair criterion of the value of the necessaries of life in each country, (it would be folly to talk abstractedly of the amount of pensions without taking into account the rate at which the necessaries of life may be procured,)-it will be admitted that the French soldier's pension, if calculated for service during peace only, is nearly three times greater than the English soldier's pension; or it is better in the ratio of 42 to 15.

The pension of soldiers maimed and disabled, in each service, is similarly, if not more disproportionate. But enough has been said to establish the point, that the English soldier's pension is far less than the

Warrant, 7th February, 1833.

[†] An English soldier can claim no time when a prisoner of war: he is at the mercy of the Secretary at War. By an alteration in the Mutiny Act of 1832, he was absolutely cut off from reckoning such time at all. But the following year this reformation was reformed.

Tarif des Pensions pour l'Armée de Terre.

French, and is therefore proportionally less efficient as an inducement to respectable persons to enter the service. We defy the conjoint abolitionists of the House of Commons, aided by their friends and abettors of the Radical press, to disprove the truth of our assertions. Will the demagogues, then, venture to twaddle about the French armies and French military punishments until they have endeavoured to place the English soldier, as to pension, on a footing with the French?

On the elemency of the English military code, as contrasted with the French, we have on former occasions offered our opinion; we may, therefore, be excused from entering further on the question until the facts we have there brought forward are disproved, or the deductions built on them shown to be erroneous. As a practical illustration of our remarks, we require no further example than that afforded by the punishment of the soldier of the Fusilier Guards for getting drunk on sentry and attempting to strike a serjeant: he receives three hundred lashes, which will, with the low treatment in hospital, probably keep him from his duty three weeks. In the French service, we have seen that, for attempting to strike a serjeant, he would inevitably be placed in irons for five years *.

In conclusion, we may observe that in France decorations for merit and distinguished conduct, a great incentive to discipline, abound; whereas in England they are unknown, except that one medal is given annually in each regiment to a soldier on his discharge, with a small pecuniary gratuity †. By a marked deviation from the original design of military decorations, an English soldier cannot obtain one till the day he ceases to be a soldier. In the English service decorations, therefore, are only an incentive to good conduct as leading to a discharge. In France the military profession is looked up to by all others. A French private soldier feels that he has a certain rank in society. In England the military profession is declaimed against,—its

^{*} M. Victor Foucher, "Substitut Procureur du Roi à Alencon," and "Avocat près les Tribunaux Militaires," published, in 1825, a pamphlet on the military codes of France and England. He speaks of the custom of flogging in the British army in terms which might gratify Mr. Tennyson, or Major Fancourt himself; he treats it as a punishment " qui devrait être même repoussée de toute législation pénale chez toute nation tant soit peu civilisée." He refers also to the punishments in the French service ; he considers the boulet, travaux publics, &c. as cruel: " lois cruelles sous les joug desquelles CHAQUE FAMILLE compte UN ou PLUSIEURS de ses membres." He then inquires, " De quel côté est le meilleur système?" and replies, " Je dois ici exprimer franchement mon opinion; celui de l'Angleterre me paraît être plus conforme à l'equité, plus en harmonie avec les mœurs Européennes." This opinion of the French advocate may certainly be received as devoid of all prejudice in favour of the English code, and must, with all who desire to entertain the question dispassionately, and yet will not take the trouble to make themselves masters of it—be influential. If Major Fancourt, or Sir Samuel Whalley, or Mr. Hume, or any of those honourable gentlemen who represent the vulgus infidum, will take the trouble to compare the military codes of France and England, notwithstanding any prejudice with which they may encounter the task, they must be convinced of the superior lenity of the English code, supposing it even improved, as suggested by a gallant member, by occasional capital punishment. A similar inquiry as to the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian systems would lead to a similar conclusion. It has been asserted, that the Prussian soldiers are not liable to corporal punishment, but this is quite delusive. When imprisoned in fortresses, they are exposed to a very severe description of flogging.

officers are insulted by every demagogue or aspirant to popular favour, who is sufficiently elated by office, or degraded by his own demerits, to be sheltered from their indignation. Every wretched scribbler for his precarious maintenance presumes to impugn the motives of officers of the highest rank, and to give his opinion on the most refined questions of military discipline. Hitherto the good sense and good feeling of the English soldier, but more particularly the thorough conviction that his officer is his friend, has, in a great degree, neutralized the effect which the inflammatory press is calculated to effect. Be it observed, too,-we make the remark with pleasure,-that the force at home principally consists of depôts, and therefore of young soldiers. If the shafts of this envenomed press thus fall almost harmless in consequence of the good feeling of recruits, much more must the old soldiers of the British Army be impervious to the attempts which are daily made to mislead them by hypocritical, mawkish trash about corporal punishment.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM EARL ST. VINCENT ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE CAPT, HARDINGE, R. N.

" Tears not unworthy of a Hero."

The late Earl of St. Vincent was allowed, by all persons who had an opportuninity of seeing and judging of his epistolary productions, to be capable of not only writing with much force and elegance, but of throwing more matter into a few words than any other of his cotemporaries. The following letter was written to a near relative of Captain (brother to Sir Henry) Hardinge, on hearing of the death of that gallant officer in an action where the disparity of force was greatly in favour of the enemy.

"MY DEAR SIR,-I participate sincerely in your grief for the loss of your gallant young friend and mine, who has left us in the midst of his

glorious career.

"I consider the enterprise and conflict in which he fell, taking in all the circumstances of it, as the most eminently distinguished that our naval annals can boast; and I read a short account of our departed hero in yesterday's Courier with a melancholy sense of pleasure. It can truly be said of him that he died as he lived, an ornament to his country, and an honour to those who bear his name. I cannot abstain from a tear over him—a weakness, for such it is, which I am not ashamed of confessing to you, whose feelings resemble those of

"Your affectionate St. VINCENT."

Rochetts, 3d Sept. 1808.

THE LAST DAYS OF DOM MIGUEL IN PORTUGAL.

IN CONCLUSION OF "THE EVACUATION OF SANTAREM."

AWARE of the rapid advance of the opposing forces, the army lost no time in making all requisite preparation for the supposed impending But the news of an event put a stop to further hostilities. A convention between England and France had been executed for the forcible removal from the Peninsula of the monarchs of Spain and Portugal, which would, of course, render further contest but useless bloodshed, as even victory to the King's forces could avail nothing when opposed to the decree of the combined powers. Under these circumstances. Dom Miguel summoned his council for the last time, and announced his determination of yielding to the difficulties which surrounded him, and of quitting the shores of Portugal. Although this had been foreseen and admitted as unavoidable, yet the effect of the communication shocked its hearers; and I can with truth assert, that there prevailed not at that moment in the bosom of a hearer present other sentiments than grief and pity for their fallen monarch, and a willingness, even at that hour, to defend, were their offers accepted, his person and his crown to the last extremity, and render the final The opinions in council were far struggle a "war to the knife." from unanimous: the greater part wished to continue the contesturging the impossibility of the Northern Cabinets permitting the expulsion of Dom Miguel by foreign force, and that any such attempt would prove the signal for interference on the part of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in favour of legitimacy.

At the head of those whom I may term the war party, was the gallant and distinguished general-in-chief, Lemos, supported by a majority of the influential nobles present, and the entire of the foreign officers attached to the cause, assembled at Evora. It is much to be regretted this advice was not acted on, as the miserable generalship displayed by our pursuers would have rendered them an easy prey to our strong force when re-united. Saldanha's division, not 9000 men, halted at Montemor, more than four long leagues in our rear; and the Duke's army, estimated at 11,000, by harassing marches made Estremoz, a like distance in our advance, leaving us the option of combating either general with 16,000 men, the number we re-united in the sequel at Evora. The council eventually decided upon opening a communication with the British Ambassador at Lisbon. This they resolved to do so soon as a junction could be formed by the concentration of our troops then marching upon Evora, which would sufficiently prevent any attack upon that place, from whatever strength the Pedroites could march against it, even when joined by the 12,000 Spaniards who entered Portugal under Rodil.

The officer (an English aide-de-camp of the general-in-chief) intrusted with the arrangements, and bearing the despatches to Lord Howard de Walden, found his mission one of considerable personal risk, from being known in Lisbon in other times. The Count San Lourenço's passport, however, in an assumed name, enabled him to effect his task unimpeded; and presenting his credentials to the advanced guard of Saldanha's division, he was received with courtesy, and an officer of the

Marshal's staff deputed to attend him to the capital. On landing at Lisbon on the evening of the 25th, he received intimation that his first destination must be the Palace of Necessidades, where, after an interview with the Adjutant-General Valdez, no further detention occurred, and he waited immediately upon the Ambassador. His Excellency decided upon despatching the Secretary of Legation (Mr. Grant) back to Evora the same night, for the purpose of becoming a medium of negotiation between the contending parties. Mr. Grant and the officer started shortly after midnight, reached Montemor, the head-quarters of Saldanha, towards the close of the same day, where Mr. Grant re-

mained, and his companion proceeded to rejoin the King.

The ensuing day a convention was signed at Evora Monte, on the side of Dom Miguel and the people of Portugal, by General Lemos; and in the name of Donna Maria's Government, by the Duke of Terceira and the Count Saldanha,—a treaty which, in wresting the sceptre from her monarch, and the exercise of their free-will from her people, debased Portugal for ever. Her connexion with England was sacrificed,—her national independence, achieved by Alphonso on the plains of Ourique, and preserved from the Spaniards by John of Bragança, ceased to exist, - and the ancient kingdom of Lusitania now became little more than a province of France. The hold Dom Miguel still retained over the affections of his subjects and the fidelity of his army became evident on the publication of the convention and the circulation of the address to the soldiery. The troops, who had so long defended the cause of the Prince, assembled in considerable bodies and unanimously intimated to the King, that even at that hour his army, at his command, would quit their stronghold and encounter the enemy in the field. To judge from the enthusiasm displayed by all, both soldiers and civilians, much bloodshed would have ensued had their wish been granted; and in the struggle of despair, the invaders would, perhaps, have met with a victorious opposition from the children of the Their offer, gratefully acknowledged, was however refused, and a scene of grief ensued, painful in the extreme. The ensuing days, from the 27th to the 29th, afforded full occupation to the household of Dom Miguel in completing arrangements consequent on the Prince's quitting The junior members of the staff found ample employment in making out passports to enable the disbanded officers to proceed each to his final destination. In the reduced state of the King's exchequer, little or nothing could be expected in the way of payment; but the closing act of Dom Miguel was worthy of him, and will long be He issued an order for the immediate distribution of a portion of pay to the whole army, accompanied by expressions of regret at having no more to offer. But to conclude with the last hour's reign of the exiled King. In the evening, by ten o'clock, the ante-rooms, halls, avenues, and staircase of the superb edifice, (a palace of the Archbishop of Evora,) the residence of Dom Miguel, was thronged to suffocation by the adherents of all classes, crowding to offer homage for the last time, and to receive the adieus of their master. Nobles, generals, ecclesiastics, civilians, traders, peasants, all had free admission, and subjects of every grade were there intermixed. Loyalty, for the moment, levelled the pride of lineage and of rank. The private U. S. JOURN. No. 70, SEPT. 1834.

soldier and his general, the peer, the peasant, the governor of a province and the youngest subaltern, stood side by side, anxiously awaiting the appearance of him for whom they had risked all and lost so much. Could aught at this sad moment have consoled the Prince, it must have been the scene so interesting that opened to his view. A curtain was thrown aside, and amid the eager rush at the opened door, the noble in attendance announced "THE KING," and Dom Miguel, supported by his staff, advanced to the centre of the room. last remnant of his followers knelt in succession, he raised them from the ground, and, with a faltering voice, expressed his thanks and bade them farewell. The feelings of many became awakened to the highest pitch, -some shed tears, -the grief of all appeared profound: several ladies were present, who added by their exclamations to the painful excitement of the scene. An aged female advanced in the deepest mourning, and a solemn silence momentarily ensued,—all eyes were upon her,-I was told she had lost, during this desolating contest, a husband and five sons; her last and youngest boy fell at the recent fight of Accesseira. As the wildowed wife and childless mother tottered forward to the King, he prevented her kneeling and offered the support of his arm,—the attendant noble gave the private signal, and the curtain fell.

The personal appearance of Dom Miguel is strikingly propossessing. He is rather below the middle height, powerfully yet elegantly formed; his complexion is of the darkest hue; his eyes are expressive, with somewhat of fierceness in their glance. In accordance with the fashion of his adherents, he wore a beard shaped like those depicted by Vandyke. So captivating were his manners and conversation, that few who came within the sphere of their influence could resist the singular fascination of his address, which won all around him to attachment. This his friends sufficiently proved in their desperate fidelity to his cause, even to the last hour of his reign. I have conversed with many, I believe with nearly all, of the foreign officers upon the subject, and I never heard other than expressions of enthusiastic feeling when speaking of the exiled Prince.

Unmatched in the athletic exercises and fierce sports of the country,—the boldest horseman of the day,—the Prince had a gaiety of spirit, an urbanity of temper, and a kindness of heart, that rendered his society in the highest degree attractive to the proud and spirited nobles in his suite. He, moreover, possessed that happy facility of exciting the respect due to his rank, while he appeared to all with whom he conversed, perfectly at ease and free from the slightest shadow of restraint. Dom Miguel was the idol of the soldiery. The occasional daring, but rash exposure of himself to imminent danger, rendered the announcement of his presence amongst them at any time a scene of prolonged and deafening welcome. He always shared whatever privation the soldier suffered. No wounded or sick, upon any occasion, could pass without experiencing his kindness.

Faults Dom Miguel doubtless has; but they are of the head, not of the heart—arising not from his natural disposition, but the result of bad education and early prejudice. He submitted to the guidance of illadvisers. Lenient to a culpable degree, he pardoned traitors, and

afforded them an opportunity of re-enacting their treason in the hour of his need, when punishment might have acted as a salutary warning. But his character, let his enemies assail it as they may, is proof against slander; and it remains to be seen whether Pedro, after being driven from the Brazils, will, in governing the Portuguese, rival his brother in

the affections of his subjects.

Of General Lemos, who has played so conspicuous a part in the political arena of Portugal, some mention may be expected. from the commencement of the contest to the interest of his Royal Master, he never abated his earnest exertions in the cause. He possessed talent as a general. He was a gallant officer, a humane man, a friend to the soldiers, and one in whom the prisoner always had a zealous advocate. The general suavity of his manner and amiable conduct made the younger members of his staff regard him with esteem and respect. The writer of this hasty sketch here avails himself of the opportunity of acknowledging the exceeding kindness experienced by him at the hands of the General, and of wishing him happiness in his

exile, and an early return to his native land.

Early on the ensuing morning, the plains of Evora, in the direction of Lisbon, appeared thronged with a motley groupe, variously mounted and differently equipped, proceeding to their homes. The petty miseries of the journey were not few: all accommodation and entire provision at the several halting-places having been engaged for Don Carlos and his numerous suite; and great was the annoyance experienced in the scanty supply of water. On reaching Montemor, at a military outpost formed at the outskirts, an officer attended for the inspection of our several passports, it still being requisite to get these attestations countersigned by the governor of the town previous to permitting our farther advance. Here a paltry insult awaited us beneath the magnanimity expected from the victorious: our arms were taken from us; and as each officer resigned his sword and pistols, they were thrown contemptuously upon the roadside, with expressions of fierce dislike and contumely. The town was crowded to excess with our friends, compelled to wait their turn to secure the signature of the man in office. By good fortune the writer succeeded almost immediately in procuring for his entire party the requisite autograph; and at this moment the two sons of Marshal Bourmont rode up-the distinguished and heroic Count Louis and his younger brother. The latter had his horse immediately seized by some poor-looking warriors, yeleped volunteers of Donna Maria; and much difficulty was experienced in getting the cavallo restored. Not so fortunate, however, was the gay young aide-de-camp of the Count d'Almer, this officer being in a similar predicament; and as he was afterwards passed on foot, it is to be supposed his oratory had proved unequal to regain the captured courser.

At Vendes Novas, the halfway halting-place for the night, a most extraordinary bivouacking took place, very few quitting their jaded steeds, that had brought them thus far on their homeward pilgrimage. The party to which the writer became attached were amongst the envied and fortunates; one of them, a handsome young cavalry subaltern, having attacked with success the flinty heart of a comely dame, who prided herself in being sole mistress of a little estalagem.

cessful gallantry, a quarter for our weary animals was provided, and the lady's own room allotted for our resting-place. A small portion of cheese, some brown bread, and soup of the country, speedily disappeared before our determined and repeated attacks. A little wine which the party possessed, proved a great luxury; and stretching ourselves on our capotes, we slept soundly, until the muleteers bade us arise for our last day's journey before entering Lisbon.

I must here declare that throughout the whole return, whenever we diverged, singly or in a body, from the road to the few farm-houses or cottages studding the country, we were invariably offered everything the owners possessed, they rejecting with scorn all tenders of payment; and only on a cautious glance around, to observe no Pedroites were of the party, asked us in an under tone if the King was safe, shook us by the hand at parting, with a viva for the Monarch and good wishes for our

safety.

We reached Aldea Gallega by the dusk of evening, preceding Don Carlos by about half an hour. From a question put to us by a gentleman in the uniform of a British naval officer, we found Admiral Parker had despatched on shore two officers of his squadron to await the entrance of the Spanish exile. Major Wylde, a military attaché of the British embassy, who had accompanied the suite of Don Carlos the greater part of the way, was also present, and I believe Mr. Grant; but

the latter gentleman I did not see.

On the arrival at the beach, some of our party proceeded to bargain with a boatman for his bark. I indulged in a conversation with some fine-looking fellows from the crew of the Asia, until my companions made the signal that all was ready: I shook hands with my friend Count P—, sprung on board, threw myself on the deck, snatched a hasty sleep, dreamed of England's floating castles—of the proud and towering pre-eminence of her flag—of the achievements of her heroes, when a shake of the shoulder dispelled the illusion, and awaking, beheld Lisbon reached, where we landed immediately, experiencing from the few people about the city at so early an hour no interruption; and wended slowly and sadly to our respective homes.

Note.—General Sir John Campbell, so long a captive in the castle at Lisbon, was released a few days preceding the termination of the contest, and quitted Portugal for this country immediately. General Macdonell, who had retired from active service some months previously, effected his escape on board a vessel bound for England, shortly succeeding the evacuation of Santarem. Captain Campbell Onslow, of the 4th cavalry, severely wounded in the vicinity of Guimaraens in March last, became a prisoner and remains in the provinces; and the only English who retained their commissions in the service of Dom Miguel, and remained with him to the last, were Colonel Robinson, on the Staff of the King, and Captain Hawkins, Aide-de-Camp to General Lemos.

This Note is added to correct the absurd reports spread at different periods of the struggle, as to the number of the English in the Royalist Army. Those now mentioned, with two others, were the only British serving Dom Miguel in a military capa-

city during the war.

The annexed document exhibits accurately, in arrangement of precedence, the Nobles and Prelates of Portugal, distinguishing the partisans of Dom Miguel from the favourers of the claims of Donna Maria, as they were attached at the commencement of the struggle.

ADHERENTS OF DOM MIGUEL.

DUKES.	Castro Marim	Souzel		
Cadaval	Barbagena	Villa Nova da Rainha		
Lafoes.	Murca	Souto del Rei		
MARQUESSES.	Cintra	Torre Bella		
Lourical	Valladares	Beire		
Torres Novas	Peniche	Veiros		
Tancos	Alhandra	Varzia		
Pombal	Ega	Montalegre		
Olhão	Rio Maior	Villa Garcia		
Penalva	Feira	Azanha		
Vagos	Povoa	Santa Marta		
Sabugosa	Povolide	S. Gil de Perre		
Vianna	Anadia	ECCLESIASTICS.		
Bellas	Redinha	Cardinal Patriarch		
Vallada	Pombeiro	Arca-Bispo Lacedemonia		
D. Jaime (brother to the	Arcos	Bispo-Coimbra		
Duke de Cadaval)	Louzia	Castello Brance		
Borba	Ponte	Vizea		
Lavradio (Antonio, son to	Rezende	Bugia		
the Marquess)	Galveas	Deão		
Niza	Alvito (Barão)	Luria		
Alvito	Lapa	Pinhel		
Chaves.	Louzãa (D. Diego)	Algarve		
COUNTS.	Penafiel	Madeira		
S. Miguel	Rio Pardo	Angra		
Belmonte, Vasco	Sampayo (Antonio)	Beja		
Belmonte, Jozè	Camarido.	Principals, who have rank		
Almada	VISCOUNTS.	of Grandees—		
Sourè	D'Asseça	Decano		
Redondo	Bahia	Silva		
S. Vincente	Bahia (João)	Menezes		
Vianna	Juromenha	Lencastre		
Atalaya	Juromenha (João)	Camara		
Cea	Santarem	Corte Real		
Porto Santo	Azurara	Furtado		
Carvalhaes	Majè	Prior Grande—		
Mesquitella	Bandeira	D'Aviz		
S. Lourenço	Manique	Palmella		
Figueira	Estremos	Christo.		

FAVOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.

MARQUESSES.	Subserra	Taipa
Lavradia (senior)	Loulé.	Sabugal
Fronteira	COUNTS.	Parati
Valença	Villa Flor	Lumiares
Ponte de Lima	Alva	Sampayo (senior).
Paimella	Ficalho	BISHOP-Elvas.

	Dukes . Marquesses		·	UE	1 17	PAYOURERS OF THE CLAIMS OF DONNA MARIA.
,	Counts Viscounts Ecclesiastics	•			42 23 23	Marquesses
				-	107	16

LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK .- MY FIRST TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMETT, P.M.

No. V.

Aften the funeral described in my last, we continued with a fine fair breeze running for the Bay of Biscay, and the French Commodore determined to keep in a course for L'Orient, so that, should the wind head them in getting in-shore, he might have a port either way under his lee. The British frigates still continued to dog us most closely; and whenever any of the Indiamen dropped astern, they were sure to get a peppering from these indefatigable cruisers. Sometimes they would run ahead of us, and then frequently stretch away upon each wing to look out for any straggling man-of-war that might be near. At night, guns were fired, rockets sent up, and blue-lights burned for the purpose of attracting notice; but, excepting a few merchantmen (some of which, however, we concluded were prizes, by their course being changed for England after having been boarded), nothing hostile made its appearance, and we began to make up our minds for a French prison.

The various actions in which the Corneille had been engaged had made severe havoc with her men, and the confinement of so many prisoners down in the hold, where they breathed an atmosphere pregnant with the effluvia from putrid matter, soon introduced a virulent fever; and numbers being attacked by dysentery, increased the horrible condition of this infernal place. The French, never over cleanly themselves, seemed to be totally regardless of the situation in which the English were placed: they still persisted in keeping the hatches on, and refused to let the wretched sufferers have any intercourse with the main-deck (except to throw the dead overboard), lest the infection should spread among themselves. But the disease, which might have easily been checked in the first instance by throwing a current of air through the hold and pumping clean water into it, which could have been readily pumped out again after washing the ballast and the limbers,-the disease gained such fatal ground that the men determined to die rather by rushing on their enemies, than by perishing It was indeed dreadful to hear the shrieks of despair mingling with the groans of expiring nature. The yell of the maniac writhing in convulsive agony was blended with the wild laugh, still more dreadful to listen to, of the poor wretch whose burning brain was cheating him into prospects of fantastic pleasure. The dying man raved with horrid blasphemy at the bloated corpse by his side, and then stretched himself out, and with a curse expired!

Repeated attempts had been made by those who yet had strength to force the hatchways, but they were quickly repulsed, and many were severely wounded, without obtaining that immediate release from misery, the hope of which had urged them to the attack. Poor T——, whose unlucky joke had caused the unpleasant affair between the Captain and Lieutenant (as narrated in page 332 of the United Service Journal for July), had been kept in close confinement from that period in a part of the hold screened off by an old sail from the foremast-men,

where several of the petty officers were also confined, and Serieant Jennings amongst the number (old Harvey remained in the Indiaman.) -Poor T- was seized with the distemper, and though the British officers earnestly entreated the Captain of the frigate to sanction his removal, yet he was inexorable. By especial favour I was permitted, with two others, to visit him; but so emaciated had he become, that I could hardly believe the evidence of my own senses that he was the same man. His once full and sun-bronzed countenance was pale and shrunk and hollow; his fine, quick, animated eye, now filmed and dim, was deeply sunk-almost buried in his head. The proud spirit that had battled with its earthly foes and braved the elemental strife when the Creator loosed the winds of heaven to combat with the raging waters, was now subdued and broken, and the old man wept with childish weakness when we spoke to him. He was unshaved, unwashed, uncombed; and the squalid dirty figure he presented was painful for the mind to contemplate, and revolting for the eye to look upon. Oh, how changed from the active neatly-dressed chief officer of the Asia! Yet such had been the devastation of a little more than a week on a frame and temperament from which hope had departed.

Our interview was but short,—indeed it would have been impossible to have remained long,—and when we bade him a farewell, he was fully sensible that farewell was an eternal one. He expressed very warm gratitude for the many kind attentions he had experienced from the Serjeant, and exclaimed with much bitterness against the cruelty that had been inflicted upon him by his merciless captors. In a few hours afterwards poor T— was launched into his ocean-grave.

It may be asked, where was the Surgeon of the frigate or his assistants all this time? They suffered the poor wretches to perish without an endeavour to save; and there was no Phineas to stand in the gap and stay the plague. The Surgeon of the Corneille was illadapted for his station; and, as is constantly the case in all badly-commanded ships, his subordinates were under no restraint from discipline. Yet, let me not be misunderstood, as desirous of casting dishonourable reflections on the service of a hostile nation; for, in after years, when fortune again threw me into their power, I experienced treatment which set all complaints at defiance. But the revolutionary spirit which had ravaged France was far from having subsided, and many men obtained commands and posts whom nature designed for very different stations to those which they occupied. Every man on board was a citizen, -from the captain to the meanest sweeper, -though the bonnet rouge had yielded to more appropriate costume. Still there was no Monarch on the throne,—whose very name inspired courage,—as was the case in the English Navy; and the First Consul was then only known as a designing and daring man, who boldly executed what his talents planned.

The morning after poor T——'s interment, the prisoners who remained free from disease were mustered upon deck. One of them,— a Guernsey man, and a plausible specious fellow,—was directed by the Captain to address the rest on the advantages to be derived from abandoning the flag they had served under and entering the national service of France. Immediate enrolment (and, of course, removal from the pestiferous hold) was offered, with the choice of either of the ships to serve in; but the main object was to man the Blazeaway.

Most of the foreigners, to whom England was the land of the stranger, very readily complied; nor, indeed, could I blame them: for it might be considered a choice, either of life or death, in which the love of the former prevailed: but, to the honour of my countrymen, though the strongest inducements were held out, - though threats were lavishly made in case of refusal,—yet they did one and all repel both with indignation and scorning, and were once more sent down to their noisome dungeon. In the afternoon, however, they were again brought up to witness the embracing of the tri-colour, as the ceremony of enrolment and acquiring the rights of citizenship. A tempting entertainment was set out upon the quarter-deck, and the French officers actually waited upon the new recruits; but even this had no other effect upon the British seamen than drawing from them expressions of contempt. Some of the foreigners taunted the poor, but honest and firm tars, whilst others felt a shame at having deserted old messmates in their affliction. A similar scene, we understood, was acting on board the other French men-of-war, and it was asserted that several Englishmen had entered; but this, as far as it regards the latter part, we afterwards ascertained to be false.

The ceremony of enrolment was concluded by copious libations of wine, and a small quantity was distributed amongst the English prisoners, who returned to their prison much invigorated by the enjoyment of the fresh air: indeed it became evident that one great cause of the close confinement arose from the expectation that its horrors would have such an effect upon the hearts of the sufferers, as to make them glad of escaping it at any cost; and therefore the more likely to become renegades and traitors.

Jennings had endured great misery, but he bore it all with more fortitude than I could have imagined. He accounted for it by saying, "Hope had never deserted him, and in his active exertions for others he was prevented from brooding over his own misfortunes." This has been a lesson to me through every change and trial of life. Self-love is one of the strongest passions of the human breast; but, whilst it elevates the mind in prosperity, it operates in a diametrically opposite degree when labouring under adversity. Thus, I have generally found, that where self-love has been small, tranquillity and benevolence have prevailed; and notwithstanding the most trying vicissitudes which have beset existence, despair seldom or never entered. This has been too frequently mistaken for apathy or indifference; but in my intercourse with my fellow creatures I have invariably found that the individuals thus blessed were persons of acute sensibility and noble disposition: indeed the words of the Sheffield bard may be here very aptly quoted—

[&]quot;Deep streams are silent from the generous breast;
The dearest feelings are the last confess'd."

[&]quot;Halloo!" my readers will say, "here's old Grummett a moralising, which is about as pleasant to read as a table of logarithms on a rainy day."

Reader, I have been calling to remembrance the spectacle in the hold of the Corneille, and it has come-before me in all its sombre colouring of fearful reality: the companions and friends of my youth—now dust and ashes in their graves—have again in the vivid eye of imagination

been moving around me; and I find it at times both gratifying and instructive to hold converse with the dead. But I will mix me another

glass of grog and proceed into the thick of my story.

Jennings and I had got apart from the rest, and, leaning over the forecastle gun, were gazing at the Donkeyana, nearly hull down, ahead. The setting sun shone brilliantly upon her white sails, which showed bright and beautiful above the deep blue of the waters, when suddenly, instantaneously the whole fabric disappeared, and both of us drew a long respiration as the apprehension crossed our minds that she had foundered.

But we were not the only individuals who had witnessed this strange occurrence: the old boatswain was looking on, and immediately exclaimed, "Le brouillard, le brouillard—mes enfans—'tis no more as de fog-bank so mosh tick you sall cut him mid de knife." And sure

enough it was so.

The communication was made without loss of time to the quarter-deck, and almost at the same moment the seventy-four hove-to and made the signal for the squadron to close. This was promptly obeyed: the boats of the different ships boarded the Commodore, and orders were issued for altering the course the moment they entered the misty veil. The boats returned, the sails were filled, and we were soon in so dense an atmosphere, that it was like breathing pea-soup—whilst it was barely possible at the tafferail to extend the vision a fathom beyond the flying-jib-boom-end. Friends and foes had disappeared, though we were occasionally warned of the proximity of vessels, by the sounds which were conveyed through the medium of the fog.

The breeze freshened—the course was changed two points to starboard-and the Captain of the Corneille hugged himself with much satisfaction at the certainty that Lord Amelius Beaumscratch had not been able, on account of the distance and sudden obscurity, to communicate with the Donkeyana: for the citizen skipper did not take into his calculations that the foresight of his Lordship had already provided for such an emergency, and he therefore indulged the assurance that the enemy would be thrown out in the chase. It is not improbable that the British ships might have been somewhat puzzled; but during the night one of the prizes under a press of canvass having ranged up alongside of the Cleopatra, the latter mistook her for the Fortunee, and without waiting to undeceive themselves, poured a whole broadside into the unfortunate Indiaman, which brought down her fore and maintopmasts, and so riddled her sails that she dropped astern,-in rigging a complete wreck; and a few days subsequent was re-captured by a privateer corvette out of Liverpool, by which every soul of the privateer's crew made a handsome fortune. These facts I afterward learned; for so certain was the Cleopatra of having beaten off the Fortunée, that it was announced in the Moniteur, with considerable additions and sundry marvellous embellishments.

The firing, however, had its due effect upon the British ships, and they acted accordingly; though the fog for three days continued so thick that, except occasional glimpses of some darker object amidst the universal gloom, we saw nothing whatever. The breeze kept snuffling more and more till it got into a downright gale, and away we flew upon its wings at the rate of ten knots an hour. By our reckoning and

soundings we were rapidly approaching the land, and on the morning of the fourth day, the fog having partially cleared away, we saw Belle-île, and, what was of infinite delight to me, the British fleet of thirteen sail, about four miles in-shore of us. Had the dense haze continued, we should have run right into the midst of them; as it was,

they caught sight of us and soon were in hot pursuit.

L'Orient was now no port for the Corneille, and either way there was every chance of being cut off. The boatswain was questioned, and he decided the point by altering the course to starboard, so that we might run for Basque Roads or the river Garonne. As we drew in towards the land, the fog disappeared, and by noon we had a bright sky and a clear horizon. About three miles outside of us was the little Blazeaway, and hull down at sea the seventy-four. The brig followed our example, and having the advantage in heels, was quickly alongside within hail. The gale had fallen to a fresh breeze: the private signal was distinctly visible at the main of the British Vice-Admiral, who had his flag in a first rate, besides which we could distinguish two other three-deckers, eight two deckers, and a brace of large class frigates.

The Corneille being unable to answer the private signal, the two English frigates were detached from the fleet after us, whilst the ships of the line gave up the chase and returned to their station. French seventy-four, which they had mistaken for one of their own look-outs in pursuit of the Corneille, not replying to the private signal, a first rate and a seventy-four were soon under a cloud of sail to bring her to action. At first the French Commodore hauled up a little in the line that we were steering, but he suddenly again changed his course towards the Penmark Point, evidently intending to try the Raz Passage. and either run into Douvernanez Bay, or else cross its entrance for Brest; but we soon lost sight of both the pursued and the pursuers as we staggered on, every stick chattering with the press of sail, and spurning the bubbling waves from our fore foot,-the spray dancing up as high as the fore-yard. The île d'Oic (now changed in its name to île Dieu) was fast growing out of the water when the wind shortened upon us, and threw the English frigates so far to leeward, as to render it doubtful whether they would weather the island; whilst we were sure. in a good offing, of lying well to windward. But now we were upon a bowline, - the Corneille missed her aft-sails, for the jury mizen-mast would only carry the try-sail; and the mizen-topsail was nothing more than spare fore-top-gallant sail, with the royal set over it. Nevertheless she walked along like a race-horse; and the English ships, their spars bending and springing like a bow, were nearly within gun-shot upon the lee quarter. Evening approached,-the île d'Oie was weathered with a long cable's length to spare; but the British frigates were compelled to go about and make a reach off from the land, (the passage between the island and the main was not then known, and if it had been, the frigates must have tacked as they did.) The safety of the Corneille seemed now to be certain, and she hoisted a large tri-colour ensign, whilst the Blazeaway did the same, but with the English colours under it. At this moment two sail were seen on the weather bow running in for the land, and at first they were supposed to be the Cleopatra and one of the prizes; but as we neared each other, two new cloths in the leading ship's fore-topsail assured us that old Lord Amelius had

followed pretty close in our track, and the Donkeyana had been equally vigilant.

The joy which had been excited by the prospect of escaping into port was considerably damped by this discovery; but scarcely had night closed in, and the Sable d'Olonne lights blazed in the distance, when the tide set strong against us, and the wind fell to almost a calm. The Swedish boatswain, who was well-acquainted with the coast, saw instantly the advantage; and clewing up the sails as quick as possible, the anchor was let go in ten fathoms, the brig bringing up about half a cable's length inside of us. The sails were rolled up and stopped to the yards,—everything was prepared for getting under weigh at a moment's warning,—the lights were carefully concealed,—the guns were cast loose, and were only secured by the tackles,—and every eye was anxiously looking out for the coming foe.

About an hour had elapsed when we saw them close to us, a little afore the beam, and running away large to the English frigates that were still under sail. When they got upon our quarter, however, and had opened the Corneille out from the land, the mistake was discovered, and the Fortunée rounding-to, treated us with a rattling broadside, which we, having a spring upon our cable, was not slow in returning. The frigate then brought up, all standing, within long shot astern of us, and a distant cannonading ensued, in which we sustained but little

damage, though frequently hulled.

Soon after midnight, the top-men were sent aloft upon the yards ready to cut the stops,—the sheets were stretched along the deck,—and a couple of stout hands were placed with sharp axes to cut the cable when the word was given. A light air of wind came stealthily from the northwest,—the studding-sail booms were rigged out,—and about two bells in the middle watch the command was issued, and every cloth that could catch a cap full of wind was packed upon the craft. By the trailing of the hand-lead on the ground and her over-running the cable, it was ascertained that she could make head-way: the axes went to work, and we were soon creeping alongshore with the brig. The Fortunée and Donkeyana slipped, and as they caught the first of the freshening breeze, the distance between us was considerably lessened, and the English prisoners indulged an ardent hope that they should yet be saved from a French prison.

Every moment grew more and more precious to the French, for when abreast of Sable d'Olonne, Lord Amelius was within pistol-shot, but refrained from rounding-to lest he should lose ground. The breeze, however, got more steady, and the Corneille showed her superiority in sailing by gaining rapidly on the Fortunée, when the latter, suddenly presenting her broadside, took in our studding sails in much less time than had been occupied in setting them; but though almost every shot told somewhere aloft, yet not one of the principal spars received the

smallest damage.

Off Sable d'Olonne lie several half-tide rocks, and the prize-master of the Blazeaway, being imperfectly acquainted with the navigation, contrived to knock the brig against one of them in the prettiest manner imaginable, and there she stuck fast, every nail an anchor, and in à very short space of time was taken possession of by the Donkeyana. The occurrence was observed by Lord Amelius, who ran directly into our wake; but the yaw, to effect this, widened the space between us.

Once more the Fortunée luffed across our stern, and sent a well-directed broadside at our hull. The Captain of the Corneille was pointing one of the aftmost guns at the moment the iron came rattling through the cabin windows, and sweeping all before it; he gave one shout—a shriek succeeded, and he lay a bloody corpse. The next in command, a timid and weak man, would have instantly hauled down the colours, but was prevented by the boatswain, who saw that the principal danger was passed, and the Corneille might yet escape. Nor was he mistaken; for though much cut up, in a few hours we had got out of reach of shot, and were running into Basque Roads, between the isles of Rhe and Olleron.

By daylight we were inside the fle d'Aix, and at anchor, and all hopes of rescue had vanished. The wounded and sick were sent into hulks, and the prisoners who were in a condition to bear it were embarked in chasse-marées and proceeded to Rochefort. I had naturally concluded that the Captain's permission to retain my clothes would not be withdrawn; but in this I was grossly mistaken, for within an hour after his death the whole of the gift from the midshipmen of the Fortunée was divided amongst the boys, and on going over the side the hat was taken from my head, and subsequently the jacket from my back and the shoes from my feet; so that when we landed at Rochefort I presented a pretty accurate study for a figure of destitution. But in this I was not solitary, for the whole of us when drawn up upon the quay looked like an assemblage of scarecrows mustering by divisions. Still the peculiar characteristics of British tars did not descrt themthey cracked their jokes and enjoyed their laugh with their usual recklessness. Our landing had attracted a great crowd of spectators, most of whom gazed with astonishment on the poor lascars, and many were the inquiries as to the country which gave them birth.

"By my soul, then," said an Irish serjeant, "its from Ireland they

come.

" Mais, monsieur, le teint du visage? la couleur?" exclaimed a bystander.

"The visage is it you mane?" answered Pat; "the colour of the countenance? faith then its ateing charcoal and drinking bog-water that's done it. But I say, darlint, could you oblage me with the smallest taste of whiskey, for I'm clane kilt in my bowels."

The Frenchman shook his head—"Je n'entends pas, monsieur; parlez

Français, s'il vous plait."

"Play! not a bit of it, darlint," said Pat; "its meself ud scorn to play upon such a nate and clane looking gentleman; ounly if you could just favour me with—" and Pat put the tip of his thumb to his lips, stretched out his little finger at a right angle, raised his hand gradually to imitate drinking, and then made a most obsequious bow.

"Oui, oui—a boire," replied the Frenchman, "avoir soif; restez un moment, mon ami;" and the good-natured fellow went away, but soon returned with a gallon can of clear delicious spring water. This was not exactly what Pat wanted, but to those who were suffering from thirst the draught was truly acceptable, and several times did the can go to the well.

"Eh bien, mon ami," said the Frenchman, addressing Pat, and holding out a small glass of brandy; "voulez-vous de l'eau-de-vie?"

"The blessings of Saint Patrick be on your shoulders till doomsday," replied the serjeant, taking the glass and snuffing at the liquor; "it's like a nosegay, so it is. By the powers, but I wish my aunt Biddy had this glass, it ud just make her a delicate thimble when she mends ould Barney's brogues;" he swallowed the stuff at a gulp. "May I be bould to ax you the name of the cratur—the brandy I mane?"

" Eau-de-vie," replied the Frenchman, who readily comprehended

the question.

Pat whipped a small piece of chalk out of his waistcoat pocket, and on the handle of his knife marked O. D. V.—" And by my soul that's

spelling brandy with three letters any how."

We experienced more civility than I had expected, and I began to congratulate myself under the hope that the worst was past. But this state of things did not continue long; for scarcely had the last detachment disembarked when several hundred women, with loud shrieks and imprecations, advanced towards us. Almost every one of them carried some missile or other of a formidable nature, and their inflamed countenances and infuriated gestures excited no small degree of alarm, as we were all defenceless. Our guard, however, immediately interposed between us; but even the sharp pointed bayonets could not restrain these harpies from rushing on their victims, and several of the prisoners were most severely beaten and lacerated. Twice were these fiends (for I can compare them to nothing else) driven back by the gens d'armes, but they quickly rallied again in stronger force, and charged upon us with more desperate energy. In the midst of their murderous cruelty some were tearing their hair, and weeping and wailing in a truly heartsickening manner; others were shouting "Je me vengerai!"-" J'en aurai ma revanche!"-" Mort aux Anglais!"

The small number of our protectors were completely routed; and but for the presence of mind of Jennings, who promptly formed the whole of the prisoners into a solid square, many lives would have been sacrificed; but the space which our front presented enabled the guard to return to their duty, and by keeping in a more compact body repel the advance of the Amazons. Several of the prisoners had wrested the missiles from the women, and though it was an unnatural spectacle, self-defence compelled an unsparing use of them, and many of the females lay wallowing in their blood. This aroused the Frenchmen, and the affair began to assume a most alarming aspect, when a reinforcement of cavalry arrived, and under their escort we were conducted to the

prison.

I had received a severe contusion on the arm, and a smart blow on the head; and really, when we were passing under the massive archway which formed the entrance to this wretched abode of vice and misery, my heart sank within me, and the tears ran copiously down my face. Only a few weeks had elapsed since I was enjoying the comforts of an excellent home and the kindness of indulgent parents, and now—oh, how changed the picture!

"Courage! courage, my young friend!" exclaimed Jennings, who came to my side; "this is but a rough alphabet to teach you your profession it is true, but cheer up, there's hope yet. Hark!" continued he, as the heavy gates were forcibly shut-to behind us, and we could hear the yells of the foiled wretches who were thirsting for our blood—

" hark, Mr. Grummett, a prison is no such bad place after all, when it becomes a castle of safety. Poor creatures, they are to be pitied too."

I could not altogether assent to such a proposition, for there seemed to me to have been no cause of provocation; but Jennings afterwards undeceived me; the Corneille had been fitted out at Rochefort, and most of her crew belonged to this place-many had wives and children, and all had friends who valued them. The marines, who acted as guards over the prisoners whilst ascending the river in the chassemarées, had, on landing, spread the intelligence of the frigate's arrival. and the melancholy tidings of death to many a bereaved heart. Under the first strong impulse of distress we were pointed out as the fit objects to suffer vengeance, and they were not slow in executing it.

In the prison-yard we were numbered off, and sent in parties of fifteen to different dungeons. That which I was to occupy was situated at the extremity of a long vaulted passage having cells on each side, the inmates of which, disturbed by our entrance, either growled out their curses or expressed their commiseration; the latter, however, were but few. The flambeaux of the jailors, in flashing their red gleams along this dreary passage, rendered its appearance more terrific; and when we reached the dungeon there seemed to be barely room for us all even if standing upright. We could, however, by means of a small opening in the wall, strongly secured by stout iron bars, hear the wild tumult in the streets, and the certainty of being saved from sanguinary rage checked the inclination to complain.

As soon as we had entered this detestable hole, the guards took their departure, leaving us in total darkness; but in about an hour's time we were again visited, and each man received a diminutive loaf of coarse bread and about a pint of half-boiled horsebeans. Hungry as we were, it was with difficulty we got through the meal (I have fared worse since though); but a drop of good brandy in a cup of clear water washed it

all down, and we prepared for the night.

The dungeon in the gloom had appeared smaller than it really was, so that about a dozen could lie down six in a row, with their knees dovetailed into the next man's hams, much in the same way as they pack subjects for the dissecting room. This was close stowage, and the great mischief was that no one, however uneasy his limbs might be, could slue round or change his position without all the others doing the same. " Side out for a bend," was frequently called during the night, and had there been light, it would have been laughable to see the manœuvre. As it was, there was some little fun and punching of ribs before the coil was complete, and the parts put together again like a Chinese puzzle. For myself, I got a corner berth, and sat down crouched up together, my head resting on my knees, and my arms supporting my legs in front. The dungeon was very damp, and the steam arising from so many closely-packed bodies was extremely offensive; but complaints were unavailing, and I contrived to get a few winks of sleep-indeed I was so weary that I could have snoosed soundly with my head in a bucket of water.

Numerous were the grumblings that "the night had lasted a whole week, and it would never be day." Some declared that "it was the arctic regions, and the sun had made his bow for three months sartin."

Others likened the place to "the black hole at Calcutta," and all consigned the French most piously to a spot whose climate is somewhat

hotter than an alderman's kitchen.

At length morning came, and we were all turned into the yard, where we performed our ablutions at the pump, and were then served with another loaf and a few more horsebeans for breakfast. Those who had saved money (which, however, was rather a dangerous thing to make known) were enabled to obtain a little wine; and at all events, if we did not gain much nourishment from our grub, we lost nothing in the way of corpulent dimensions, from the flatulent nature of the horsebeans. It was indeed a luxurious enjoyment to stretch the limbs, after being jammed up like cases in a ship's hold, and though the prisonyard was not very large, so as to admit of walking about—indeed our numbers precluded this—yet almost anything was preferable to close confinement.

About eleven o'clock, an officer with his suite attended to take down our examinations, and we were directed to arrange ourselves into separate divisions, according to the ships we had belonged to, the officers of each division to stand in front of the men. This was soon accomplished, and the senior officer of each party was first interrogated as to his own name, and rank, and country; then the name of the ship—whether man-of-war or merchant-man—what force she carried—from what port sailed, and where bound to, with many other particulars. Next the name and rank of the other officers were set down, and then the names and stations of the men. This occupied several hours, but it was not without many amusing incidents, arising from the mistakes caused—and not unfrequently wilfully so—by a want of knowledge of the French language.

"Comment vous appellez-vous?" inquired the French officer, addressing a thorough old tar of the Smollett school; "Comment vous

appellez-vous?"

"Ax the marine there," replied the veteran: "I no parley ferstand,

but the Jollies all speak Dutch."

"Non, non, mon ami," returned the Frenchman—" I no mean dusch—I no mean de contree—your appellez—Sacre! Comment vous nommez-vous?"

"Nummy woo! who the —— do you call nummy woo?" exclaimed the scaman angrily, and taking a severe turn with his quid—" I wants no purser's ammunition consarns to pass muster. My name's Zachariah Winchbolt."

" Jacka-Jacka-Quoi?" inquired the officer - " Mon Dicu! le

diable catch your nom Jacka-Quoi! Dit-es donc!"

"Jacky Quaw! you be d—", replied the old tar. "I wish my ould mother could hear you call me so, and me to be named arter a commander-in-chief at Jerusalem. Jacky Quaw indeed! d—n my eyes but she'd quaw you, old chap—my name's Zachariah."

"Zhack-a-rire—c'est bon," said the Frenchman, laughing heartily, in which he was joined by his attendants—"Votre nom me fait rire en vérité. Zhackarire—c'est drôle! mais de oder nom, mon ami?"

"The other name, mountseer ?" reiterated the tar, "why it's Winchbolt at your sarvice."

"Eh bien, mon ami," returned the Frenchman, " Vinachebout."

Then addressing his secretary or clerk—" Dépêchez-vous-mettezmettez Zhackarire Vinachebout." Then turning to the seaman he continued. " Quel est le lieu de votre naissance?"

"I'm blessed if this arnt a cut above my edecation," exclaimed Winchbolt. "I say, Jem, can't you unlay the strands of it for me, and twist

up again into twice laid?"

"Why, in the regard o' the matter o' that," replied the man addressed (an old boatswain's mate), "it's a long while since I larned the languages, but howsomever I'll try my hand at it-Quoi vous havey beswoin mountseer?"

" Le lieu de sa naissance," answered the Frenchman.

"He wants the loo of your nazeoux, Zach," said the boatswain's mate, "which, as he seems to be logging down your marks and fashion pieces, I takes him to mean the length o' your nose."

Winchbolt put up his hand to his nasal promontory, which was of unusually large dimensions, and well ornamented with grog blossoms:
"My nose! what the —— can he want with my nose?"

"Sacre!-nez! no, no," exclaimed the examiner, " not de nose of

your face-de-de bert?"

"Oh, wee, wee," returned the boatswain's mate: "he wants to know where you was berthed, Zach."-" Why, mountseer, in the foremost mess, on the starboard side, abreast of the fore-hatchway."

"Ma foi !-qu'il provoque !" muttered the Frenchman-" I mean de

born-place."

"Well, why the --- couldn't you say so before?" said the boatswain's mate, " and then I could have translated it as easy as shifting a cable end for end. He wants to know where you was born, Zach?"

"Born! where I was born," answered old Winchbolt, "well I'm bless'd if that arn't a poser, for d'ye mind I never axed n'y father or

mother, but I always hailed from Gosport."

"Attendez donc," said the French officer to his clerk, "laissez moi regarder-Zhackarire Vinachebout, de Gooseport. Votre poste, mon

"Well, I'm blowed but that's a rum un anyhow," exclaimed Winchbolt, laughing: " I say, Jem, I'm blessed if he arn't axing me if I arn't

posted-do I look like a skipper, Jem ?"

"No, no, Zach; he's axing you in regard of your station," said the boatswain's mate; "and now mind I'll put in a spoke for you-Il est cannoneer-you're only gunner's mate, Zach, but, d-n me, I have made out a warrant for you, ould boy."

" Canonnier," repeated the Frenchman bowing-" le premier canon-

nier, je croix ?"

"Ay, ay," answered the boatswain's mate; "and I'm d-d if you

find a primer nor him in la belle France!"

The French officer bowed at what he took for a compliment, and then proceeded with his examinations. Numerous were the curious and laughable conversations, nor would those who understood the French language act as translators lest they should spoil the fun. When this business was closed, our meal of hard bread and horsebeans was renewed, and we were kindly requested to eat heartily, as it was expected that on the following day we should commence our march for Verdun.

The officers and seamen of the Blazeaway, amongst the former of whom I was by mistake included, were separated from the rest, and placed in a more commodious and airy part of the prison, and clean straw was spread for us to lie down on. That night I slept sweetly and soundly; I had plenty of room to stretch myself, and some one lent me an old blanket in which I wrapped myself up, and was tolerably warm. It certainly caused me no little regret that my friend Jennings should be sent back to his uncomfortable quarters, but it was an occurrence over which I could have no control, and was indeed myself indebted to mere accident for not sharing it with him.

In the morning I awoke refreshed and invigorated. Lieut. Tomkin, the first of the Blazeaway, requested me to consider him as my friend on account of the respect he should ever cherish for the memory of his brave Captain Dashall. He cautioned me to say nothing relative to my belonging to the captured Indiaman, or that I was in the Company's service, as it would probably prevent my obtaining my parole, which I

was sure of as a midshipman of the sloop-of-war.

Once more we mustered in the yard, where we found a strong detachment of soldiers, who were to take charge of us on our first day's march, for as popular fury was at that moment running strong against us in Rochefort, it was deemed advisable to place our personal security beyond the prospect of peril. For breakfast we had a small loaf, a piece of hard cheese, and a plentiful supply of milk to drink. Several naval officers in the French service visited us, (a fleet was then fitting out at Rochefort,) and many tempting offers made to induce the midshipmen to accept commissions under the tri-color. But the temptation was nobly resisted; and the master's mate of the Blazeaway, a remarkably fine young man-he died a post-captain since the peace-collared and shook the miscreant who pestered him with promises and requests. The French lieutenant drew his sword, and made a longe, which the master's mate parried with his bare hand; it would have been repeated, but the Frenchman's own friends shamed him of the cowardice of an attack upon an unarmed man. To do him justice he felt their rebuke, and, after apologizing for his conduct, declared he was ready to give the master's mate honourable satisfaction. In an instant F- accepted the proposal, the sword of a brother officer was lent for the occasion, but the commanding-officer of the guard would not suffer the affaire to take place whilst we were under his charge, and it was therefore dropped till some future opportunity.

About nine o'clock the commandant entered the yard; we were regularly arranged six a-breast—the massive gates were thrown open, and we commenced our march amidst the hootings and revilings of the populace, who pressed upon us on every side, and notwithstanding every exertion of the soldiers, stones, broken bricks, and even glass bottles were hurled from the distance, doing considerable injury to many an unfortunate prisoner, and more than one or two were obliged to be carried back to the jail. It was a fine morning; showers had fallen during the night, and cleared the bright eye of heaven; the foliage looked fresh and beautiful. Windows were filled with spectators as we passed down the streets; and thus, without shoes, stockings, jacket, or hat, I set out on a journey, the very thoughts of which were enough to

appal a stouter heart than mine.

TABLE-TALK OF AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

ASSAULT OF BADAJOZ.

Mr. Editor,—Dining one day, lately, with a party of military men, several of them distinguished for their talents, their acquirements, and their literary productions, the conversation having turned upon "Peninsular Recollections," I related those incidents of which I had been an eye-witness, on the ever-memorable night of the assault of Badajoz.

I have put the subject of that conversation, together with some collateral anecdotes, into the subjoined narrative, which, if you think fit,

I shall be glad to have inserted in your excellent Journal.

London, Aug. 1834.

A CONSTANT READER.

I was upon the hill, with the chief of the medical staff, now Sir James M'Grigor, and standing near Lord Wellington, during the night of the assault of Badajoz*. As soon as it became dark the different divisions of the army began to move in the direction of the points to be attacked. The silence was only broken by the deep-toned sound of the cathedral clock striking the hour. The suspense was awful.

At length, fire-balls thrown by the enemy from the parapets, from the intensity of their light, enabled them to discover our advancing columns. The momentary intervals of total darkness which followed

had a most imposing effect.

The conflict at last began. The parapet of the whole front, for about two hours, poured forth fire. The glare of light occasioned by explosions of gunpowder and other combustibles, by fire-balls, the firing of cannon, incessant peals of musketry, the bursting of shells and hand-grenades, gave to the breaches and to the whole front, an awfully grand appearance.

The wounded now began to arrive: from them we could obtain no distinct information. The anxiety to receive intelligence from the

scene of action became more and more intense.

At length, a staff officer galloped up, exclaiming, "Where is Lord Wellington? My Lord, I am come from the breaches: the troops, after repeated attempts, have failed in entering them. So many officers have fallen, that the men, dispersed in the ditch, are without leaders; and if your Lordship does not immediately send a strong reinforcement they must abandon the enterprise. Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, of the 43rd regiment, has been killed in the breach."

· A light was instantly brought, and Lord Wellington noted the report with a steady hand. His countenance was pale and expressed great anxiety. In his manner and language he preserved perfect coolness and self-possession. Major-General Hay's brigade was ordered to

advance to the breaches.

Another staff-officer soon arrived, bringing information that General Picton had obtained possession of the Castle.

At eight o'clock in the evening an orderly serjeant entered the tent of Genera Leith, with whom the author of this narrative had been dining, and informed the General that his division (the 5th) was under arms. All immediately arose and separated in silence.

"Who brings that intelligence?" exclaimed Lord Wellington. The officer gave his name. "Are you certain, Sir?"

"I entered the Castle with the troops; have just left it, and General Picton in possession." "With how many men?" "His division."

It is impossible to imagine the change this produced in the feelings of all around.

"Return, Sir, and desire General Picton to maintain his position at all hazards."

Having dispatched this messenger, Lord Wellington directed a second officer to proceed to the Castle to repeat his orders to General Picton.

At this moment, a youthful and gallant aide-de-camp indiscreetly put a question to the chief, for the unseasonableness of which he received a rebuke.

Here I must interrupt the narrative, to instance the fatality which befel two friends from whom I had parted on the evening preceding the assault.

Major Singer and Captain Cholwich of the Royal Fusileers, and I, had sat together for several hours upon an eminence, observing the effects produced by our breaching batteries upon the curtain of La Trinidad, which was soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The assault was expected to take place that evening. On our parting, Major Singer, shaking my hand, said "______, to-morrow I shall be a lieutenant-colonel, or in the kingdom of heaven."

Picton's division being in possession of the Castle, and General Walker's brigade having entered by escalade the bastion of St. Vincente, close to the Guadiana, on the opposite side of the town, the enemy abandoned the breaches, to visit which I set out at dawn of day. Meeting some men of the Fusileers I inquired for Major Singer. "We are throwing the last shovels of earth upon his grave;" the brink of which, where he fell, was marked by his blood.

" Is Captain Cholwich safe?"

"In the act of climbing over that palisade (intersecting the inundation,) he was wounded, fell into the water, and was seen no more."

Pursuing the course taken by the 4th and light divisions, painfully indicated by the numbers of men and officers lying dead in the line of their march, I reached the great breach. This breach I found covered with the dead from its base to its summit; many were stripped. Amongst them I recognized the countenances of several well known to me. In ascending the breach my feet receded at every step in the débris, so as to render my advance slow and difficult. Its summit was defended by chevaux-de-frize, constructed with long sword-blades firmly fixed in the trunks of trees. Behind the chevaux-de-frize a broad and deep trench had been cut, into which our men must have been precipitated had they succeeded in surmounting this almost insurmountable barrier. Above was a battery of 12-pounders completely enfilading the great and the small breach, near to each other, so as to render them apparently the strongest parts of the fortress.

I next visited the Castle, at the bottom of whose walls nearly forty feet high, were lying shattered ladders, broken muskets, exploded shells, and hand-grenades, with the dead bodies of many of our brave men. I ascended into the Castle by a ladder, the only one which preserved its situation against the wall. Amongst the dead I recognized the body

of the gallant Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, lying near the gate communicating with the town, in forcing which he had fallen riddled with balls. On entering the city by the Talavera gate, I found it a more difficult task than I had expected. The ditch, into which I descended, was inundated, the gate nearly built up, the approach being by a narrow causeway just raised above the water, and scarcely wide enough for two persons to pass. I met a soldier of the Connaught Rangers overpowered by excitement and brandy; the fellow looked at me suspiciously, and appeared disposed to dispute my passage. He held his loaded musket at half present, and I was prepared to close with him; but fortunately, flattery succeeded, and he allowed me to pass.

Soon after entering the town, a girl about nine years of age implored my protection "por el amor de Dios" for her mother. A number of soldiers of a distinguished regiment were in the house, armed, and under the influence of every evil passion, and the wretched woman became

their victim.

I met another man of the 88th regiment dragging a peasant by the collar, with the intention, as he declared, of putting him to death in atonement for not having money in his possession. A fortunate allusion, which, as in the former instance, I made to the gallantry of his corps and country, saved the life of his intended victim.

My object in going into the town was in the hope—vain indeed—of affording protection to a family in whose house I had resided for several months while the head-quarters of our army were at Badajoz after the battle of Talavera. I found that the house had been plundered, the furniture destroyed, and I could not learn anything of the family *.

The town had now become a scene of plunder and devastation; our soldiers and our women, in a state of intoxication, had lost all control over themselves. These, together with numbers of Spaniards and Portuguese who had come into the city from the neighbourhood in search of plunder, filled every street. Many were dispossessed of their booty by others; and these interchanges of plunder in many cases were not effected without bloodshed, when the party about to be deprived of his spoils was sufficiently sober to offer resistance. Our soldiers had taken possession of the shops, stationed themselves behind the counters, and were selling the goods contained in them. These were again displaced by more numerous parties, who became shop-keepers in their turn; and thus, one set replaced another until order was restored.

In addition to the incessant firing through the key-holes of the front doors of houses as the readiest way of forcing the locks, a desultory and wanton discharge of musketry was kept up in the streets, placing others, as well as myself, literally between cross fires. Many of our own people were thus killed and wounded; and it was afterwards well known, that numbers in the hospitals had been wounded by their own comrades.

^{*} I was an inmate of this house when the intelligence of the surrender of Flushing to the British army under the command of the Earl of Chatham arrived. The guns of the fortress were firing for the occasion. The lady of the house, a very kindhearted woman, entered my apartment, exclaiming "Señor Don Carlos, hay grandes noticias, los Ingleses tomaron Flusingo, mas grande que la Francia" ("Great news, Don Charles—the English have taken Flushing, larger than France.") She considered the power of Napoleon at an end, and Spain free. When I pointed out the island of Walcheren upon a map, which she had just borrowed from a solio or wise man, her countenance changed, assuming a mixed expression of doubt and belief, disappointment and mortification.

I was glad to escape from this scene of infuriated licentiousness, in which all the worst passions of human nature seemed to be in unrestrained operation. An attempt was in vain made on the day following to collect our soldiers; the troops sent into the town for that purpose,

however, joined in the work of plunder.

It was not until the morning of the 9th that I returned to Badajoz. The scene which presented itself on my arrival would require the pencil of a Hogarth to describe. Hundreds of both sexes were lying in the streets in a state of helpless intoxication, habited in various costume. Amongst them were those who had fallen by the hands of their comrades. Nor was it easy to discriminate between the drunken and the

dead; both were often equally pale and motionless.

Churches and convents, shops and stores with wine and spirituous liquors, private houses and palaces, had all been plundered. The actors of these excesses were attired in the habits of priests, with broad brimmed hats, of monks and of nuns, and in the dresses of grandees and of ladies of rank. I quartered myself in the house of Don Emmanuel de la Rocha, a canon of the cathedral, a man of liberal opinions, and said to be in the French interest. He was glad to receive a British officer into his house. Count Phillippon, the French governor, had been my predecessor. His papers were lying scattered about the room; amongst them I found his commission, which I sent to head-quarters, and a number of billet-doux of his staff.

Don Manuel, who had scarcely yet recovered from his alarm, said that he had been knocked about with the butt ends of muskets by the soldiers who had entered his house, and pricked by their bayonets, in order to force him to give up treasures they suspected he had concealed. The old and the young were equally victims to the most savage brutality, less the natural disposition of the men than the result of maddening intoxication; and subsequent inquiry left no doubt but that every

woman who had not concealed herself incurred outrage.

General Walker was in the French hospital desperately wounded. After getting into the town his men deserted him in a panic, occasioned by the apprehension of the explosion of a mine. Being left alone, a French soldier, finding no opposition, turned, and fired over a traverse at the General. The shot struck his watch, suspended in his bosom, was thus diverted from its course, down the right side, breaking ribs and wounding large blood-vessels. The Frenchman afterwards inflicted several bayonet wounds, tore off his epaulettes, and was only deterred from giving the General an immediate coup de grace, from the conviction of his having already received a mortal wound.

The medical officers who attended the General had little expectation of his recovery; and by their unremitting care during several months,

he was, under Providence, saved.

Several wounded officers, who had been removed into the town, soon after it was taken, described their having been exposed to great personal danger, by the licentious conduct of their own men, who had entered the houses, plundered the rooms in which they were confined to bed and abused the females. One in particular, who had been conveyed to the house of the Caldera family, so described his situation. Madame Caldera, formerly the belle of Badajoz (when the head-quarters were there), had taken refuge at Elvas during the siege. She returned as soon as order was restored.

Daniel of Google

The city still continued, on the third day after the assault, in the exclusive possession of a disorganized and tumultuous soldiery; acknowledging no law, considering every thing within their grasp their own, and allowing no impediments to interpose themselves between desire and gratification.

On entering the cathedral, I saw three British soldiers literally drowned in brandy. A spacious vault had been converted into a spirit depôt for the use of the garrison. The casks had been pierced with musket-balls, and their contents escaping, had formed a pool of some depth. These men becoming intoxicated had fallen head foremost into the liquor, the position in which I found them, and were suffocated.

I passed the night in my clothes, with a brace of pistols by my side. Every noise I heard, or thought I heard, (not sleeping, as may be supposed, very sound,) brought me upon my legs, with a pistol in my

hand.

My equipage, including horses, mules, &c., of several hundred pounds value, might have been plundered in an instant, without the possibility of replacing it. On the following day General Power marched his Portuguese brigade into the town. A gallows was erected on the Plaça, or Square. Its appearance alone had a magical effect; not a man was executed, and order was restored. Sentinels having been placed at my

quarter, I was now relieved from further apprehension.

At the door of the cathedral, into which the wounded were now being removed from the camp, a pate, jaded, thin little woman, very shabbily She introduced herself as the Marchioness of dressed, accosted me. Innojosa; had recently emerged from a subterranean chamber in the church, where, with others, she had taken up her nightly abode for security during the siege. She requested my permission to remove a mattress, of which many had been deposited in the church for use, as well as for security. I replied-" the wounded stand in need of them." The Spanish General O'Lawler, attached to the head-quarters, interceded; at last it was intimated that a mattress should be placed on the outside of the church door when it became dark.

The General, the Hon. Charles Colville, who so gallantly led the fourth division to the assault, was amongst the wounded who were brought into the town. I frequently visited him, and had the gratifica-

tion of witnessing his recovery.

General Hav took me to the quarter of Colonel, now Sir George, Elder, commanding a Portuguese regiment of Caçadores, who had received several severe and dangerous wounds. Whilst apparently doing well, he was seized with locked jaw, which placed him in immi-Contrary to all expectation, he recovered. But he has nent danger. ever since been subject to severe spasms, not only extremely distressing, but very alarming whilst they continue. As soon as he was able, he gave me the following account of his own proceedings:-

Memorandum of the siege and the assault of Badajoz on the evening

of the 6th of April, 1812 :-

We opened our fire on the 31st of March, from twenty-six pieces of cannon in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south-east angle of the fort called La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion, by which the face is defended, called Santa Maria: the fire mon these continued with great effect. And on the 4th of April, in

the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque and the wall in

its gorge.

Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above-mentioned on the evening of the 5th; but it appeared that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence of both the breaches; in consequence of which, Lord Wellington delayed the attack for another day, in order to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that, by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's work for the defence of the other two breaches. The third breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion Santa Maria and the flank of the bastion La Trinidad being overcome, Lord Wellington directed that the place should be attacked that night.

The plan for the assault was, that Lieutenant-General Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade, with the 3rd division; while the 4th division, commanded by the Honourable Major-General Colville, and the light division, commanded by Colonel Barnard, attacked the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the

curtain by which they are connected.

On this occasion I was second in command to Colonel Barnard, and in the assault on Badajoz, two regiments of Portuguese Caçadores and a few companies of the 95th Rifle Regiment were placed under my orders. Colonel Barnard commanded the remainder of the light division, composed of the 43rd, 52nd, and remaining companies of Riflemen, which he conducted to the breach. I was directed to follow the leading brigade at a respectable distance, and not to advance until the rear of the 43rd Regiment entered the ditch. I therefore remained under cover until an officer of the Rifle Regiment (who very handsomely volunteered for those services) followed the 43rd Regiment, and in a short time returned, and reported that he had seen the troops into the ditch. I then advanced, and on my reaching the glacis, I was astonished when I observed the frightful confusion among the troops in the ditch; and in order to ascertain the particulars, I immediately descended the ladders, at the bottom of which I met Major Broke, (now Colonel Sir Charles Broke Vere,) who was severely wounded. I understood from him, that nearly all the field-officers were either killed or wounded; and that the attack on the great breach, La Trinidad, had failed; and that he was going back to report the particulars to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wellington. I immediately pushed forward; and as I was endeavouring to form some of the troops near me, in order to lead them to the small breach on my left, Santa Maria, I was at that moment severely wounded; and upon my regaining the glacis, by the assistance of some soldiers, to the best of my recollection, I was a second time wounded on the glacis, and afterwards I was carried upon men's shoulders to the camp.

On the evening of the assault I invited five friends to dine with me: during dinner and after, not a single word was mentioned on the subject of the attack which was to take place that night. About eight o'clock, the orderly serjeant came into the tent to report that the parade was ready-formed. We immediately stood up, and I proposed a

bumper to our success; and as my old friend Major O'Hare of the Rifle Corps was named to command the forlorn hope, I shook him by the hand and said, that I hoped we should meet the next day, when I should have the pleasure to congratulate him on his promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy. The poor fellow thanked me and said, "By Jove, Elder, we have seen a great deal of service together, and we have had our share of hard knocks, and I sincerely hope that we shall meet to-morrow." We then dispersed, every one to his post; but, unfortunately, our "next" meeting never took place.

Major O'Hare led the forlorn hope to the breach. He and Captain Morphew of the 3rd Caçadores (who likewise dined with me on that day) were amongst the first killed; two other officers of the same dinner party and myself were very severely wounded; and only one

out of the six that sat down to dinner escaped.

I must here notice the fate of a very fine young man, Captain St. Pol, of the Royal Fusileers, who died of the wounds he had received during the assault, after amputation of the leg. I wrote to the Duke of Kent an account of this officer, to which I received the following reply:—

"I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, your letter of the 25th ult., containing a statement of the case, sufferings, and death of my young friend

and protegé, Captain St. Pol.

"The loss of this promising young man has been a source of great affliction to his friends, but it is some consolation to them, as well as to myself, to reflect, that his noble and heroic conduct had so justly secured to him the esteem and attachment of all those who were acquainted with him.

(Signed)

"Edward.]

" Kensington Palace, May 25, 1812."

whom he bore a striking resemblance.

Captain St. Pol was son of the Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe, to

Soon after the capture of Badajoz, General Power, Colonel Fletcher, the chief engineer, who afterwards fell at the assault of St. Sebastian, Colonel Buchan, and several other friends, were engaged to dine with me. On that morning, whilst writing a letter to England, I heard an explosion like the sound of a gun. Don Manuel, my host, rushed into

my room, exclaiming, "Monsieur, votre cuisinier est mort."

I found Gonsalvez, the cook, lying extended upon the kitchen floor, covered with blood; part of one of his hands was on the opposite side of the room. The barrel of a musket, lying near the body, explained the cause of the catastrophe. The barrel, left by the soldiers who had plundered the house, probably half filled with ball cartridges, had served the purpose of a poker. Gonsalvez had unfortunately inserted the breech end into a fire larger than usual; it exploded, and produced this fatal issue. Not a vestige of the heart could be discovered upon examining the body; it had been blown to atoms. Thus terminated the life and culinary labours of Gonsalvez.

Although not in holy orders, I possessed a degree of power over the churches, rivalling, if not exceeding, that of the bishop. Becoming impatient of lay control in matters ecclesiastical, the prelate intimated his intention of paying me a visit one evening, after he had taken his

siesta. Supported by the canons, Caldera and de la Rocha, I received the Bishop, who arrived, attended by the Cabildo Ecclesiastico.

Having partaken of chocolate and dotces, the Bishop, after some general conversation, made known to me, through his secretary, the

object of his visit, "my sanction for ringing the bells."

I replied, "the sound of the bells would disturb the wounded," with which the churches were filled. The prelate, appreciating the force of my argument, took his leave. We parted, and continued upon good terms.

During the last summer, a lady and a gentleman occupied with myself a public conveyance from Fulham to London. Perceiving my companions to be Spaniards, I addressed the latter:—"Sir, you come from a country where I passed six of the happiest years of my life."

His countenance lighted up. He had been Alcalde (mayor) of Badajoz, intimate with the Calderas, Don Manuel, and others, my old friends. From him I learned, with regret, that they, like himself, had been expariated for their political opinions. When we parted, with an embrace, a tear stood in his eye.

NAVAL FRAGMENTS.

No. II.

THE FRENCH FISHERMAN.

We had scarcely swallowed our meagre breakfast of weevilly biscuit and cocoa next morning, when our poor old captive was sent for to be examined by the Captain. His sloop lay at anchor within half a cable's length of our starboard-quarter. Her sails were neatly furled, and, as if to mock the misery of the old man's feelings, she looked better than he had ever seen her look before. The English union-jack hung in loose folds over a small cotton tri-coloured flag at her mast-head; and the little skiff, which had carried the old man to his cottage for more than forty years, was moored under her stern. The sea, extending along the coast from Rochelle to L'Isle Klie, was covered with fishing boats, which were grouped together as the morning breeze had left them; and the lively songs of the fishermen might be distinctly heard, as their voices swelled over the smooth surface of the water.

Our aged prisoner was habited in the costume of his humble station: a large pair of boots, drawn loosely over his trousers, had settled down in ample folds over the knee; a blue and white striped Guernsey frock fitted closely the upper part of his slender person, and a pea-jacket of considerable dimensions covered his shoulders, very much in the style of a handspike in a purser's bread-bag. In the days of his youth he must have stood, at least, six feet two; but age had materially crippled his height, and his weather-beaten features were wrinkled by time. His hair showed itself in silvery whiteness beneath the margin of his nightcap; and he held in his shrivelled hands a ball of twine and a mesh with which he had been mending his nets the day before. He was eighty-three years old, and his little grandson stood timidly by his

side, gazing in mute astonishment at the order in which everything was

beautifully arranged on the quarter-deck.

During the examination of the old man, we all listened with eager attention to every syllable that was said. The inquiry was carried on through the medium of an interpreter, one of our forecastle men, who spoke French so fluently that, upon one occasion, when he was himself a prisoner of war, he narrowly escaped being shot for a spy. As the vessel was not worth sending to England, we all concluded she would be given back to the poor old fisherman, and I think we all hoped so: when, however, it was announced to the afflicted captive that his sloop would be set on fire that night, he clasped his hands in silent energy, and raising his mild eyes to heaven with an air of pious resignation, stood for some moments transfixed to the spot, as pale and as motionless as a marble statue. I cannot recollect a more painful incident in my life; and I have at this moment the meekness of the captive's attitude so strongly pencilled in my memory, that I can scarcely imagine more than twenty years have elapsed since I witnessed the event. Relaxing from his humble posture, the countenance of the old man underwent a sudden change: his features became convulsed with agony; the blood rushed to his temples, and snatching up his grandson in his arms, he held him forward as an appeal to the feelings of the Captain, while he invoked a blessing on the children of the British warrior. He called on the names of his beloved wife and the father of the youth, pointed to the cottage on the beach about a mile from Rochelle, wherein he had dwelt for sixty years; and when he found that the usage of war enforced the severity of his destiny, he laid the little boy beside him, and cursed it with all the bitterness of despair.

As soon as the Captain communicated with the Commander-in-chief. the sloop was hauled alongside our ship and dismantled. Every article that could be made convertible to our use was taken out of her. The almost worn-out tanned sails gladdened the sharp eye of the first lieutenant, who secured them to add to the whiteness of the quarterdeck; the fishing-nets, which had so many years provided for the wants of the old man's family, were headed up in a cask, and consigned to the charge of the boatswain; and the purser came in for his share of the prize for fuel. In a short time nothing was left but the shell of the sloop; her planks and rafters were cut away, and at sunset she was set on fire. I could not help thinking, young as I was at the time, that the hour selected for the destruction of the old man's vessel was the most appropriate throughout the day, as the flag of England was lowered at the moment the deed was done. It blew a strong breeze out of the roadstead; and as the burning mass slowly drifted out to sea, the fisherman and his grandson sat together upon one of the carronades, watching in silence the receding speck of what had been the day before all the property he possessed in the world.

Towards midnight, all that remained visible of the sloop was a glimmering spark on the horizon, which became fainter and fainter as it receded from our view. After we lost sight of it from the deck, the little boy went up the mizen rigging, where he remained until it disappeared altogether. The assistant-surgeon, an intimate friend of mine, was my companion on watch that night, and as he understood the French language he felt a lively interest in the passing scene. When the little

boy left his grandfather to ascend the shrouds, we went up to the poor old man, who still occupied his station on the carronade. We were both struck by his appearance, and I have never seen a picture of mute despair equal to the features of the captive that night. He sat in gloomy abstraction, with his eyes intently fixed on the spot whence the last vestige of his sloop had disappeared. The attitude we found him in he had occupied for five hours; his hands were folded on his breast, and there was a vacant stare nearly approaching to wildness in his eye, which might have been mistaken for insanity. My friend laid his hand upon the old man's shoulder; he started; the touch awakened him to a sense of his miseries. At first he shrunk from it; but the mild benevolence of my companion's features softened the bitterness of the captive's feelings; the tears unconsciously trickled down his weatherbeaten cheeks, and abandoning himself to the intensity of his grief, he wept like a child.

My friend, whose feelings were of the first order, had compassion for the old man's sufferings. It was a scene of agony which I trust I may never again witness. We gently removed him—for he suffered himself to be led passively—to a seat we had formed of some signal flags near the cabin skylight; and a little rum and water, the only nourishment he had taken all day, revived him. We sat down beside him; the night was cold and damp; a few lights glimmered along the coast; the little boy descended the rigging, and nestled himself under the lee of his grandfather. The captain's bell rang—we started: it was only to inquire if the wrock had disappeared? I answered, yes—he turned

on his pillow, and fell fast asleep.

When I returned to the quarter-deck, I found the officer of the middle watch waiting to relieve me; but my thoughts were so much engrossed with the expected story of the fisherman, which he promised to narrate to us before I went down to the Captain, that, instead of going to my hammock, I reseated myself in a coil of rope close to the mizen-mast, and after we had each of us taken a glass of grog to keep

the cold out, the old man began his story thus:-

"Were I to go back, gentlemen, to 1729, the year in which I was born, I should probably speak of events in which, at this distant period, you cannot feel much interest, especially as they relate to the history of an humble French fisherman. It will, however, astonish you to hear that my ancestors were English; and little did our progenitors think, when, after the capture of Rochelle, they were induced to remain there, that the welfare of their children would be for ever blasted by the coldblooded unnatural decree of their own country. At the age of fiveand-twenty I married the daughter of a respectable innkeeper of Rochelle, and with our small capital I purchased the sloop, of which there does not now remain the shadow of a shade. She was all we possessed in the world, and well and faithfully she served our purposes for a period of sixty years! We had five children—three boys and two girls, but they all died in their infancy, except the youngest, who was the father of my little boy here, and he was taken away from me in my old age to fight under the banner of the Emperor .- 'Vive l'Empereur, mon fils!'- Vive l'Empereur! Vive Napoléon!' " responded the boy, as he drew from his bosom the little cotton tri-coloured flag, which, in the bustle of the day, had escaped the observation of every one else. I

will not attempt, at this distant period, to describe the powerful effect which this little incident had upon the old man: he caught his grand-child in his arms, clasped him with energy to his bosom, and it was some moments before he recovered himself sufficiently to renew his

narrative.

"The father of this boy, gentlemen, was, ten years ago, the finest looking man I ever beheld. He was tall, athletic, and vigorous. He had the strength of a lion, with the docility of a lamb. My child," said the old man, as the tear glistened in his eye, "was both brave and generous. Mais hélas, messieurs—We carried on our humble occupation together with every prospect of happiness. During the summer we helped to supply the market of Rochelle with the produce of our labour, and in the winter our sloop brought wine from Bourdeaux. We were one evening seated, after the toil of the day, upon a rude bench, which he constructed in the front of our cottage, when the fatal mandate arrived which made my only child a conscript. His wife—poor Annette!—was getting our evening meal ready; alas! poor thing, it was the last she ever prepared for us—they took her husband away from her, and she died that night in giving birth to this boy.

" For sixty years everything had gone on so smoothly with me, that I was ill prepared, in my old age, to stand this blow—I felt it rankling at the very core of my heart. My cottage looked sad and mournful my sloop looked deserted, and in sorrow I prayed to be taken to the grave where my daughter lay. But Providence willed it otherwise. After days and weeks of restlessness and disquietude, I suddenly resolved on going to Paris. The Emperor, said I, is generous-he will hear the prayer of an old man, and restore his son to him. gave me the energy of youth. I travelled to Paris on foot; and there the scene of bustle which everywhere met my astonished eye, lulled for a moment my resentment and my sorrow. It was just before the battle of Austerlitz. The boulevards were thronged with the gaudy equipages of the rich and powerful. Peers, councillors, and senators were crowding to the palace, to make their homage to the Emperor. Praise and adulation re-echoed from every street and square in the capital; and the military energies of France were in full preparation for war. Hurried along-I knew not whither-by the impetuous rush of the multitude, I found myself in the Champ de Mars, where thousands of the finestlooking troops in the world were assembling amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the Parisians. In vain I cast my searching eyes along the ranks-my boy was nowhere to be seen. A sudden and convulsive movement announced the approach of the Emperor. The air resounded with acclamations. The countless multitude rushed simultaneously towards the post of honour. I was carried along with it-resistance was vain; and scarcely knowing what would become of me, I raised my eyes, and discovered my son in the body-guard of Napoleon. With the energy and vigour of my early days I made an effort to get near him, and at the moment he seemed within my grasp, I was borne away in another direction by a counter movement of the crowd. I called upon the name of my son, but my feeble cry was lost in the deafening shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!'

"Again the stream took another course, and I found myself within a few yards of the Emperor. My despairing cry of ' Mon fils!' opened

me a passage—it caught Napoleon's ear; he turned round; I rushed forward, and throwing myself at his feet, besought him to restore my son to my arms.

"' France,' said Napoleon, ' has need of all her sons. Grieve not, old man. These,' he added, extending his hand towards the magnifi-

cent array before him—' these are all my children!'

"The air was rent with shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive Napoléon!' Overcome with grief, I turned from the Champ de Mars, and wandered to an obscure hostelrie at the other end of the town. The hopes which had sustained me on my long journey were shattered, and I felt my frame sinking under the weight of my miseries. My child, my only child, was on the eve of quitting France. The glory of our country was to be purchased only by oceans of her blood. In my heart I cursed the ambition which robbed every cottage of its children—the wife and

mother of her protector—the aged and infirm of their support.

"Slowly and in sadness I traced my feeble steps back to my home; but how changed was its aspect:—no longer the abode of contentment and happiness—no more, after our anxious toil upon the deep, was the glad song of the fisherman to enliven our frugal meal—no more the lively voice of our poor Annette to cheer us after the peril of some stormy day. Still I would not despair,—my little boy tied me to life. I looked forward with anxious hope to the return of his soldier-father, and joyed in my anticipations of presenting him his son. During my absence, my boy contrived, with a touch of paint, to make our old sloop look well again; he had, moreover, mended our nets: and, encouraged by the good example my child set me, I renewed my daily occupation.

"Thrice only did I hear of Jerome. Shortly after the glorious day of Austerlitz, when the star of our Emperor shone forth in all its magic brilliancy, I received the first tidings of my boy: he had distinguished himself on that bloody but memorable field—he had drawn upon himself the notice of his commanding officer, and was promoted. After an interval of some mouths again I heard of his increasing fortune. Little did the Emperor consider, when he presented him with the cross of the Legion of Honour, that this was the soldier whom the poor old fisherman claimed of him in the Champ de Mars, These glories, gentlemen, raised my heart within me. Did not Ney, Davoust, and Lannes, said I, rise from the ranks, and may not the humble fisherman live to see his son a general—a marshal of France!

"Alas! —Honour and rank lead but to death. In the next battle—fired by the praise he had received, stimulated by ambition—my boy was foremost in the fight, and fell—covered, said the letter I re-

ceived, covered with glory.

"It was then I felt in all its force the vanity of my aspirations. Humbled though I was, and little as I had to bind me to this world, I struggled to suppress my grief; and many a long winter's night, when the pitiless storm has dashed against the casements of my cottage, have I exerted myself to conceal the sorrows of my aching heart. Le bon Dieu has left me, said I, in this boy, the image of my child—for him shall my grief be forgotten—for him will I labour on; and for his sake have I continued to stem the tide of my affliction. But I felt the infirmities of age creeping on me; I had no longer the manly assistance

of my son to lessen the dangers to which the appearance of your squadron exposed me. I could no longer venture, as we used to do, along the coast with the boldness and freedom of an expert mariner. My little voyages were protracted; my sloop, like myself, was almost worn out; and upon one occasion, a cannon shot from that black schooner of yours,* struck us on our starboard bow, tore away our bulwark, and nearly deprived me of my boy. Yesterday morning we returned to Rochelle with a cargo of wine; the old sloop almost knew her way along the coast; and I had made up my mind, if God spared me my life, to work for my boy, until I earned enough to purchase a small classe-marée for him. By that time I hoped he would be man enough to manage a vessel of his own, and his poor old grandfather might then sink in quietness to his grave.

"Mais, l'homme propose et Dieu dispose!—the event of last night has withered all my hopes. I have seen my poor old sloop—my friend, my companion for sixty years—broken, unmercifully broken to pieces, and her shattered remains burnt to the water's edge. "Twas a sad sight, gentlemen, for an old man of eighty-three years to behold; and as the timbers crackled in the blaze, I thought my poor heart would break from its feeble tenement; and now what am I?—a broken-down

captive in the hands of a powerful enemy."

The old man checked himself; he seemed to feel that his grief was hurrying him into expressions which he should not give utterance to; and raising his eyes, he touched his cap in silence as an atonement for what he had already said. The recital of his simple narrative seemed to be a relief to his mind, and he thanked us with a modesty I shall

never forget for our kindness in listening to it.

To sleep that night was out of the question-in fact we had not much time to think of it, as it struck seven bells (half-past three o'clock) just as the fisherman finished his story, and we were in one of those smart frigates the regulations of which obliged us to turn out of our hammocks every morning at five bells, just allowing those who had the middle watch a two hours' restless nap, amidst the almost suffocating fumes of the finer particles of sand which enveloped them from the dry holy stoned deck. I thought a good deal of the French fisherman; and my reflections carried me with delightful rapidity from the dark cockpit to the command of a noble frigate: I imagined myself in all the pomp of power and authority, looking with benign compassion on the sorrows of the poor old captive. I thought of the happiness I should feel in restoring to him the remnant of his property; in fact my aspirations carried me so far, that I actually dozed off into the visionary idea of being a post-captain, and to complete the fabric of my dream I was one of the finest post-captains in the service; when the hoarse voice of the master-at-arms, who shook my hammock until he almost shook me out of it, roared out " Past five bells, Sir!" I then discovered I was but a younker. I had scarcely dropped off into another nap-for I generally stood a second call-when the voice of the quarter-master roused me: "The first-lieutenant wants you on the quarter-deck, Sir." I gave a spring from my hammock in right good earnest. Such a summons, and at such a time, boded nothing good; instead of looking forward to

^{*} H.M.S. Arrow.

what I would have done in my dream, I looked back to what I had left undone in my waking moments; but my thoughts were too confused to take a distinct glimpse of anything retrospective. Dressing myself with amazing alacrity, for a second call in this case was quite out of the question, I was on the quarter-deck with the speed of lightning, when, to my horror, the first objects that met my eye were the signal-flags we had used the night before, lying in disorder abaft the mizen-mast, an empty black-jack, scraps of cheese and biscuit, and my Britannia-metal tooth-cup—the sorry remnants of our middle watchers. The firstlieutenant, to do him justice, never passed over the delinquency of the youngsters; and I verily believe that one or two mast-headings in the morning sharpened his appetite for his breakfast. On the present occasion he eyed me with a malicious grin, which had more of pleasure than reproof in it, and to give my midnight frolic its full effect, had given strict orders that the flags should not be touched. Habit had accustomed us to each other; that is to say, I knew my man; for I walked quietly to the Jacob's ladder, and slowly ascended the rigging to the main top-mast head, while he called out "Four hours, younker.'

This sudden transition somewhat cooled the enthusiasm of my dreaming lucubrations, especially when I thought of the assistant surgeon, who lay snugly shrouded in his hammock, whilst I was trying the difference of the temperature between the cockpit and the mast-head. The moment the first-lieutenant descended to breakfast I took the immediate liberty of descending also; and calculating the exact time he would take to masticate his hot roll—which, by the by, I had learnt on former occasions to estimate to a nicety—I ascended again, and had just resumed my elevated post when he returned to the quarter-deck. His first glance was at the mast-head. He called me down. "Well, youngster," said he, "have you recovered the effects of your middle watcher?" "I have," said I, rather meekly. "Very well; you may go down to your breakfast."

The worst part of the affair was, however, to come. The first-lieutenant had ordered the midshipman's black-jack to be thrown over board, and the offender must be punished. I was tried by a court-martial, fined six for one, and received a feeling mark of the caterer's striking propensities, which again convinced me of the fallacy of my dragm

At twelve o'clock a boat with a flag of truce left the ship, under the command of my friend Mr. Elwin, with the fisherman and his son. I ran up to the main-top with my telescope, that I might uninterruptedly watch their progress to the land. A crowd of fishermen collected round the old man's cottage, as soon as they observed the boat leave our ship; but when they perceived she was pulling in towards the town, they all hastened to welcome the old man's arrival; and at two o'clock he was restored to his aged wife, a heart-broken bankrupt.

64 SEPT.

PIRATES AND PIRACY FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

No. II.

THE USCOCCHI, OR PIRATES OF THE ADRIATIC.

The creeks and bays which border the Adriatic Sea, and the numerous isles of its eastern shores, were almost naturally the resort of lawless pirates during the disorders of the Middle Ages. The establishment of Venice was the first effective check to those hordes, because the new state, by the encouragement given to commerce and navigation, secured the best seamen and shipwrights of the day, and consequently equipped a navy which gained the sovereignty of the gulf. The Narentines were amongst the most formidable of the marauders; but they, with many others, were effectually put down; and to secure the safety of merchant vessels, Venice had every year, even in times of peace, a fleet of at least forty galleys to cruize about under an officer called the Captain of the Gulf, who had a salary of 5000 ducats a-year; and the appointment is known to have existed so far back as 1230. This politic step maintained the reputation of the republic, and ensured

a supply of able officers and sailors.

But among the evils engendered by the commotions and intrigues of the governments of those days, the state of disorder under which their boundary provinces laboured was one of the most serious. The more arbitrary at head-quarters, the more difficult it is to command obedience at a distance, since man, by his very nature, will judge and act accordingly, whenever he can flatter himself with being beyond the actual grasp of the iron hand of power; whereas, even a semblance of reason and equity disarms many a discontented mind. The controversies which occurred between the Archdukes of Austria and the Doges of Venice, respecting their boundaries, gave encouragement to the most lawless proceedings and tragical events; and the Uscocchi, whose career we are about to relate, worried the "Queen of the Adriatic" for more than a century. Venice is not likely to trouble Austria about confines in future, but, in dipping into the works of Minucio Minuci, Sarpi, Coronelli, and others of that period, we cannot fail to observe that the power which, like Aaron's rod, has swallowed up its antagonist, was precisely identical in its policy with what is witnessed at the present hour-cautious, suspicious, brave, proud, and obstinate, with a government involved in so many forms, that the best decisions of its councils are weakened, and often annihilated, before they can be executed.

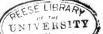
The name of Uscocchi is thought to be derived from a Sclavonic word signifying flight, or fugitive. The people to whom the name was given were originally exiled from the surrounding states, or had fled from the tyranny of the Turks, about the year 1500. Shortly afterwards they found refuge at the celebrated fortress of Clissa, a strong hold in a difficult pass leading from the Morlachian hills down towards the sea, near Salona. The place was then commanded by Peter Crosicchio, a feudatory vassal to the King of Hungary; and as he found himself pretty secure, he exacted a tax upon all goods that were carried through his territory. Mankind is not prone, however, to pay taxes if they can avoid them, and from certain manifestations Peter considered the Uscocchi a very desirable accession to his garrison. This very

accession of strength proved his ruin, for it led him to insult the Turkish frontier—a matter of less impunity now than formerly; and the Porte, in retaliation, determined on his destruction. A formidable force was despatched, and two strong forts erected, in order to besiege Clissa with effect. Crosicchio was alarmed, and applied to Pope Paul III. and to the Emperor Ferdinand for succours, which were granted; but being vain enough to meet his enemies in the field, they defeated his forces, and severing his head from his body exposed it before Clissa, on sight of which the place surrendered. During the latter part of the siege an event occurred, which inspirited the Christians, and led them to augur a different result. Milosso, a page of Crosicchio's, having obtained leave to accept the taunting challenge of Bagorah, a gigantic Turk, was so fortunate as to disable one of the legs of his antagonist, who being thereby compelled to fight kneeling, soon fell to his puny attacker.

After the disastrous termination of the siege of Clissa, the Uscocchi retired to Segna in 1537. This was a strong place on the shores of the Quarnero, scarcely approachable by sea or land, from rocks, precipices, and the furious winds called boras, which are scarcely less dreaded in the channel of Morlacca, than on the land. The district was the property of the family of Frangipani; but as it was of considerable importance from its situation, and it was thought that the Uscocchi would prove valuable borderers, the Emperor recommended the Archduke of Austria to take it under his own charge. The new settlers were provided with arms and taken into military pay; but they soon availed themselves of their weapons to accomplish objects peculiarly their own; for their spirit prompted them to fit out vessels for scouring the Quarnero, and they fiercely plundered wherever booty tempted them, either by land or sea. Fire, murder, and rapine attended their steps; and they were soon equally admired for their reckless bravery and detested for their cruelty. They procured swift boats, which they hid in remote creeks or sunk till they wanted them, and became a regular band of pirates. Even while they confined their animosities to the Turks and Jews, the Venetians, who had engaged to keep the Adriatic clear of rovers, put them to death whenever they could get hold of them, which exasperated retaliation, and in the event embroiled the Republic with the Emperor. Among those executed, the champion Milosso, who was ignominiously hung, was the most regretted.

The spirit and power of the Uscocchi had now attracted general notice; the navigators of the Adriatic were in constant alarm, and the coast towns were always in dread of being attacked. The enterprising, discontented, and desperate characters of all nations resorted to their standard in such numbers, that Segna was soon insufficient for them, which led to the occupation of the neighbouring towns and castles of Octossaz, Moschenizze, Bunizza, and Brigne. As they increased in strength, so they advanced in luxury and debauchery; music resounded along the rocky shores of the Quarnero; the best wines and viands loaded the boards; and the women, arrayed in silks and scarlet, joined the revelries, and urged the men to further outrages. Some of these ladies, who knew neither needle nor distaff, even distinguished themselves actively in warfare; and it was a rule that the widows of those who fell "on service" should be immediately remarried. Even the

U. S. JOURN. No. 70, SEPT. 1834.



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preachers exhorted their congregations to piracy, and the clergy re-

ceived a tenth of the booty.

The Venetians had engaged to keep the Adriatic clear of pirates; but the Turks, being continually harassed by the Uscocchi, threatened to expel them themselves. This alternative was not at all agreeable to the Christian world. Venice and Rome therefore entreated the Emperor to exert his authority; but the well-applied bribe of a large portion of their booty having formed powerful connexions for the Uscocchi in the Austrian cabinet, all attempts to destroy them were so faint or mismanaged as to miscarry. Yet their fighting men never amounted to above 600 or 700, besides their garrisons; and this band alone was able, by union, valour, and swift rowing vessels, to cause the neighbouring states

to tremble at their very name.

The accounts of these pirates are written by their enemies, who ascribe nothing but hardihood, ferocity, and debauchery to them. " I could have wished also," says the Abbate Fortis, " to have seen their history written by themselves; but the Uscocchi fought valiantly, and attended to the sale of their prizes and booty, not to writing commentaries." Yet there is a Croatian tradition, that about 1570, when the sovereigns of Christendom were standing upon the punctilious provisions of a league, and neglecting Cyprus, then invaded by the Turk, that they despatched a fast-sailing vessel with arms and money to the relief of Famagosta. The reason assigned for this public-spirited act is, that Antonio Bragandini, a "valiant captain," who conducted the obstinate defence, was actually one of their tribe, although it does not appear so in Paruta or Mauroceni; and the cruel fate he underwent is said to have been dreadfully retaliated upon the Morlachian confines. It seems that, by the articles of capitulation upon which that city surrendered, the garrison was to be conveyed to Candia in Turkish vessels, with their colours, arms, and baggage, five pieces of ordnance, and the horses of the three chief commanders, as tokens of the honourable terms which they had obtained. Forty vessels under proper commissioners were assigned for this object, and affairs seemed so equitable, that the Christians were induced to admit their enemies before the arrangements were completed. As soon as the Turks entered the city they began to offer violence, whereupon a remonstrance was sent to Mustapha Basha, by a Venetian, who was kindly received, and bore back a message that the Basha would be delighted to make the acquaintance of the brave Bragandini. Giving credit to these words, that unfortunate officer set forth for the enemy's camp, with a suitable retinue on horseback, himself clothed in purple, and riding under a crimson silk umbrella. Leaving their arms at the door, they were courteously received by Mustapha, who, however, soon threw off the mask, and affected to misunderstand the terms of the treaty. Waxing furious, he ordered them forth from the tent, when some of the Venetians were manacled, and others mur-Bragandini was reserved for insult and torture. After being trampled upon by the dastardly Mustapha, he was compelled twice or thrice to offer his neck to the executioner, as if for the purpose of having his head struck off, but they only contrived to mangle his nose, ears, and lips. Two days after he was dragged, pitifully wounded as he was, into the city, where, being loaded with two baskets full of earth and mortar, the one before, the other behind, he bore them to the great breach in the city walls, then under repair, and he was compelled to kiss the ground each time he passed the perfidious Basha—a sight which excited the commiseration of most of the Turkish army. He was then taken on board a galley in a cage, with a crown at his feet, and so hoisted to the mainyard, as an object of terror to the Christian soldiers, who were now all chained to the oars. From thence being brought back, amid the din of drums and trumpets and the scoffs of cowards, into the market-place, Bragandini was ignominiously stripped and bound to a scaffold. After an exposure of several hours, the wretches commenced flaying him alive, but before the horrid process was completed the sufferer expired. This, however, was not enough to glut the rage of Mustapha, for he ordered the skin to be stuffed and hung at the yard-arm of a galleot, which was directed to sail round the coasts to insult the Venetians with the disgusting sight.

The Uscocchi, though sometimes repulsed, increased in prosperity, extended their ravages to Dalmatia, and pillaged many of the islands which they had hitherto spared. This irritated Grimarci, the Doge of Venice, to such a degree, that he resolved to accomplish their destruction; and Filippo Pasquale, an able sailor, was appointed to conduct the armament sent against them in 1584. A smart little war took place, and the long, swift vessels of Pasquale, expressly fitted and armed for this service, following the pirates into their skulking-places, chastised and restrained them. But the republicans had scarcely turned their backs ere the depredations were renewed with greater vigour than before, and the frontier towns harassed with additional insolence.

The Turks had made frequent complaints respecting these outrages both to Austria and Venice; and finding their representations fruitless, determined themselves to repress the pirates. Accordingly, in 1592, the Porte declared war against these two powers, as the states which ought to have destroyed such a pest; and, resolving to extend their confines beyond the haunts of the Uscocchi, despatched Hassan Basha with an army of 40,000 men to overrun them. Segna was one of the first aims of Hassan; and on his march towards it, he took Sisach, passed the Cupa, and was descending by the river, when his host was attacked by 5000 Austrians with such ardour, that a panic seizing the Turks, they could not withstand the encounter, but fled. Confusion increased the general fear; some took to the stream, and some attempted to escape by a narrow bridge near them; but they were drowned in great numbers, whilst others were shot upon the bridge, until the dead and dying obstructed the passage. Hassan and his brother were both killed, and the miserable remains of the army retreated into Sisach, which was soon afterwards invested and fell. This was a glorious victory for the frontier, and is said to have been gained without a Christian being wounded.

Pope Clement had exerted himself, with admirable zeal, in exciting the Christian powers to assist in repelling this incursion of the Turks,—sending even to the Cossacks and Georgians; and many volunteers pressed forward in the cause. The fortunes of the ten years' war which followed were various,—"especially from the cursed perfidy of the heretics,"—according to the Archbishop of Zara. Thus, the fortress of Clissa was surprised by the Austrians; but before preparations could be made for securing it, the crescent was again at the gates.

In this urgency, an irregular and tumultuous force was collected, consisting partly of Croats and partly of Uscocchi; the latter headed by the Bishop of Segna, a man whose enormous size rendered him unfit for the field, still more than his calling did. The result, after exertions of great bravery and conduct, was the slaughter of nearly the whole

party, and the recovery of Clissa by the Turks.

The Uscocchi, however, lost no credit in these affairs, for their valour was recognised as a check to the career of the common enemy; and their numbers daily increased by volunteers of various nations, including many Turks and Venetians, who, in the sudden changes incident to those times, found themselves compromised with their own The piratical flotilla was augmented by appropriate vessels, which were each consecrated by the priests, and named after evangelists and saints, though their destination was pillage and blood; and the adjacent waters were scoured in every direction. Austria had become cool with Venice, under the idea that timely succours from the Republic might have prevented the fall of Clissa,—a coolness of which the Uscocchi took advantage, by plundering or destroying everything they met with under the flag of St. Mark. This occasioned the equipment of a large Venetian fleet, and the appointment of Almorò Tiepolo, as " Provveditor Generale," to punish the cruel marauders; an appointment the more welcome to him, as his brother and a niece had been killed by them. The Uscocchi fled before him, according to their usual custom, and gained their recesses and fastnesses, so that the Venetians could gather no substantial advantages; however, with a view of rooting out his enemies, he adopted the policy of executing all that he could get hold of. With this spirit he attacked Scrissa or Carlopago, below Segna, and having taken it, he immediately hung the captain of the fort, with his lieutenant and twenty men. This drew such ominous threats of vengeance from the Uscocchi, that the Council of Ten thought proper to interfere, and the summary disposal of captives was prudently restrained.

Meanwhile, the Elders of Segna became desirous of such distinction as would rescue their state from its merely piratical and dependent character; they therefore despatched a shrewd envoy to Rome, to solicit the favour of the Infallible Father: this man was a warrior,-a sailor, -and a Dominican friar, and had distinguished himself in each of those capacities, as well as by his judgment in council. He was instructed to represent the Uscocchi as the saviours of Italy, by the insurmountable barrier which they formed to the encroachments of the Mussulmen; and that, when they attacked other nations at sea, it was only to prevent their carrying treasure, arms, and ammunition to the wicked enemy of Christianity. And well he executed his mission; for he exalted them as so many Maccabees, and asserted, that the piracies so grievously complained of were mostly committed by the Venetian galleys. He defended the Uscocchi from the charges of immorality and impiety, extolled their attachment to the Papal See, and somewhat hardily swore that the Bull in Cana Domini was publicly read every year to them, and faithfully adhered to,-especially the article on piracy. But his rhetoric was without effect, the evidence being too strong against him, so that the Elders "took nothing by their motion."

The war which the Venetians waged with the Uscocchi was of a

desultory nature, because so many of the neighbouring ports afforded refuge to the pirates; it was therefore resolved by the Doge, in 1596, to blockade Trieste and Fiume, for which service fifteen stout galleys and thirty long fast-rowing boats were appointed. Various were the conflicts which took place, and the hand-to-hand combats, though remarkable for mutual bravery and animosity, were so indecisive, as to induce the pirates to abandon their policy of eluding the enemy, when he was in great force. They therefore fitted an unusually strong squadron, and after some days cruising, fell in with the Venetian fleet under Admiral Bembo, off the Dalmatian islands, which, it was soon found, was too powerful for them. The Uscocchi fled in confusion, and were so hard pressed by the Republicans, that the best portion of their vessels, with 700 of their bravest warriors, were driven into the narrow port of Ragosniza, from whence escape seemed impossible. Venetian galleys, however, were too large to follow, and while a strict blockade was established, Bembo made arrangements with the neighbouring people, under the Count of Sebenico, for crushing an enemy greatly dreaded in that quarter. Affairs were proceeding thus, when one evening, a furious scirocco arose, which was a fair wind for clearing the harbour; and the Uscocchi, taking advantage of its violence and the darkness of the night, dashed out with all the canvas they could stagger under, and made their escape. The Venetians, daunted with the roar of the elements and the noise of their own crews, were not ready for chasing till day-break, when they discovered that it was too late, and that they had lost their prizes; a discovery the more mortifying, as besides those vessels being manned with the flower of the pirates, they were laden with booty. Old Bembo consoled himself with remarking that this hydra had winds, waves, and devils, all in its One boat being closely chased, ran on shore near Trau, and seventeen of its crew being taken, their heads were struck off and sent to Venice, where they were publicly exhibited in the square of St. Mark, in triumph. Bembo's conduct, however, not being quite approved, he resigned his station.

The new Venetian commander, Donato, opened his operations with such vigour, that the pirates began to feel convinced that they were not strong enough to contend against the powerful resources of the Republic; and Donato greatly added to their difficulties, by shutting up two of the channels that led out to sea from Segna, -one by building a fort on Veglia, and the other by a similar measure towards Gliuba. The first was particularly annoying, since it interrupted the communication with Fiume, whence Segna was supplied with provisions; and the exasperated Uscocchi, in a fit of desperation, made a ravaging descent upon Istria. Here, however, they were soon foiled, for the Venetians quickly sent sufficient reinforcements to support their authority there. Meantime the blockade of Segna was rigidly maintained, and additional forts were erected to protect those places most likely to suffer from the corsairs, who at length were driven to implore the interference of the Archduke, their ostensible sovereign. As the Pope, the Doge of Venice, and the Archbishop of Zara, had frequently urged the same request, and perceiving that affairs were advancing to a dangerous crisis, he appointed a commissary, named Rabatto, to make the desired arrangements, and, unlike the usual Austrian system, sent

him alone, and with full powers.

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The first act of the commissary, who appears to have been a most zealous Catholic, was a conference with the Venetian commanders, wherein his enemies suspected that his impartiality fell a sacrifice to other principles, since he afterwards had an evident leaning towards the interests of St. Mark. Having obtained a cessation of hostilities, and collected an army from various garrisons, into Fiume, he sent forth proclamations requiring all the Uscocchi to repair to Segna. He then took possession of the town, closed the gates, ordered all arms to be delivered up within two days, and every man to come before him with a register of his name and family; whilst all those who felt themselves delinquents were required to acknowledge their crimes and depend upon his mercy, on pain of death. The terms were considered rather hard, as coming from a friend, and some remonstrances ensued; but the hanging of five of the orators closed the lips of the rest. These preliminaries settled, it was next determined to restore all the Venetian and Turkish outlaws to their respective governments; to remove most of the Uscocchi to inland fortresses; only one hundred of the best disposed were to remain in Segna, and those not to be allowed to embark, even in a boat, without the express permission of the governor of Croatia, and then merely to navigate in the channel between The Venetians were not pleased that any of the Segna and Scrissa. horde should be licensed on whatever terms, and demanded that more capital punishments should be inflicted, as an atonement for what Venice had suffered, and Rabatto thought that the step was one of justice. The humbled Uscocchi, finding they had little mercy to expect from their own ruler, besought their bishop to head a deputation to the Republican envoy, to entreat his forbearance, and at the same time beg his acceptance of a couple of rich carpets! The haughty Venetian was highly offended with the offer, till it was explained as a local custom, and relented somewhat from his claims of vengeance: Rabatto also partly acceded to the prayers of the men and the tears of the women, by sending only twenty more heads to Venice,

Rabatto was now appointed to the governorship of Segna, and proceeded with vigour to re-organise it. Such of the Uscocchi as had the means and desire to remove to other countries, were allowed so to do; and a party of two hundred, with their families and effects, volunteered for transfer to the frontier castles. On the morning of their departure they solemnly attended prayers, and having heard mass, received the public benediction of the bishop,—a ceremony somewhat equivocal, since they were a known gang, and were actually labouring under Papal excommunication, for the many capital crimes which every one

of them had committed.

The Venetians were so delighted with these measures, as releasing them from a cruel scourge, that they presented Rabatto with a gold chain of extraordinary value; and, moreover, built him an elegant and convenient yacht, furnished with everything which could render his voyages in the Quarnero comfortable, and of sufficient force to repel the attempt of any casual pirate.

It is difficult, however, to root out a people "stock and fluke,"—and Rabatto was not long in discovering that his government was not likely to prove a bed of roses. One of the Uscocchi, Giurissa Kaiduk, had ravished a young lady of high birth, on one of the islands near Zara,

and afterwards forced her to marry him. He was a man of mean birth, but of great bodily strength and inordinate vanity, and had gained such influence over his fellow-pirates, that Rabatto was determined to get rid of him, and therefore appointed him to the command of a detachment ordered to assist at the siege of Curissa. A squabble followed,—Giurissa was insolent,—and the governor imprisoned him. This brought on extremities: the Uscocchi, after a strange repast of meat nearly raw, and wine taken to intoxication, battered open the castle gate, and rushing into Rabatto's apartment, brought him down "with two arquebusades;" when he, having discharged a pistol, drew his sword, but was instantly overpowered, hacked to pieces, and his head borne off in triumph upon a pole. Such was the hatred felt towards him, that even after his mangled corpse had been laid out in the church for sepulture, the women exultingly licked his blood from

the gashes.

Whether from the difficulty of punishing a whole community, or that the Uscocchi had still powerful friends at Gratz, is uncertain; but this atrocious act of rebellion and murder was overlooked by the Austrians. The pirates gathered courage, and those who had been distributed along the frontier, returned to their old lair, and by 1602 were again "looking up." An attempt had been made to bring them to habits of industry, by an advantageous sale of the timber of the vast forest of Velebik to the Venctians, but the negociation failed, and they had no other source of revenue, than the trifling pay allotted to them as compensation for military service,—the adjacent territory being wretchedly poor and sterile. The love of plunder returned; but the severity of their late disaster made them cautious, and they affected to confine their warfare to the Turks only. Giurissa Kaiduk, the first who had the temerity to embark, put to sea with some small craft, and forty desperate comrades; but the Venetian Provveditor gave them chase, and took one of the vessels, with sixteen men, of whom he instantly hung several, and condemned the rest to the galleys, under an article of the last treaty, which declared that the Useocchi " should not feel themselves pardoned for their former crimes.' This check did not damp the resolution of the pirates, for they built ten large scampavia boats, and sallied forth in great strength. They became so bold as even to lay wait in the Venetian ports of Dalmatia for their Turkish prey,-to compel Venetian vessels to assist in embarking their booty,—to ransom their prisoners, and divide their prizes in the Venetian islands,-to attack the Jews trading to Venice, - and to recruit their crews by receiving the outlaws and fugitives of the Republic. Donato was again commissioned against them, and exerted himself to suppress their ravages; but it was next to impossible to catch them, for the moment the mast-heads of his high galleys were discerned, the wary pirates sought the nearest creeks, sunk their vessels, and fled to the woods, where they concealed themselves till the search was over.

Such was the state of affairs in 1605, when the pirates having captured a frigate in Port Cigala, on board which were several passengers of rank, and a quantity of specie, representations were made to the Emperor so urgently, that he deputed Baron Khisli to Segna to investigate the circumstances, and make restitution, if practicable. On this occasion, the treaty for timber was renewed, it being evident, that if a

livelihood was not provided for the Uscocchi, they would scruple at nothing to obtain one; but the imperial agents demanded so high a price for the rights of Velebik, 500,000 ducats, that the Venetians declined the offer.

The proceedings of Khisli were rather of a prevaricating tenor, and the Uscocchi seemed to feel themselves at liberty to manage their own A choice band of 600 fighting men, under Giurissa, made Sebenico a stepping-stone to Scardona, which they pillaged, and setting fire to it, regained their vessels in safety, with 300 prisoners, who were made to carry the booty down to the port, where they used the boats of Sebenico to facilitate the embarkation, and then sunk them. Others made a bold but fruitless attempt to capture a huge galley, which was annually sent, under a strong convoy, from Venice to Dalmatia, with treasure for the garrisons, and which returned laden with the most precious produce of that country. Nor was open plunder their only end: one of their most successful, and at the same time cruel, acts of piracy, was learning where there were any girls entitled to fortune, in the islands and sea-port towns belonging to Venice. These were suddenly pounced upon, carried off, and married to the spoilers, who then persecuted the relations and friends, if the dowry was not forthwith paid them.

Remonstrances both loud and deep poured in upon the Austrian

Court, and the ports were declared in a state of blockade; in consequence of which, in 1607, an Imperial decree was announced at Segna, prohibiting the Uscocchi from further hostilities against the Turks, and ordering their boats to be beached, and their naval stores to be locked up. This decree, however, was hardly promulgated ere it was found that the treaty with Turkey was broken, and the Uscocchi returned to their ladrone habits. The enraged Venetians placed an embargo on all the coast, but could not prevent the pirates from making descents on Cherso, Carino, and Pola, which were unmercifully sacked. While the Republicans were investing the Quarnero with a numerous flotilla, they had the mortification to find that their crafty enemy had slipped away like an eel, and the first tidings of his escape detailed the ravages he was committing to the southward. A party of the marauders, under a fierce leader, named Rossik, boarded a frigate, laden with specie and stuffs, in Port Torcola, near Lesina, and having carried her, sunk their own vessels, and those of the island, to prevent pursuit.

A fresh prohibition was imposed upon Segna, by the Austrian Court, in 1608, and the discontented were advised to seek a home elsewhere, which, with the appearance of some still harsher steps, induced many of the most notorious to volunteer to quit. In the spring of the following year, the Grand Duke of Tuscany sent a ship to embark eighty of them, who had offered to enter into his service; and the King of Naples was in treaty for 200 more; but, with a striking inconsistency, the Imperial government refused them permission to depart. Thus restrained, and yet not regularly paid, the Uscocchi feeling themselves authorized to pursue their avocation, sallied out with the usual boats, and three large vessels, upwards of fifty feet long, which had been recently built at St. Vito di Fiume, for the well-known leaders Giurissa, Vulatko, and Rossik. All sorts of rapine were now committed, as well on shore as at sea, till Vulatko, seizing a rich argosie laden with silks and other ma-

nufactures, on her passage from Ancona, roused the Papal court, whose

Nuncio had rather more influence at Gratz than the Venetian envoy. The atrocity excited indignation, and special commissaries were deputed to Segna, who, having ordered all the pirate-boats at Fiume to be there burnt, returned to report their proceedings. The cavalcade had hardly passed the hills, before the Uscocchi rushed forth, and not only seized upon their own vessels, but many Dalmatian ones also, and with them commenced a desperate and indiscriminate, though not very successful campaign. But it had the effect of completely "cowing" the sons of St. Mark; and old George Sandys, who was in those parts in 1610, expresses his indignation like an honest Englishman. After noticing the ceremony of the Doge marrying the sea, as a symbol of its subjection, he says, " But the pirats hereabout doe now more than share with them in that sovereignty: who gather such courage from the timourousnesse of divers, that a little frigot will often not feare to venter on an Argosie: nay some of them will not abide the incounter; but runne ashore before the pursuer: (as if a whale should flie from a dolphin) glad that with wracke of ship, and losse of goods, they may prolong a despised life, or retaine undeserved liberty." This testimony is the more valuable, as most of the accounts we have consulted are written by Venetians.

The usual complaints being reiterated to the Austrian authorities, the commissaries above-mentioned were again despatched to Segna. They arrived early in 1611, and, after inquiry, hung some of the principal depredators, and offered rewards for the persons, dead or alive, of twenty others, who had fled to the mountains. They then renewed the prohibitions against piracy, promised that the arrears due to the Uscocchi should be paid up, and departed. In a few months these promises were broken, whereupon the pirates felt authorized to sink, burn, or destroy any thing, and every thing, in their way. The trading vessels of the Adriatic were in constant alarm, feeling safe in no port; and a prayer to the Virgin became common, entreating protection from the terrible Useocchi.

About this time, some well-armed Albanian vessels fell in with two of the piratical cruizers, and confident in their superiority, engaged them. A hard conflict ensued, which ended only in the Uscocchi making to the shore, and abandoning their boats, seeking refuge in the woods: but the popular leader Milanowich remained a prisoner, to the regret and anger of his comrades. With a view of achieving his ransom, descents were made on several defenceless places, in order to carry off some person of rank; and they had now found the means of eluding the Venetian blockade with such facility, that it was, in a degree, disregarded. Indeed, they fathered many of their atrocities, especially those against the Turks, upon the flag of St. Mark, and even made the Archduke view the republic with distrust. They now constructed new vessels for their flotilla, one of which was built unusually large for the express purpose of boarding the Venetian Admiral; and the crews were augmented by a desperate company of Mussulmen, called Carpoti. An attempt was made to capture the Rector of Cattaro, which miscarried; as did another to seize the Podestà of Royigno, where, however, they found a rich booty. The squadron then steered suddenly for Veglia, where being quite unexpected, they secured the Provveditor of the island, with his family and suite, and imprisoned them in the caverns near Segna.

No sooner was this daring transaction reported at Gratz, than the

Archduke insisted on the liberation of the prisoners; but in order that such a concession to Venetian feeling might not derogate from the Austrian dignity, the Governor of Fiume demanded, in return, the delivery of all the Uscocchian prisoners, and the raising of the blockade,—the very end for which the pirates had seized the Provveditor. He also represented, that the only mode of preceeding ought to be by treaty, since 2000 such determined fellows would require an army of 20,000 men to subdue them: and he besought the Republicans to recollect the utility of the Uscocchi as an obstacle to the advance of the Turks. This was a point always insisted upon, though it does not appear that they really did protect the boundaries, or were ever at hand, when it was requisite to drive the infidels back. Pending the negociation, hostilities ceased on both sides, and the raising of the blockade, on one hand, was met by the banishment of one hundred of the adventurers, with their families, on the other: but the proceedings advanced with distrust, and vexatious delays frustrated most of the intentions.

Early in 1613, the oft-repeated promises of the Cæsarean court were reiterated, that, under stipulated conditions, the piratical flotilla should be burnt, the refractory extirpated, an honourable governor appointed to Segna, and a foreign garrison, with regular pay, should occupy the fortress. The usual procrastination and indecision, however, recurring, the Uscocchi recommenced their evil practices, and the Venetian blockade having ceased, their incursions were rapid and unchecked. Their boats were well adapted for the service required, and contained from thirty to fifty men each, everybody in Segna subscribing to fit them out, and sharing proportionally in the prizes and plunder. In April, ten of these boats passed the territory of Ragusa, and falling unexpectedly upon the Turks at Trebigne, brought away a large booty. Having obtained a handsome ransom for their prisoners, at Sabbioncello, they stood homewards, when they were met off Lesina by twelve Venetian vessels. close and hard-fought action ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Uscocchi, who lost two boats and sixty men.

This affair sorely irritated the pirates, who considered the interference of the Venetians as an infraction, since they had only attacked the enemies of Christianity,-and the widows of the killed loudly called for revenge. About the same time, the galley of the Republican Admiral was observed to put into the port of Pago, without a consort, on which the exasperated Uscocchi, under the conduct of the daring Rossik, manned and armed six of their best boats, and proceeded to the point of attack with such celerity, as to catch the enemy less prepared than he ought to have been, in those waters. He, however, made a resolute defence, and beat off the first party of assailants, killing the son of Rossik, and several others. But the spirit of the Venetians quailed before the savage bravery of the pirates, and after a short resistance, thought that striking their colours might ensure clemency. But they were not aware of the party to whom they surrendered being bent more upon vengeance than plunder. The brave Venieri, a grandson of the gallant admiral, and Doge of that name, who commanded the vessel, with all his officers and passengers, to the amount of forty, were butchered in cold blood, and the females were brutally used, and despoiled of their effects. A horrid carousal followed, in which, according to the Venetian accounts, the pirates dipped their bread in Venieri's blood, and ate his heart.

The senate of St. Mark was indignant to an unexampled degree, and demanded satisfaction from the magnates of Segna, in the most peremptory manner: but the demands were met by the futile excuse that the offending parties were exiles. The galley, together with her brass guns, being then reclaimed, all restitution was declined, without orders from the Archduke;-the head of Venicri alone was sent, in a box, with a plausible letter of condolence upon the accident which had happened. This conduct was considered as hostile on the part of Austria, since the government thereby recognised the deeds of the pirates, even if they had been exiles, and the blockade of the outlets of Segna was renewed. While the commissaries were discussing these matters, the Uscocchi demanded a salva-condotta for some of their captains to attend the conferences, and claim the pay due to them; and on breaking off the matter, felt themselves at full liberty to scour the whole Adriatic. Their boldness rose with the vacillation of the councils; and besides their captures afloat, they took possession of a rock opposite to Zara, on which they left a strong garrison to inform them of what was going on, both of prizes to cruize for, and enemies to avoid. They even landed in the suburbs of that important city, in 1614, and pillaged every thing within their reach; while another party struck across the Ottoman boundary. and brought away a number of women, children, and cattle.

These outrages produced loud complaints; the blockade of Segna became almost a siege by sea and land; and the Archduke felt himself obliged to renew the negociations for the destruction of the Uscocchi. But he saddled the proceedings with another matter of long dispute, viz., that Venice, having assumed the dominion of the Adriatic sea, levied unjust exactions from shipping, and retarded commerce by making it requisite for foreign vessels to procure her licenses to navigate the Gulf. The Venetians objected to the subjects being mixed together, since relative to the Uscocchi no new terms were required, but only the performance of promises already passed on the part of the Archduke. While this punctilio was engrossing the attention, a fresh outrage brought the parties into collision; for some of the pirates landing in Istria, carried off 200 head of cattle belonging to the Republic. This induced the Venetians to retaliate on the Archduke, by landing near Fianona, and seizing the flocks and herds around, to

distribute among those graziers who had been pillaged.

At the approach of winter, the blockade was necessarily relaxed, when the Uscocchi sallied out under Carlinovich, devastated the whole of Ossero, disabling and murdering the men, stripping the women and children, and setting fire to all that was combustible in Lossin. The same outrages were perpetrated at Pago; every vessel they could catch was secured; and large ransoms were extorted for all those from whom they could possibly expect any.

The Emperor of Germany now urged the Archduke of Austria to put an end to these disgraceful cruizes, so warmly, that the latter appointed Baron d'Echemberg governor of Segna, with a guard of Germans. Thus supported, he seized upon some of the booty brought from Lossin, imprisoned several of the pirates, fined others, and hung four of the meanest, "instead of the leaders." He soon afterwards returned to Gratz, with his purse well filled, and was accompanied by Carlinovich himself, whom he had at first threatened with death, but for whom he now solicited an imperial captaincy.

This behaviour being felt by the Venetians as an additional insult, the "Captain of the Gulf" was directed to land at Valosca and Lovrana, where finding a greater quantity of grain, intended for Segna, than he could carry off, the magazines were consigned to the flames, and the party re-embarked without loss. The Republicans were not so fortunate in their attack of Scrissa, which was given up to the Count of Pago, who entered it with a party of soldiers and islanders; but a strong reinforcement having been obtained from Segna, the new and incautious garrison were suddenly beset, and the Count, with 80 of his followers, killed. The Uscocchi affecting to consider this landing as an insult to their sovereign, sent the standards which fell into their hands, in triumph to Gratz, in 1615.

The Venetian admiral next assaulted Novi, where he retook the cannon from its walls, which had belonged to the ill-fated galley taken at Pago. They destroyed the tower, and blew up the walls; "but," says the Archbishop of Zara, "they respected the churches and the women, though they could not help killing twenty of the Uscocchi." The Archduke, offended by the contest being carried across his frontier, authorised reprisals, and ordered a strong party of Croats to join the pirates, who now fitted out twenty-five boats at Segna, and infested the adjacent coasts. Besides these, bodies of infantry and cavalry were raised, and a gang of 500 adventurers, who were to serve without pay, joined them. Headed by Petatso, the lord of S. Servolo, these "locusts" marched through Istria to the republican frontier, where having gained an advantage over the Provveditor's forces, they destroyed the open towns and villages with fire and sword, to the amount of upwards of twenty, neither regarding sex nor age, nor objects of religious veneration. The fortified places, however, held out, and in the course of a fortnight, a body of Albanians, and the Militias of the vicinity, were collected to repress the invaders; and as forces were now being levied throughout the Archducal dominions, the Venetians boldly marched through Friuli, established themselves at Goritz, besieged Gradisca, and demolished the castle of Scrissa. These steps were met by the imperial troops, and "much hurt," says Howel, "was given and taken, in Croatia, Istria, Dalmatia, and the territories of Friuli."

Meanwhile the Emperor once more represented the necessity of compromising these discreditable hostilities, by sacrificing the Uscocchi; but the Archduke protested his inability to protect Segna without them; and reminded him, that though they were naturally lawless, yet they constituted a useful defence against the Turks. Besides this, he appealed to Europe for assistance against the incroachments of the Republic, and published his own views of all his former and late differences with the Doge, in various languages, which were circulated in the respective countries. Venice retorted by recrimination, accusing the court of Gratz with sharing in the plunder of the freebooters, and showing that the precautionary measures which she had been obliged

to adopt cost her nearly as much as open war.

A dreadful plague was now communicated to the Venetian army, which raged so fatally as to render the disbanding of a portion of it absolutely necessary. This would have operated to the advantage of the Austrians, but the earnest appeals of Venice called attention to the traverses of hostility which were weakening the frontiers of Christendom; and a proposal for peace was set on foot by the interposition of the Kings of Spain and France. In consequence of this, the fate of the Uscocchi was definitively settled by the treaty concluded at Madrid in 1618, which constrained them to quit Segna, with their families; all their boats were burnt, and their pay as Guardians of Confines was stopped. The Archduke Ferdinand had become King of Bohemia, and was therefore careless of his late subjects, so that, having no friend left at court, they were driven to seek refuge among the neighbouring stations, where, though centuries have elapsed, and the once daring enterprise of the Uscocchi is quite extinguished, their dress, customs, and even features, still distinguish them from the people among whom they have settled.

In 1819, Segna continued its rank as a city; but it was a miscrable, dirty, thinly-populated and ill-built place, in a district singularly barren, and barely affording potable water; and although a kind of free-port, so severely swept by "boras," that few vessels could resort there. A recent contract which our Navy Board had recently entered into, for a supply of timber from the abrupt limestone hills bounding the territory, gave a momentary prosperity both to Segna and to Jablanaz. Poverty, however, is predominant, and though some of their best families still pride themselves in their descent from the Uscocchi, the spirit and courage of those pirates have fled, and their career can

now only be traced in the song and the tale.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE GENERAL CHRISTOPHER CHOWNE.

The subject of this notice was appointed, in 1794, to the Lieutenant-Coloneley of the late ninety-ninth foot, from which he was removed to the forty-fourth, in January, 1799. He became Colonel by brevet, 1st of January, 1800; Brigadier-General with the forces in the Mediterranean, under Lieutenant-General Sir James Craig, 25th of March, 1805; Major-General, 25th of April, 1808; Lieutenant-General, 4th of June, 1813; Colonel of the seventy-sixth foot, 17th of February, 1814; and General in the Army, 22nd of July, 1830.

In 1809, (then Major-General Tilson,) he was appointed on the staff of the British Army serving in Spain and Portugal, but which situation he resigned in the following year. In 1812, he was again appointed to the staff of the Peninsular Army, and to command the second division. At the battle of Talavera he commanded in Lord Hill's division, and for his services on that occasion was honourably mentioned in the dispatches of the Duke of Wellington.

We believe that it was soon after this period that the General took the name of Chowne. He died on the 15th of July last, at Eaton Place, London.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM AYLETT, K. M. T.,

Entered the Army as Cornet in the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons, 17th of May, 1783, in which corps he succeeded to a Lieutenancy and a troop. On the 1st of March, 1794, he was appointed to the Majority of the regiment; and in 1798, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 14th of May, 1804, he exchanged to the nineteenth foot, from which he was placed on the half-pay of the sixth Garrison Battalion. On the 25th of April,

1808, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; Major-General, 4th of June, 1811;

and Lieutenant-General, 19th of July, 1821.

While serving as Major of the fifteenth Light Dragoons in Flanders, he received the Order of Maria Theresa for his share in the operations of his distinguished corps at the relief of the Emperor of Austria. On that occasion a small detachment of only 272 men, composed of 160 rank and file of the fifteenth Light Dragoons, and of 112 Austrian hussars, actually attacked and routed 10,000 French cavalry and infantry, killing from eight to twelve hundred, and taking three pieces of cannon.

The following letter was addressed to the subject of this memoir in re-

ference to this most gallant affair :-

"SIR.—The Emperor remembers with satisfaction the distinguished proofs of valour, that you, Sir, and the other officers of the fifteenth Light Dragons, manifested, on the 24th of April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets that the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by a constant custom, forbid the cross of this Order, strictly national, being conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing to give you, and also your honourable companions, a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has commanded a medal to be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action; and has ordered me to offer to them the only impressions which have been struck, except one which is placed in the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. In fulfilling the intentions of his Imperial Majesty, I beg you consequently to receive for yourself, Sir, and distribute to the other officers, who, on that memorable 24th of April, 1794, fought under your orders, the medals which I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honour to join the assurances of the highest consideration, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON THUGUY.

Vienna, March 5, 1798.

To Lieutenant Colonel Aylett."

Sir William subsequently served on the Irish Staff. He died on the 7th of July last, at the advanced age of 73.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, K.C.H.

The military career of Sir William Douglas commenced in the Royals, his first commission being dated the 14th of February, 1786. He joined the first battalion of that regiment, and served with it as Ensign and Lieu-

tenant in the West Indies.

In 1793 he raised an independent company, and subsequently exchanged into the 6th Foot, with which he served in Ireland during the whole of the rebellion, and was afterwards appointed to the Staff in that country in the capacity of Assistant-Quartermaster-General. In 1802 he obtained the Brevet rank of Major, and in 1803 the Majority of the 53d regiment. Having assisted in the levy and formation of the 98th regiment, he was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel on its completion, his commission bearing date 22d May, 1804. In 1805 he proceeded in command of the 98th to Nova Scotia, and served with the regiment in Canada, Bermuda, and upon the coast of America.

On the expedition to Penobscot, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Sherbrook, Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, with that part of the army which first landed, took possession of the fort and town of Custine, and continued to command a brigade during the whole of the operations connected with the expedition. He returned with the regiment to Europe in 1815, and in 1818 the regiment was reduced. The Brevet rank of Colonel was conferred on him in 1813, and that of Major-General in 1819. During the same year he was appointed Colonel of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, raised at that period. In the course of his service, he had been severely wounded, and lately received the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order.

In Major-General Sir William Douglas, the country has lost one of its

most zealous servants; one that understood and performed his duty (whatever that duty might be) with decision, intelligence, and judgment. The Major-General was lineally descended from William Douglas, the celebrated Earl of Angus, from whose second son he inherited a small patrimony in the south of Scotland; and it is remarkable, that this property has always, since the year 1300, descended from futher to son.

Tall and dignified in his person, polished and refined in his manners, his countenance handsome and intellectual, the Major-General, though firm and inflexible in every point of discipline and duty, in all the relations of domestic life was kind, gentle, and humane; his mind, which was powerful and manly by nature, was accomplished and highly cultivated by education.

Sir William died at Kensington in April last, aged 62.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT PILKINGTON,

Appointed to a first Lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers, in the year 1793, became Captain-Lieutenant, 3rd of June, 1797; Captain, 18th of April, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th of June, 1809; Colonel, 1st of December, 1815; Major-General, 27th of May, 1825; and Colonel-Commandant in his corps, the 28th of March, 1830.

With the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he served in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition; and, on that occasion, was employed to superintend the

destruction of the basin and naval works at Flushing.

In 1814, he served with the British Army in North America under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Sherbroke; and he there commanded a detachment of the Royal Artillery and the twenty-fifth regiment which captured Machias, the only place possessed by the Americans between Penobscot and Passamaquody Bay.

The Major General held the appointment of Inspector-General of Fortifi-

cations. He died at Bayswater, on the 6th of July last, aged 68.

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR H. HOTHAM.

The spot selected for the erection of the public tribute to the memory of the late Sir Henry Hotham, at Malta, is the angle of the public walk of Valetta, overlooking the old saluting battery, near that of the late Admiral Fremantle, and distant but a few yards from the place where Sir Thomas Maitland lies interred. The cenotaph represents a square cippus or Roman funeral pillar, raised upon a black marble base, and three white marble steps, the uppermost forming a zocle to the cippus; and the bust of the deceased crowns the whole. On the zocle are the words

SIR HENRY HOTHAM, BY THE OFFICERS OF HIS FLEET, MCCCXXXIII.

The cippus is ornamented with a bas-relief representing his Majesty's ship Northumberland, under the command of the gallant Admiral, when a Captain, destroying the Arienne and Andromaque, French 40-gun frigates, and the Mamelouck, 18-gun brig, which he had driven on shore on the coast of France. This cippus, as well as the bust, was executed at Rome by Bigliocchi, under the direction of the celebrated Thorwalsden. The whole design is set off by a black marble background, fixed against the wall. The model for the bust and the bas-relief was furnished by the Maltese artist Ferdinando Demech, who is entitled to considerable credit for the pains he has bestowed on, and the superior skill evinced in those parts which he has himself executed. The cost of the whole is upwards of 600l., subscribed exclusively by the officers of the Mediterranean Fleet under the late Admiral's command.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TURKEY.

THE REGULARS.

"I saw six battalions of the new and regularly-disciplined troops at Smyrna. Their clothing is much too warm, as well as cumbersome, and unsuited for such a climate; nothing either can be more ridiculous or un-Their arms are of foreign make, and various couth than their head-dress. qualities; but I saw none of them which were without conical touch-holes. Their system of training is culled from the regulations of almost every army in Europe, but it does not appear to possess the character of any one in particular. They are kept under severe discipline, and the cane is applied without mercy. Numbers of them are mere children. I remarked several Greek and Armenian renegadoes among them; but there was not a single foreigner in the whole corps of officers whom I saw at Smyrna. lutions, in conjunction with several technical arrangements common to all these corps, smack, however, in no small degree of the French drill-serjeant. The general in command was a Constantinopolitan, whose peculiar fitness seemed to consist in a perfect mastery of the use of the cane. There are several massive buildings of considerable extent, which form their barracks; they are fed in them; and I found their pay better than I had been led to expect. The new troops are an object of suspicion and abhorrence to the orthodox Mussulman; nor do I think that their creation will ever make amends to their master for the lost affection and confidence of "The Faith-They are all voluntary recruits; for the Sultan would run the risk, or rather, expose himself to the certainty of losing both his crown and his head, were he to attempt forcible means in the existing temper of his subiects: his regulars are, therefore, the mere scum of Ottoman society: -nay, I could not look upon such a crew of gallows-faced scoundrels without auguring that they would take to their heels on the very first opportunity which should offer. Their drillers, nine-tenths of them, are French adventurers, who have given their honour and christian principles, if ever they were possessed of either, in exchange for present emolument; they are heartily despised by the Ottomans of every rank, and would not scruple to enlist under his sable majesty's own standard if he but tempted them with a few "akshe," or white pence per day more than the Russian satrap on the Hellespont."—Smyrna: from Notes made in 1833.

GREECE.

"The strongest places in this country are 'Akro-korinth' with the adjacent fort, Bendiskoe, 'Nauplion' with the citadel, Palamides, Itsh-kalé and Burtzi, the 'Acropolis' at Athens, Negropont, Missolunghi, Bonitza, Monembasia, Modon, Koron, and Zeitdn, the Lamia of ancient times, which looks upon the Thermopylæ. The land abounds also in strongholds and old Venetian 'Castelle,' which are more or less decayed; but if you ask a Greek their names he gets rid of the question, being seldom well informed enough to tell you what it is, by designating it simply a 'castro;'—even the ruins of Mycenæ come under this oblivious category of his. Nauplion and Argos have the strongest garrisons at the present moment. The former is the quarters of a battalion of artillery, detachments of which are to be drafted to other strong places, two battalions of foot, three companies of artificers, one of pioneers, and a squadron of lancers. The head-quarters of the other five squadrons of the latter corps are fixed at Argos. There are two companies of foot in Akrokorinth; a company of grenadiers, and one of pioneers in the Akropolis and Athens; a battalion of foot in Negropont; another at Patras; another, with a company of pioneers in Missolunghi; and another at

Zeitûn. There are likewise detachments of Bavarian troops (unless they have since been relieved by drafts from the volunteer corps raising at Munich) in Livadia, Navarino, Koron, and Modon. The men are quartered in barracks built by the Venetians when they were lords of the Greek ascendant. The private receives 50 lepta (about 5d.) per day, besides his ration of bread; the non-commissioned officer twice that pay, and the sub-lieutenant above 100 drachms (4l. 12s.) a month. A Greek dollar (or Otho dollar) is of the value of 4s. 6d., contains five drachms, about 11d. each; and the drachm consists of 100 lepta, of the same value as the former para-say about five to The Greek soldier lives with his family, and has difficulty the halfpenny. in maintaining them in such spots as Nauplion, Athens, and Korinth; but he is better off in Bœotia, Thessaly, Ætolia, Arkadia, and Messenia. Nauplion itself is rather a strong position, and is protected by three forts, independently of its own defences. The Palamides makes a handsome appearance, being constructed on a lofty, picturesque rock; but it is commanded by the neighbouring heights, and was at one time within an ace of being taken by the Turks: for the Greeks had been driven into the uppermost works, and their pluck had sunk to the lowest cbb, when they suddenly discerned the Russian fleet under full sail for the harbour. The sight set their valour full upon its legs again; they rushed down in desperation upon their assailants, and dealt so vigorously by them, that scarce one escaped to tell their dismal fate. To this hour the overthrow is commemorated at Nauplion, and a solemn procession annually wends towards the Palamides on its anniversary. When intestine broils were the order of the day in Greece, this fortress and Itshkale were the nests from which Grivas and Kolokotroni, the then lords paramount, made war upon one another, and left the poor creatures at Nauplion not a moment's peace. It was Grivas' custom to stand alongside his guns and lavish his piasters on those who made a hit. This town has more of an Italian than Greek character about it. You must go to Megaris if you would really see what a Greek town is."—(From a private communication.)

BELGIUM.

The expenditure for the current year amounts to 3,333,060*l*, but without comprising the Dutch debt. Out of this sum the military establishment, in consequence of the armed peace to which the country is doomed, requires an outlay of 1,531,240*l*, independently of the sum of 112,000*l*, which was transferred from last year's accounts to the present year's supplies. A further charge of 288,000*l*, is also made, in order to provide for the maintenance of the troops at their full complement and effectiveness, as well as the expense of a summer camp for their practice. The limited revenues of Belgium are, therefore, called upon to contribute no less a sum in the whole than 1,931,240*l*, towards the necessities of the war department. It forms an item of very nearly 58 per cent, on the general outgoings of the Belgian treasury.

HANOVER.

DUELLING.

A resolution of the Upper Chamber of the legislature, on the 13th July, lays down, that where the death of any one of the parties shall be contemplated, and shall be the actual result of a duel, the other party shall be punished either with death, or, if accompanied with any circumstances in mitigation of the offence, with imprisonment in chains for life. But if no such fatal issue was contemplated, and the death of the party shall be accidental, sentence to hard labour for not less than six months, and not more than six years, to be guided by the circumstances of the case, shall be inflicted. No punishment to follow in the case of seconds who shall have

used their utmost exertions to allay the difference between the combatants: imprisonment, however, to attach in those cases where the reverse shall appear to be the case. Medical practitioners, who are casually or otherwise called in, are not to be liable to punishment; neither are they bound to give notice of the duel.

BAVARIA.

THE ARMY.

It appears, from the estimates submitted to the Bavarian legislature, that the army is at present thus composed:—1 field-marshal, 2 generals of cavalry and infantry, 15 lieutenant-generals, 26 major-generals, 15 proprietors of regiments, (regiments inhabern,) 37 colonels, 45 lieutenant-colonels, 73 majors, 204 captains of the first, and 133 of the second class, and 329 first and 600 second lieutenants. The whole army musters 57,061 men, of whom 17,196 are constantly on furlough; namely,

The Hatchier Life Guards	119
2 Garrison Companies for the Palace duty	407
1 Regt. of Life Infantry	2651
15 Do. Infantry of the Line	35,169
4 Battalions of Riflemen	4559
2 Regts. Cuirassiers of the Line	2133
6 Do. Light Cavalry of the Line	6585
2 Do. Artillery with their trains	4866
1 Battalion of Engineers, Sappers, &c	330
1 Company of Pontooners, &c	98
1 Do. Artificers	144
	-

Total £57,061

During the six years ending with 1831, the whole expenditure on the army amounted to 4,174,996L, which gives an average of 695,832L per ann.

AUSTRIA.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A letter of the 16th of July, from Vienna, says, "A trial, which excites considerable interest, is about to be made on the plain of Simmering: it is that of two mortar-cannon, which are to discharge 30lb. bombs with a charge of similar weight; the entire charge of the cannon will therefore be 60lbs. The advantages peculiar to these pieces are, that the bombs can be propelled either in a curved, or a direct line."

THE ARTILLERY.

This corps, which is considered to be better organized than any other in the Austrian service, consists of five regiments, each of which is composed of eighteen companies of 200 rank and file each, which gives a total of 18,000 men. Reckoning ten men to each piece of artillery, the number of the latter amounts to 1800. In addition to this force there is a corps of young artillerymen in training, consisting of six companies, and mustering 1200 men, besides 5800 gunners and others, employed in fortified places. The whole strength of the Austrian corps of artillery amounts, therefore, to 25,000 men.

83 1834.]

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. BY ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ. 3 VOLS. QUARTO.

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH OF FRANCE. BY COL. NAPIER, C.B., H.P. 43RD REGT. VOLS. III. & IV.

We cannot imagine a task more arduous, more delicate, or more unsatisfactory, than the composition of a history, the materials for which are to be gathered from the written or oral statements of living men who have acted a part in the scenes which the historian has undertaken to describe. However constituted the writer's mind may be-however clear his powers of perception-it seems next to impossible that he should succeed in drawing up even a correct record of facts; while to realise the just expectations of the public without inflicting serious injury on the feelings of individuals,

is manifestly beyond the compass of human ingenuity.

In the first place, the sources from which his most important information must be derived are not always to be depended upon. Even in the detail of deeds done, the discrepancies that appear in the statements of impartial eyewitnesses are very startling; while in accounting for such details, in assigning causes to effects-in attributing motives to actions-there will be just as many courses pursued as there are parties interested in making out a good case, each in his own favour. In the next place, no man can pretend to say that his personal feelings and prejudices shall not interfere to warp his judgment while discussing the merits of individuals with whom he has conversed. Wisely, therefore, has a sort of protest been entered, as if by the common consent of all mankind, against what is called cotemporary history. No man trusts it-no man is satisfied with it. The only effect which it is sure to produce is the stirring up of angry controversy, which can serve one purpose—one only, viz. to render living men uncomfortable, without laying in any stock of useful information for posterity.

In advancing these opinions we think it right to guard ourselves against the danger of being misunderstood. What we have said applies altogether to history. It is of the labours of him who sets himself to collate, to compare, to combine-who seeks for information from all parties-undertakes to digest it when procured, and out of the crude mass to form a perfect structure-it is of that man's labours, and of his alone, that we are speaking. Materials for history can never be so conveniently supplied as by living authorities; and hence, every writer of memoirs, and every chronicler of personal narratives, does good service to the cause of truth. But beyond this it is neither prudent nor safe to go, till time shall have wrought his customary effects, and by removing out of the way the hinderances of individual predilections and individual antipathies, shall have enabled the mind to weigh fairly the comparative value of conflicting and often contradictory evidence.

Holding this view of the subject to be correct in all cases, and doubly so in reference to an epoch so important as the Peninsular War, we do not hesitate to say, that we have watched the progress of the two great works, of which the titles are placed at the head of this article, with almost as much of anxiety as of satisfaction. Of Mr. Southey's copious performance it is indeed impossible to speak except in terms which imply a paradox. A more agreeable, and at the same time a less satisfactory book, has never been If we look at it as a mere literary composition, we find that it contains every imaginable attraction:—a style singularly chaste and classical a vein of the purest and loftiest sentiment-rich imagery-delightful episodes-a tale of which the interest never flags-a moral of which every Englishman has cause to be proud.

Possessing so many and such varied merits, it cannot fail of being generally read; yet, as a history of the war-as a narrative of military operations -as a standard by which to try the relative faults and excellencies of the troops and officers engaged—we need not tell our readers that it is worth nothing. In like manner we are forced to acknowledge, that the politics of Mr. Southey's history, favourable as for the most part they are to statesmen of whom we ourselves entertain the most kindly recollection, are not always sound. Mr. Southey is too much in love with the Spaniards; and of course with the agents-often worthless-whom the British government employed to negociate with the juntos, and to throw away money and stores among the people. The view which he takes, likewise, of the exertions made at home to feed the war in the Peninsula are not always worthy of the man. He praises often when censure is deserved; he censures occasionally, where no just cause of complaint can be discovered. We will give one specimen of the distinguished Laureat's false reasoning, in which, by-the-by, he is supported by Colonel Napier, though not exactly on his own grounds. The expedition to Walcheren, so memorable for the disasters in which it terminated, is equally spoken of by Southey and by Napier as a gross political blunder.

"While the allied armies," says the former, "were thus rendered inefficient, not by the skill or strength of the enemy, but by the inexperience and incapacity of the Spanish authorities, the mightiest force that had ever left the British shores was wasted in a miserable expedition to the Scheldt; and upon objects so insulated and unimportant at that crisis, that if they had been completely attained, success would have been nugatory."

In like manner, Napier writes-

"While Sir Arthur Wellesley was waiting impatiently on the Tagus for the scanty reinforcements afforded him, two other armies were simultaneously preparing to act against the extremities of the French empire; the one consisting of about 12,000 men drawn from Sicily, was destined to invade Italy, the southern parts of which had been denuded of troops to oppose the Austrians on the Tagliamento; the other was assembled on the coast of England, where above 40,000 of the finest troops the nation could boast of, and a fleet of power to overthrow all the other navies of the world combined, composed an armament intended to destroy the great marine establishment which the French emperor had so suddenly and so fortuitously created at Antwerp. So vast an expedition had never before left the British shores, neither any one so meanly conceived, so improvidently arranged, so calamitously conducted, for the marine and land forces combined numbered more than 80,000 fighting men, and those of the bravest; yet the object in view was comparatively insignificant, and even that was not obtained. Delivered over to the leading of a man whose military incapacity has caused the glorious title of Chatham to be scorned, -this ill-fated army-with spirit and strength and zeal to have spread the fame of England to the extremities of the earth-perished, without a blow, in the pestilent marshes of Walcheren. And so utterly had party spirit stifled the feeling of national honour, that public men were found base enough to reprobate the convention of Cintra, and to sneer at Sir John Moore's operations, and yet to declare the Walcheren expedition wise, profitable, and even glorious."

Here is a curious coincidence, even in terms, between two writers who may be described as the very antipodes in political feeling; yet we must enter our protest against the conclusion at which both have arrived. We would ask them, moreover, what they would have done with these 40,000 of the best troops in the world—would they have sent them to Portugal? Southey would not, because he says expressly, that they ought to have been landed, as the Austrian government proposed, in the north of Germany. Napier makes no allusion to such landing; while, by complaining of the scanty reinforcements afforded to Sir Arthur Wellesley, he seems to insinuate that their presence on the banks of the Tagus might have produced the best effects.

Now, with all possible respect for the opinions of such men, we are ourselves inclined to think, that neither could these troops have been advan-

tageously employed in Portugal, nor committed, on any ground of sound policy, in the north of Germany. In Portugal Sir Arthur Wellesley found it sufficiently difficult to feed the small army which he had; to have increased it threefold would have been threefold to increase his embarrassments. To have sent it, on the other hand, to the north of Germany would have been to violate the great and just principle on which England has acted in all her successful wars; namely, that the communications between her army and its supplies by good harbours or the mouths of great rivers, ought not to be given up; nor the flower of her land forces committed to the control of foreign leaders. What then was to be done? To keep 40,000 such soldiers idle at home? surely not; and seeing that the government had reason to believe that the Low Countries were ripe for revolt, could anything be more reasonable than to try the effect of an attack upon Antwerp? Why the fall of that city would have at once annihilated the naval power of France, and established a base from which more important operations could have been carried on. The Walcheren expedition has, doubtless, left a stain upon the military reputation of this country; but it is a stain which affects rather the character of individuals, than of the nation or the government. The Admiral and the General both proved themselves incompetent; but it is not fair to charge the consequences of their folly upon a project which they never carried into execution. So much for the reasoning of two clever writers respecting a point which neither seems to have considered, except through the medium of his own political prejudices.

Having spoken of Southey's performance rather as a delightful work, than as the history of the great struggle, we may be pardoned if we turn from it altogether, after expressing our regret that the amiable and excellent author should have been tempted, by any considerations of profit or pleasure, to embark in an undertaking for which, for obvious causes, he is not qualified. Napier, however, is himself a soldier, and a brave one; he knows what armies have done, and what they can do; neither is he ignorant of the relative value in the field of the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, and the Portuguese. Not more happy in his own experience than in the good opinion of all the most distinguished actors in the late war, Napier has had free access to the papers both of friends and foes; while every line in his history affords proof, that with him nationalities go for nothing. Surely then the public had a right to expect at his hands such a performance as should not only set matters in their true light, but redound to the honour of the country. Has the event disappointed this expectation? Very far from it. Yet were proof wanting of the justice of the theory with which this paper began, we should not look beyond the noble performance which

now lies open before us, for the purpose of discovering it.

When the first volume of Napier's history appeared, we, in common with all who read it attentively, were struck with the marked character, both of its excellencies and of its defects-with the bold and manly tone which the author had assumed—as well as with the determined spirit of partisanship which glowed in all his pages. We took the liberty, while remarking upon one of the author's amiable prejudices—his ardent admiration of the me-mory of Sir John Moore, an admiration perfectly justified on personal grounds-to warn him against permitting his antipathies to become as glaring to the world as their opposites. We ventured to assure him that no good could result from speaking even the truth concerning individuals too broadly; far less from giving to his statements the colouring of prejudice. The gallant historian slighted our advice, as he had a perfect right to do. He went forward in his own way, writing fearlessly-cutting and slashing without mercy-knocking down one man's reputation, elevating that of anotherand establishing, we are sure, upon a deliberate conviction of what he believed to be good grounds, the exact niche which each shall be permitted to fill in the temple of Fame. The consequence has been a grievous outcry

in the Service, which if it cannot drown the shout of approbation with which his work has been welcomed, will not, we suspect, be treated lightly by the gallant historian himself. It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to our readers to see at a glance how personal feeling has displayed itself on all sides

No sooner was Colonel Napier's first volume published, than, in addition to numberless strictures in reviews, magazines, newspapers, &c. there arose a confused buzz in all military circles indicative of jealousy and alarm. The late gallant Sir David Baird took fire, because he saw, or fancied that he saw, his services lightly spoken of; and his friend Colonel Sorrel instantly sent forth a protest, of which Sir David is well known to have been virtually the author. In like manner the officers—and they were many, and some of them men of merit—who had acted as agents with the Spanish corps, exclaimed loudly against the sentence of sweeping condemnation which had been passed upon them. They found in Major Leith Hay, among others, a willing advocate; nor is it too much to affirm that the opinion of the world was at least as favourable towards them as towards their accuser. We say nothing of the whole Spanish nation, whose feelings suffered repeated wounds—wounds deserved in part, but too indiscriminately inflicted.

But the uproar excited by the appearance of the first volume was like the "breathing of the west wind" when compared with that which followed the publication of the second. In describing the opening of the war, Napier took his ground as a defensive partisan only. Sir John Moore was his idol, to exalt whose character all things were made subservient; and hence the censures poured forth were applied generally to such abstract personages as juntos, nations, and cabinets. With the second volume the scene shifted; and he who had hitherto been content to spoil a lofty reputation by overpraise, now appeared in the light of a severe, if not a prejudiced, military

critic.

We pass by the slighting terms which are applied to Spanish commanders and Spanish troops, for it must be confessed that they were in too many instances merited. Zaragoza, it is true, did its duty; and though Palafox is stripped of his lion's hide, the people are not denied a portion of the But with this, and one or two exceptions besides, honour due to them. the sentence, as far as Spain is concerned, is altogether of condemnation. We are carried next to Portugal, where Sir John Craddock, Colonel D'Urban, and, above all, General Beresford, come under the historian's lash. Sir John Craddock, indeed, appears to find some favour in the Colonel's eyes, chiefly because his views of the war differed from those of Beresford; but, as to the rest, it is not difficult to discover that, in the estimation of Colonel Napier, they have acquired at least the full amount of reputation to which they are entitled. On the other hand, the French Marshals, though occasionally, and we believe justly, censured, are in most cases furnished with excuses for their failures. Soult, in particular, is represented as continually meditating the wisest plans, which are frustrated no doubt, but only through the mistakes of one or other of his subordinates, or the occurrence of some accident which could neither be foreseen nor prevented. Now we must say that this is not quite fair. General Beresford may or may not be a first-rate commander-Soult may or may not be next only to Wellington or Napoleon; but neither the praise which is heaped upon the one, nor the sarcasms thrown out against the other, appear to us to be lavished with an impartial hand. But this is not Motives are attributed here and there, and causes assigned, which, as further investigation has shown, never had any existence except in the misapprehensions of the historian or of his trusted authorities. We are not, however, going to recur to matters of which we have, on a previous occasion, taken notice. It will be more to the purpose if we show what followed on the publication of volume the second.

There had been some commotion in the military world after Vol. I. made its appearance: there was now trouble and anguish from the Horse Guards even to the remote garrison of Sydney, in New South Wales. Every man of rank who had served in the Peninsula took the alarm; for Colonel Napier was seen to stand forward as no gentle critic. What he believed, that he was resolved to say in good set terms, and without circumlocution. And hence, though as yet only one distinguished officer had felt the lash, by all was the idea entertained that their turn would come next. A friend of Lord Beresford accordingly buckled on his armour, and we found lying on our table one morning "Strictures on Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War"—a well-written pamphlet, in which the historian was rebuked mildly, some of his mistakes pointed out, and himself entreated to use greater care as well as candour in future. We wish, for his own sake, that he had profited by the remonstrance; but he did not.

The year 1832 came, and with it the third volume of the History of the Peninsular War-embracing a period of time not less remarkable for the incidents which marked its progress, and the consequences arising out of them, than any in this eventful drama. We opened that volume eagerly, yet with fear and trembling; and we found, after perusing it, that our anticipations were not misplaced. Nothing can exceed the splendour of its diction-nothing surpass the magic power with which the writer carries you on from one event to another. But if his peculiar merits shine conspicuously here, so, it must be confessed, do his peculiar faults. There is positively no moderation in his criticisms. Statesmen and officers, who had been previously alluded to with distaste, were now held up to public scorn; while grounds of dispute are afforded to all sorts of persons additional to the writer and his victims. Lord Beresford is censured with unsparing pertinacity. Not content, however, with this, the historian draws General Long, Sir Henry Hardinge, and other distinguished men, into situations of extreme delicacy, by placing them in direct hostility towards him under whom they served. We must say, with all our admiration of Napier's genius, with all our regard for himself, that this is wrong,

But our readers may possibly ask, what would we have had him do? Was he bound to suppress facts, or to explain them away, because they chanced to tell against reputations lightly acquired? Was it not rather his duty to investigate every point to the utmost, and speak out manfully and truly, without caring for the consequences?—God forbid that any writer of history should sacrifice truth to delicacy; but in this particular instance it may be doubted whether sufficient care was taken to arrive at the truth. The fact indeed is, that, both in his friendships and his antipathies, Napier does not know the meaning of the term moderation: those whom he regards as meritorious he will vindicate, on all occasions, with equal zeal and ingenuity—him whom he looks upon as a charlatan he will hunt to death without mercy. No doubt there is great nobleness of nature in this; but we tell him frankly that it is unwise, both as affects himself and the great object which he seeks to attain. The criminal to whom excessive punishment is awarded becomes an object, not of public abhorrence, but of public sympathy.

We should wear out the patience of our readers were we to go on with the tale of the disputes and controversies which owe their rise to Colonel Napier's writings. Vol. III. was scarce published ere it was assaulted 'in "Further Strictures" by the same hand which had before produced the Strictures on Vol. II. That pamphlet, by reflecting seriously on the military character of General Long, called forth "A Reply to certain Misrepresentations and Aspersions," by the brother of the deceased officer; while Napier himself took the field with his "Reply," and "the battle of the books waxed fierce." We say nothing of Lord Strangford or of Sir Sydney Smith, who seem to obtain from our author approbation or reproach on almost any

grounds rather than those of their public services. But we must be pardoned if we repeat, that all this is deeply to be deplored. It is playing offensively with the best feelings of society, and adding nothing to the bays

of the able man from whom it proceeds.

We had written thus far when Lord Beresford's "Refutation of Colonel Napier's Justification of his Third Volume" was put into our hands. It cannot be said that the volume in question has at all altered our views of the case; but this much we do venture to assert, that no one, however prejudiced, can peruse this simple yet dignified defence of himself by a meritorious officer, without acknowledging that Colonel Napier has acted with undue severity. Common justice, indeed, requires that all who possess the History should purchase also the Reply, and that in binding up the one work they should attach the other to it as an appendix; for never, upon the whole, was vindication more complete, nor was reproof ever conveyed in language more perfectly gentlemanlike. We must lay before our readers one or two specimens of the manner in which the Marshal deals with the historian.

Passing by sundry mistakes, into which all writers are liable to fall, touching the comparative merits of particular corps during the progress of particular services, we come to Colonel Napier's strictures on the want of skill displayed by Lord Beresford in the construction of certain batteries on the left bank of the Tagus. Having obtained access to the private correspondence of the late Captain Squire, of the Engineers, Colonel Napier, on the authority of that officer, asserts that Beresford, whom he allows " to have disposed his troops" skilfully " along the Tagus, from Almeyrim by Chamusca, as high as the mouth of the Zezere"-" to have beat up the roads leading towards Spanish Estremadura "-to have "established a sure and rapid intercourse with Elvas and the other frontier fortresses; organized good sources of intelligence at Golegao, at Santarem, and especially at Thomar, and erected batteries opposite the mouth of the Zezere,"-that this same Beresford, " against the advice of the engineers, placed these batteries at too great a distance from the river, and in other respects unsuitable, and offering nothing threatening to the enemy." This is a grave charge against a General entrusted with so important a command as that of a distinct corps destined to perform a distinct service. How far is it founded in justice?

Colonel Napier's statement naturally attracted the notice of the officer to whom we are indebted for "The Strictures" and the "Further Strictures." He ventured to controvert it. Upon this the historian says, in his pamphlet, "It is scarcely necessary to notice the silly special pleading of the author of 'Further Strictures,' relative to Captain Squire and the batteries constructed on the left of the Tagus during Massena's stay at Santarem. that officer and Colonel Jones say, the batteries were meant to command the mouth of the Zezere. It is ridiculous to suppose that Captain Squire, who constructed them, did not know what their object was, or whether they were fitted to obtain it." Is it true, we would ask, that Captain Squire, in this particular instance, did know why the particular battery was erected; and, above all, is his opinion respecting its importance borne out by that of Colonel Jones? Captain Squire imagined that the battery was designed to command a bridge, which was a full mile distant; so supposing, he very naturally condemned its situation; and even carried his zeal so far as to remonstrate against it. But the Marshal, it seems, never thought of the bridge. He sought only to command the mouth of the Zezere; and he accomplished his object so effectually, that, according to Colonel Jones, " the judicious efforts of the allies prevented the army on the northern bank from effecting it (that is, the establishment of a communication across the Tagus) at all"!! So much for Lord Beresford's vindication from aspersions, which originate, not with Napier, but with Squire.

The affair of cavalry at Campo Mayor, as all our readers know, has

proved a fruitful source of disputation and controversy in many circles. The gallant fellows who charged and beat the enemy, and galloped over a train of artillery, which they possessed no physical power to secure, very naturally believed at the moment,—as the survivors of them believe still, that they performed a brilliant service. They complained also, and may perhaps still complain, that the fruits of their bravery were lost for want of support. But Colonel Napier ought, we think, to have paused ere he gave the sanction of his high authority to such an opinion; more especially, after the facts on which that opinion rests had been gainsaid. seeking to re-open a controversy which has attracted, at least, its full share of notice, we may observe, that Napier's account of the affair represents the 13th Dragoons as charging thrice; and that in defending himself against the criticism of the author of the "Strictures," he asserts that much more might have been done had Beresford been willing, because Colonel Colborne, with a body of infantry, was at hand to support the horse. "With respect," says he, "to the presence of Colonel Colborne, which the author of the 'Strictures' so flippantly denies, I repeat the fact

upon the authority of Colonel Colborne himself.'

The question as to whether the dragoons charged once or twice or thrice, is really not worth mooting. That they did their work gallantly, all are agreed; and whether they did it by one attack or by more, is really of no professional consequence. But the case is different when we come to inquire touching the presence or absence of a body of infantry,—the application of which would have undoubtedly given a new turn to the whole affair. asserts that they were within reach, and that they followed Colonel Colborne. Lord Beresford denies the truth of the statement, and quotes from Colonel Colborne himself. "He was separated," thus runs a paper in his Lordship's possession, "from the advanced guard previously to ascending the hill before coming to Cumpo Mayor, that he was then ordered by Sir William Stewart, with a squadron or troop of cavalry and the 66th Regiment, to the southward of the town; that with the cavalry he hastened up the hill, ordering the 66th to follow; that on reaching the summit of the hill, with the cavalry only, he perceived the enemy's column of cavalry and infantry marching rapidly towards Badajoz, the head of the column a very little way distant from Campo Mayor; that he moved through some inclosures on that side of the town with his cavalry, as rapidly as he could; that he received by an aide-de-camp of his general of brigade a message, saying he was separating himself too far from him; that he hastily replied, he could see best from the ground he was on, and proceeded through a small ravine or valley at a gallop, till he found himself on the flank of the enemy's column, and, perhaps, about six or seven hundred yards from it; and that at this time the charge of the 13th Light Dragoons took place, when Colonel Colborne halted."

Now, if these extracts be fairly given, and we have no right to suppose otherwise, then is Colonel Napier clearly mistaken,-either from having misunderstood what had been described to him by others, or because events

had been described by them erroneously.

We pass by all that is said both by Napier and Lord Beresford, respecting the mode of conducting the march from the right bank of the Tagus to the south bank of the Guadiana. If any credit be due to the Marshal, all the blunders and errors with which the gallant historian accuses him were attributable either to explicit orders of the Commander-in-chief, or to the just conclusions which circumstances enabled the accused to draw, touching the probable consequences of his proposed measures. We forbear, also, to notice what is said by both parties respecting the commencement of the siege of Badajoz. But into the merits of the battle of Albuera we must enter at length, because we suspect that a good deal of misapprehension prevails on that subject generally. It is scarcely necessary to add that Napier's opinions are very decided. Let him, however, speak for himself; and let his noble adversary be heard in opposition.

Among other observations with which the historian winds up his narrative of that bloody day, we find the following. After stating that the Spanish officers desired to risk an action because their troops were starving, and that Beresford conceived it to be unwise to relinquish the hope of taking Badajoz, and ungenerous to desert the people of Estremadura. the historian continues:—

"But these plausible reasons were but a mask; the true cause why the English general adopted Blake's proposals was, the impatient temper of the British troops, none of whom had been engaged in the battles under Lord Wellington. At Busaco the regiments of the fourth division were idle spectators on the left, as those of the second were on the right, while the action was in the centre. During Massena's retreat, they had not been employed under fire; and the combats of Sabugal and Fuentes d'Onor had been fought without them. Thus a burning thirst for battle was general, and Beresford had not the art either of conciliating or exacting the confidence of his troops. It is certain, that if he had retreated, a very violent and unjust clamour would have been raised against him; and this was so strongly and unceremoniously represented to him by an officer on his own staff, that he gave way. These are what may be termed the moral obstacles of war. Such men as Lord Wellington or Sir John Moore can stride over them, but to second-rate minds they are insuperable."

Colonel Napier must pardon us if we say that this is quite unworthy of his generous character and love of fair dealing. What right has any man to assert of another that the motives which he assigns for performing any given action are not the real motives? It may be very true,—we are far from wishing to dispute it,—that Marshal Beresford did listen to the advices of his staff; and it is possible that till the opinions of men in whom he confided were given, his own might have wavered between a battle and a retreat. Was Sir John Moore never turned aside, even from a fixed plan by the counsels of those about him? To what then were the many contradictory orders issued from Salamanca owing? To what the attempt, abortive, doubtless,—but still made, to show a front at Villa Franca? But let that pass. It is, after all, a questionable point with the historian, whether the battle ought to have been fought,—yet he blames Beresford for hesitating ere he joined it.

General Beresford, it appears, acted with great vigour in continuing the siege of Badajoz to the last,-yet the same Beresford is censured for leaving to his separate columns time, and no more than time, to collect on the position of Albuera. Surely this is at least an unusual style of argu-Either Beresford ought to have raised the siege of Badajoz sooner, or he ought not. If he ought not, how can it be charged on him as a fault that his troops were tardy of arrival at Albuera? But that is a mere trifle. Having taken his ground, which he had studied for more than a month, Beresford contrived so to place his troops upon it, that if he did not suffer a defeat, it is impossible to assign any just cause why. First, there was a wooded hill in front of his position, by neglecting to occupy which, he permitted the enemy to form their columns of attack in security, and direct them where they chose. Secondly, he took no pains to watch their proceedings,either by reconnoitring in person, or sending out so much as a mounted Thirdly, he drew out his line to the extent of four miles. Fourthly, though warned that the enemy were coming on, he sent his cavalry at eight o'clock in the morning to forage, and make themselves comfortable in the rear. Fifthly, while the battle lasted, he displayed neither decision nor ability - all the grand movements having been directed by subordinate officerswhile he himself played the trooper by mixing personally in the mélée. Sixthly, his despondency was throughout so great, that he had actually ordered a retreat at the very moment the victory was won. These are a few out of the many grave accusations which Colonel Napier brings against Lord Beresford. Are they founded upon correct data?

First, then, with respect to this wooded hill, which was "neglected by Beresford, and ably made use of by Soult:"—" The centre of this height," says Lord Beresford, who possesses this advantage over his antagonist, that he has seen "and studied" the ground, which Colonel Napier has not; "the centre of this height was nearly a mile from the left of the new position of the allies, and more than a mile from the right of the original position to which Colonel Napier alludes. We were, it is true, in possession of the ground to the left of Albuera; but it was a mile of open country, on which every man would be visible and exposed; while the ground held by the enemy was wooded, and, as Colonel Napier describes, 'effectually concealed The centre of the hill in question is about 350 yards from the Feria stream, and but little more than a quarter of a mile from the road to Santa Martha, which runs through the wood. Of all this space the enemy was in possession down to the stream. If my memory is correct, the heights on their side of the Feria were higher than the hill in question. Had the allies, therefore, occupied this height, they could not have occupied it ten minutes against an attack of the French; and they would, in all probability, have been driven from it, with a loss which would have been severe in proportion to the number of troops that held it. The army under my command-an army which Colonel Napier has so properly described-would have had to witness, as an encouraging prelude to the ensuing battle, the sight of a considerable portion of their own body, beaten and flying before the enemy." How far this would have animated them to abide the fury of the storm when it burst, a child may tell.

So much for objection one: now for objection two. Marshal Beresford, it appears, took no pains to watch the enemy, and was, of course, entirely ignorant of his designs till the columns of attack appeared. Indeed! Why the Marshal himself assures us that he was on horseback from three in the morning; and General Long-no willing testimony in his favour-asserts, that he also reconnoitred closely the ground in his front, some hours before a drum had beaten. But, at all events, the position was by far too extensive, covering, as it did, a front of four miles. We answer that, if any credit be due to Lord Beresford, who affects to write from personal observation, the front of the position scarcely, if at all, exceeded two miles; and we know that it was the very same which Lord Wellington, on a subsequent occasion, marked out as that on which he was willing to hazard a battle. But the cavalry-why were they sent to forage and make themselves comfortable in the rear, just as the movements of the enemy implied that their presence in the field was needed? God knows why this was done; but if it was done, then was Lord Beresford not only unworthy to command an army, but unfit to retain the king's commission. There are, however, two ways of telling a story. According to the general who commanded in chief, the cavalry were never sent to the rear for the purpose of foraging. They shifted their ground, it is true, as soon as a body of Spanish infantry came up to assume their appointed place in the line; and they went, regiment by regiment, to water at the river. There was the most pressing necessity for this, because the mouths of the horses had not been moistened for four-and-twenty hours; and without some refreshment of the kind they would have been clearly unfit for their work. But the story of the foraging rests on the authority of Captain Gregory alone, - a regimental officer, whose means of information appear to have been scanty, and who certainly cannot be said to have made the most of them. Well! it will surely not be denied that Marshal Beresford was, throughout the continuance of the battle, absolutely tête montée; in other words, that the only soldier-like qualifications which he displayed were those of which the crowd is fond-" bodily strength and excessive personal courage." We have the greatest possible respect for personal courage in a battle-field, and we do not think meanly of bodily strength; but surely the writer who could pen the following sentences, cannot really wish it to be believed that Marshal Beresford's merits, in the instance under review, extended no farther. While vindicating a French general of cavalry from the charge of acting feebly, the historian says.—"Latour Maubourg's movements seem to have been objected to without reason. He took six guns, sabred many Spaniards, and overthrew a whole brigade of the British, without ceasing to keep in check their cavalry. He was undoubtedly greatly superior in numbers; but General Lumley handled the allied squadrons with skill and courage, and drew all the advantage possible from his situation; and in the choice of that situation, none can deny ability to Marshal Beresford." It is a pity that the man who saw just reason to write thus of an officer whom he never praises from personal predilection, should have marred his own work by speaking of that officer as nothing more than a gallant hussar

But grave as these charges are, another, still more serious, remains to be noticed; namely, that Beresford, desponding from the first, had at one moment given orders for a retreat, and that the moment which he selected for such purpose was exactly that which had placed the victory in his own hands. Colonel Napier, of course, depends in this, as in other cases, upon the authority of others; and the individual whom he quotes in vindication of this statement is Sir Julius Hartman, a brave veteran, who commanded a brigade of guns in the battle, but evidently was imperfectly informed about the matters concerning which he writes. "The enemy," says Sir Julius, " made repeated and very serious attacks on the bridge, which, however, were unsuccessful, until the troops received an order to assemble to cover the retreat The General-in-chief had given this order at a moment upon Valverde. when the result of the struggle for the possession of the heights had appeared to him doubtful. In pursuance of this order, General Von Alten, and the commander of the Portuguese artillery, Major Dickson, abandoned the village and bridge, which was immediately occupied by the enemy." No doubt this is explicit enough; but what say other officers, who, equally with Sir Julius, witnessed the proceedings of the day, and were not, perhaps, less competent to judge of their merits? We will not quote from such men as Sir Archibald Campbell, who led up a Portuguese brigade to assist in maintaining Albuera, nor Sir Benjamin D'Urban, who, as chief of the quartermaster-general's department, must have been perfectly conversant with every change of disposition in the line. We are content to take the evidence of Baron Alten himself, and of the distinguished officer-now Sir Alexander Dickson-who on that memorable day commanded the Portuguese artillery. What say they? Why, the first, apparently ignorant of this notion of a retreat, asserts,-" Meanwhile the engagement on our right (the main battle) had become very serious and doubtful for the allies; and it was at this time that I received Marshal Beresford's orders to get loose of the village with my brigade, with the ultimate view of taking up a position in rear of it, covering the Valverde road." In this we can perceive no evidence of any design, except that which every judicious leader of a hard-pressed army would adopt; namely, the looking carefully after the line of retreat. But what says Dickson? did he abandon the village? was he aware that orders for its abandonment had been issued? Take his own statement of the affair. "I was not posted at the village of Albuera during the battle, nor were the guns under my immediate orders there; nor were they nearer the bridge than about 700 yards." We have not one word more to say. It is clear that Sir Julius Hartman totally mistook the very position of Colonel Dickson's guns; while Napier, by too hastily adopting what seems to be a groundless supposition, gives to it a degree of weight to which in itself it is not entitled.

We have gone very minutely and most reluctantly into the subject of a controversy which Colonel Napier has unfortunately excited. Our motive has been one which no honest man will controvert; namely, a desire to see justice done to all parties, whether they be peers or commoners, generals or private soldiers, the idols of a mob, or men by accident or their own fault unpopular. Yet we would not have our readers suppose that we approve of all Lord Beresford's dispositions, either during or subsequent to the battle; far less that we account him a rival to his and our master, with whom, we venture to pledge ourselves, he never, even in thought, contrasted himself. We are not unaware of the prejudice which prevailed against Lord Beresford in the Peninsular army, nor of the feeling which pervaded it respecting the battle of Albuera; neither are we blind to the errors which he committed, both in the field and elsewhere; but were Beresford's demerits ten times greater than we believe them to have been, Colonel Napier would still be without excuse for the tone which reigns through his strictures.

Nor must we forget, however willing to linger over Vol. III., that Vol. IV. now lies upon our table; of the contents of which, with reference as well to matter as to manner, it behoves us to give some account. In few words, then, be it known to the readers of the United Service Journal, that Napier's last volume abounds with all the excellences, and most of the defects, which attach to its predecessors. There is the same vigour and perspicuity of narrative—the same brilliancy of diction—an increased purity of style, because a judicious abandonment of mannerism, and a manifest desire to tell the truth, which is overborne only by the too great and, we firmly believe, involuntary pressure of personal or political prejudice. Here and there, indeed, sentiments burst forth, in every respect worthy of the excellent heart and sound head of the writer. At p. 172, for example, when speaking of the difficulties with which Lord Wellington had to contend—difficulties which reflected even the march of muleteers, and other persons employed in the transport of provisions—Colonel Napier says,—"And yet it is not uncommon for politicians, versed only in the classic puerilities of public schools, and the tricks of parliamentary faction, to hold the rugged experience of Wellington's camp as nothing in the formation of a statesman." just is this when applied as it ought to be! how perfectly erroneous, if taken as a general rule of argument! "The rugged experience of Wellington's camp" was, doubtless, of all schools the best for framing statesmen, who knew, from other sources, what were the great and vital institutions of their own country. Such a man is Wellington himself-and such are all those who, trained under Wellington, feel, with their chief, that England owes the position which she holds among the nations of the world to that happy combination of freedom and restraint which arises out of her admirable constitution in church and state. But apply it as Colonel Napier, we suspect, is not averse to do,-namely, as conclusive of the all-sufficiency of a camp-education to form a statesman, - and we must entirely dissent from the doctrine. We hold, equally with Napier-and we appeal to all experience as bearing us out-that there never was a first-rate general who was not also an able statesman; but we scout the idea that the experience of any camp-were Cæsar himself alive to administer its economy-will ever, of itself, create statesman-like habits of thought in him who has not laboured elsewhere to acquire them.

The fourth volume of Colonel Napier's history embraces a detail of all those stirring and important events which occurred between the fighting of the battle of Albuera, in May, 1811, to the capture of Badajoz, on the night of the 6th of April, 1812, and the close of the campaign of that year. Our readers neither desire nor expect that we should give in this paper an outline of these transactions. They were a great deal too momentous, the memory of them is still a great deal too exciting to admit of their compression within the compass of a few pages. Nor would we, if wecould, rob Napier's admirable tale of

the charm which in all cases attaches to novelty. We will not even describe the order or routine in which different events are discussed. Enough is done, when we state, that, politics and political feeling apart, more especially as it displays itself with reference to Lord Strangford, the late Lord Castlereagh, and George IV., we do not desire to read a more interesting or a more instructive narrative. No doubt the Spaniards are still held cheap-and God knows it would be a difficult matter to enhance their value, while an excess of commendation is heaped upon the French Marshals, more especially upon Soult, with whose true character, we venture to say, Colonel Napier is not acquainted. But in these, though common errors of the history, very few readers will take interest, so completely will they be carried along by the power and eloquence of the story. Let our readers take the following description of the assault of Badajoz, as a specimen, and they will be able to judge what this volume is worth.

"The night was dark but clouded, the air thick with watery exhalations from the rivers, the ramparts and the trenches unusually still; yet a low murmur pervaded the latter, and in the former lights were seen to flit here and there, while the deep voices of the sentinels at times proclaimed that all was well in Badajoz. The French, confiding in Phillipon's direful skill, watched, from their lofty station, the approach of enemies whom they had twice before baffled, and now hoped to drive a third time blasted and ruined from the walls; the British, standing in deep columns, were as eager to meet that fiery destruction as the others were to pour it down; and both were alike terrible for their strength, their discipline, and the passions awakened in their resolute hearts.

" Former failures there were to avenge, and on either side such leaders as left no excuse for weakness in the hour of trial; and the possession of Badajoz was become a point of honour, personal with the soldiers of each nation. But the strong desire for glory was, in the British, dashed with a hatred of the citizens on an old grudge; and recent toil and hardship, with much spilling of blood, bad made many incredibly savage: for these things render the noble-minded indeed averse to cruelty, but harden the vulgar spirit. Numbers also, like Cæsar's centurion, who could not forget the plunder of Avaricum, were heated with the recollection of Ciudad Rodrigo, and thirsted for spoil. Thus every spirit found a cause of excitement; the wondrous power of discipline bound the whole together as with a band of iron, and, in the pride of arms, none doubted their might to bear down every obstacle that man could oppose to their fury. At ten o'clock, the castle, the San Roque, the breaches, the Pardaleras, the distant bastion of San Vincente, and the bridgehead on the other side of the Guadiana, were to have been simultaneously assailed, and it was hoped that the strength of the enemy would shrivel within that fiery girdle. But many are the disappointments of war. An unforeseen accident delayed the attack of the fifth division; and a lighted carcass, thrown from the castle, falling close to where the men of the third division were drawn up, discovered their array, and obliged them to anticipate the signal by half an hour. Then everything being suddenly disturbed, the double columns of the fourth and light divisions also moved silently and swiftly against the breaches, and the guard of the trenches, rushing forward with a shout, encompassed the San Roque with fire, and broke in so violently that scarcely any resistance was made. But a sudden blaze of light, and the rattling of musquetry, indicated the commencement of a most vehement combat at the castle. There General Kempt,—for Picton, but by a fall in the camp, and expecting no change in the hour, was not present; there General Kempt, I say, led the third division; he had passed the Rivillas, in single files by a narrow bridge, under a terrible musketry, and then reforming, and running up the rugged hill, had reached the foot of the castle, when he fell severely wounded, and being carried back to the trenches, met Picton, who hastened forward to take the command. Meanwhile his toops spreading along the front, reared their heavy ladders, some against the lofty castle, some against the adjoining front on the left, and, with incredible courage, ascended amidst showers of heavy stones, logs of wood, and bursting shells, rolled off the parapet, while from the flanks the enemy plied his musketry with a fearful rapidity, and in front, with pikes and bayonets, stabbed the leading assailants or pushed the ladders from the walls; and all this attended with deafening shouts, and the crash of breaking ladders, and the shrieks of crushed soldiers answering to the sullen stroke of the falling weights. Still,

swarming round the remaining ladders, these undaunted veterans strove who should first climb, until all being overturned, the French shouted victory; and the British, baffled, but untamed, fell back a few paces, and took shelter under the rugged edge of the hill. Here, when the broken ranks were somewhat re-formed, the heroic Colonel Ridge, springing forward, called, with a stentorian voice, on his men to follow, and, seizing a ladder, once more raised it against the castle, yet to the right of the former attack, where the wall was lower, and an embrasure offered some facility, A second ladder was soon placed alongside the first, by the grenadier officer Canch, and the next instant he and Ridge were on the rampart, the shouting troops pressed after them; the garrison amazed, and in a manner surprised, were driven fighting through the double gate into the town, and the castle was won. A reinforcement, sent from the French reserve, then came up; a sharp action followed, both sides fired through the gate, and the enemy retired; but Ridge fell, and no man died that night with more glory-yet many died, and there was much glory. During these events, the tumnit at the breaches was such as if the very earth had been rent asunder and its central fires were bursting upwards uncontrolled. The two divisions had reached the glacis just as the firing at the castle had commenced, and the flash of a single musket discharged from the covered way, as a signal, showed them the French were ready; yet no stir was heard, and darkness covered the breaches. Some hay-packs were then thrown, some ladders were placed, and the forlorn hopes and storming parties of the light division, about five hundred in all, had descended into the ditch without opposition, when a bright flame shooting upwards displayed all the terrors of the scene. The ramparts, crowded with dark figures and glittering arms, were seen on the one side, and on the other the red columns of the British, deep and broad, were coming on like streams of burning lava; it was the touch of the magician's wand, for a crash of thunder followed, and with incredible violence the storming parties were dashed to pieces by the explosion of hundreds of shells and powder-barrels. For an instant the light division stood on the brink of the ditch, amazed at the terrific sight; then, with a shout that matched even the sound of the explosion, flew down the ladders, or disdaining their aid, leaped, reckless of the depth, into the gulf below; and nearly at the same moment, amidst a blaze of musketry that dazzled the eyes, the fourth division came running in and descended with a like fury. There were, however, only five ladders for both columns, which were close together, and a deep cut made in the bottom of the ditch, as far as the counter-guard of the Trinidad, was filled with water from the inundation; into this watery snare the head of the fourth division fell, and it is said that above a hundred of the fusileers, the men of Albuera, were thus smothered. Those who followed, checked not, but as if such a disaster had been expected, turned to the left, and thus came upon the face of the unfinished ravelin, which being rough and broken was mistaken for the breach, and instantly covered with men: yet a wide and deep chasm was still between their and the ram-parts, from whence came a deadly fire wasting their ranks. Thus buffled, they also commenced a rapid discharge of musketry, and disorder ensued; for the men of the light division, whose conducting engineer had been disabled early, and whose flank was confined by an unfinished ditch intended to cut off the bastion of Santa Maria, rushed towards the breaches of the curtain and the Trinidad, which were indeed before them, but which the fourth division were destined to storm. Great was the confusion, for now the ravelin was quite crowded with men of both divisions; and while some continued to fire, others jumped down and ran towards the breach, many also passed between the ravelin and the counterguard of the Trinidad; the two divisions got mixed, and the reserves, which should have remained at the quarries, also came pouring in, until the ditch was quite filled, the rear still crowding forward, and all cheering vehemently. The enemy's shouts also were loud and terrible: and the bursting of shells and of grenades, the roaring of the guns from the flanks, answered by the iron howitzers from the battery of the parallel, the heavy roll and horrid explosion of the powder-barrels, the whizzing flight of the blazing splinters, the loud exhortations of the officers, and the continual clatter of the muskets, made a maddening din. Now a multitude bounded up the great breach, as if driven by a whirlwind; but across the top glittered a range of sword-blades, sharp-pointed, keen-edged on both sides, and firmly fixed in ponderous beams, which were chained together, and set deep in the ruins; and for ten feet in front the ascent was covered with loose planks, studded with sharp iron points, on which the feet of the foremost being set, the planks moved, and the unhappy soldiers, falling forward on the spikes, rolled down upon the ranks behind. Then the Frenchmen, shouting at the success of their stratagem,

and leaping forward, plied their shot with terrible rapidity, for every man had several muskets; and each musket, in addition to its ordinary charge, contained a small cylinder of wood stuck full of leaden slugs, which scattered like had when they were discharged. Again the assailants rushed up the breaches, and again the sword-blades, immoveable and impassable, stopped their charge, and the hissing shells and thunder-

ing powder-barrels exploded nuceasingly.

Hundreds of men had fallen, and hundreds more were dropping; but still the heroic officers called aloud for new trials, and sometimes followed by many, sometimes by a few, ascended the ruins; and so furious were the men themselves, that, in one of these charges, the rear strove to push the foremost on to the sword-blades, willing even to make a bridge of their writhing bodies, but the others frustrated the attempt by dropping down; and men fell so fast from the shot, that it was hard to know who went down voluntarily, who were stricken, and many stooped unburt that never rose again. Vain also would it have been to break through the sword-blades; for the trench and parapet behind the breach were finished, and the assailants, crowded even into a narrower space than the ditch, would still have been separated from their

enemies, and the slaughter would have continued.

"At the beginning of this dreadful conflict, Colonel Andrew Barnard had, with prodigious efforts, separated his division from the other, and preserved some degree of military array; but now the tumult was such, that no command could be heard distinctly, except by those close at hand, and the mutilated carcasses heaped on each other, and the wounded, struggling to avoid being trampled upon, broke the forma-tions: order was impossible! Yet officers of all stations, followed more or less numerously by the men, were seen to start out, as if struck by a sudden madness, and rush into the breach, which, yawning and glittering with steel, seemed like the mouth of some hoge dragon belching forth smoke and flame. In one of these attempts, Colonel Macleod, of the forty-third, a young man whose feeble body would have been quite unfit for war, if it had not been sustained by an unconquerable spirit, was killed. Wherever his voice was heard, there his soldiers gathered; and with such a strong resolution did he lead them up to the fatal ruins, that when one behind him, in falling, plunged a bayonet into his back, he complained not, and, continuing his course, was shot dead within a yard of the sword-blades. But there was no want of gallant Two hours spent in these vain efforts convinced the leaders, or desperate followers. soldiers that the breach of the Trinidad was impregnable; and as the opening in the curtain, although less strong, was retired, and the approach to it impeded by deep holes and cuts made in the ditch, the troops did not much notice it after the partial failure of one attack, which had been made early. Gathering in dark groups, and leaning on their muskets, they looked up with sullen desperation at the Trinidad; while the enemy, stepping out on the ramparts, and aiming their shots by the light of the fire-balls which they threw over, asked, as their victims fell, 'Why they did not come into Badajoz?'"

"In this dreadful situation, while the dead were lying in heaps and others continually falling, the wounded crawling about to get some shelter from the merciless fire above, and withal a sickening stench from the burnt flesh of the slain, Captain Nicholas, of the engineers, was observed by Mr. Shaw, of the forty-third, making incredible efforts to force his way with a few men into the Santa Maria bastion. Shaw having collected about fifty soldiers of all regiments, joined him, and although there was a deep cut along the foot of this breach also, it was instantly passed, and these two young officers, at the head of their gallant band, rushed up the slope of the ruins; but when they had gained two-thirds of the ascent, a concentrated fire of musketry and grape dashed nearly the whole dead to the earth! Nicholas was mortally wounded, and the intrepid Shaw stood alone! After this no further effort was made at any point, and the troops remained passive, but unflinching, beneath the enemy's shot, which streamed without intermission; for, of the riflemen on the glacis, many leaping early into the ditch had joined in the assault, and the rest, raked by a cross fire of grape from the distant bastions, baffled in their aim by the smoke and flames from the explosions, and too few in number, had entirely failed to quell the French

musketry.

"About midnight, when two thousand brave men had fallen, Wellington, who was on a height close to the quarries, sent orders for the remainder to retire and re-form for a second assault; for he had just then heard that the castle was taken, and thinking the enemy would still hold out in the town, was resolved to assail the breaches again. This retreat from the ditch was, however, not effected without further carnage

and confusion, for the French fire never slackened, and a cry arose that the enemy were making a saily from the distant flanks, which caused a rush towards the ladders; then the groaus and lamentations of the wounded who could not move, and expected to be slain, increased; many officers who had not heard of the order endeavoured to stop the soldiers from going back, and some would even have removed the ladders, but were unable to break the crowd.

"All this time the third division was lying close in the castle, and either from a fear of risking the loss of a point which ensured the capture of the place, or that the egress was too difficult, made no attempt to drive away the enemy from the breaches. On the other side, however, the fifth division had commenced the false attack on the Pardaleras, and on the right of the Guadiana, the Portuguese were sharply engaged at the bridge; thus the town was girdled with fire, for General Walker's brigade having passed on during the feint on the Pardaleras, was escalading the distant bastion of San Vincente. His troops had advanced along the banks of the river, and reached the French guard-house, at the barrier-gate, undiscovered, for the ripple of the waters smothered the sound of their footsteps; but just then the explosion at the breaches took place, the moon shone out, and the French sentinels, discovering the columns, fired. The British troops immediately springing forward under a sharp musketry, began to hew down the wooden barrier at the covered way, while the Portuguese, being panic-stricken, threw down the scaling-ladders. Nevertheless the others snatched them up again, and forcing the barrier, jumped into the ditch; but the guiding engineer officer was killed, and there was a cunette, which embarrassed the column, and when the foremost men succeeded in rearing the ladders, the latter were found too short, for the walls were generally above thirty feet high. Meanwhile the fire of the French was deadly, a small mine was sprung beneath the soldiers' feet, beams of wood and live shells were rolled over on their heads, showers of grape from the flank swept the ditch, and man after man dropped dead from the ladders.

"Fortunately some of the defenders having been called away to aid in recovering the castle, the ramparts were not entirely manned, and the assailants, having discovered a corner of the bastion where the scarp was only twenty feet high, placed three ladders there under an embrasure which had no gun, and was only stopped with a gabion. Some men got up, but with difficulty, for the ladders were still too short, and the first man who gained the top was pushed up by his comrades, and then drew others after him, until many had gained the summit; and though the French shot heavily against them, from both flanks and from a house in front, they thickened and could not be driven back; half the fourth regiment entered the town itself to disdoge the enemy from the houses, while the others pushed along the rampart towards the breach, and by dint of hard fighting successively won three bastions.

"In the last of these combats General Walker leaping forward, sword in hand, at the moment when one of the enemy's cannoneers was discharging a gun, fell covered with so many wounds that it was wonderful how he could survive, and some of the soldiers immediately after, perceiving a lighted match on the ground, cried out, 'A mine!' At that word, such is the power of imagination, those troops whom neither the strong barnier, nor the deep ditch, nor the high walls, nor the deadly fire of the enemy could stop, staggered back appalled by a chimera of their own raising, and in this disorder, a French reserve, under General Viellande, drove on them with a firm and rapid charge, and pitching some men over the walls and killing others outright, again cleaned the ramparts even to the San Vincente. There, however, Leith had placed Colonel Nugent with a battalion of the thirty-eighth as a reserve, and when the French came up, shouting and slaying all before them, this battalion, about two hundred strong, arose, and with one close volley destroyed them.

"Then the panic ceased, the soldiers rallied, and in compact order once more charged along the walls towards the breaches, but the French, although turned on both flanks and abandoned by fortune, did not yet yield; and meanwhile the detachment of the fourth regiment, which had entered the town when the San Vincente was first carried, was strangely situated, for the streets were empty and brilliantly illuminated, and no person was seen; yet a low buzz and whisper were heard around, lattices were now and then gently opened, and from time to time shots were fired from underneath the doors of the houses by the Spaniards. However, the troops, with bugles sounding, advanced towards the great square of the town, and in their progress captured several mules going with ammunition to the breaches; but the square itself was as empty and silent as the streets, and the houses as bright with lamps; a terrible enchantment seemed to be in operation, for they saw nothing but light, and

heard only the low whispers close around them, while the tumult at the breaches was like the crashing thunder.

"There, indeed, the fight was still plainly raging, and hence, quitting the square, they attempted to take the garrison in reverse, by attacking the ramparts from the town side, but they were received with a rolling musketry, driven back with loss, and resumed their movement through the streets. At last the breaches were abandoned by the French, other parties entered the place, desultory combats took place in various parts, and finally General Viellande, and Phillipon, who was wounded, seeing all ruined, passed the bridge with a few hundred soldiers, and entered San Cristoval, where they all surrendered early the next morning upon summons to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had with great readiness pushed through the town to the draw-bridge ere they had time to organize further resistance. But even in the moment of ruin the night before, the noble governor had sent some horsemen out from the fort to carry the news to Soult's army, and they reached him in time to prevent a greater misfortune.

Now commenced that wild and desperate wickedness, which tarnished the lustre of the soldier's heroism. All indeed were not alike, for hundreds risked, and many lost their lives in striving to stop the violence, but the madness generally prevailed, and as the worst men were leaders here, all the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed. Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty, and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations, groans, shouts, imprecations, the hissing of fires bursting from the houses, the crashing of doors and windows, and the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badajos! on the third, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhausted by their own excesses, the tumult rather subsided than was quelled. The wounded men were then looked to, the dead disposed of?

"Five thousand men and officers fell during this siege, and of these, including seven hundred Portuguese, three thousand five hundred had been stricken in the assault, sixty officers, and more than seven hundred men, being slain on the spot. The five generals, Kempt, Harvey, Bowes, Colville, and Picton, were wounded, the first three severely; about six hundred men and officers fell in the escalade of San Vincente, as many at the castle, and more than two thousand at the breaches, each division there losing twelve hundred! And how deadly the strife was, at that point, may be gathered from this: the forty-third and fifty-second regiments of the light division, alone, lost more men than the seven regiments of the third division engaged at the castle!

" Let any man picture to himself this frightful carnage taking place in a space of less than a hundred square yards. Let him consider that the slain died not all suddenly, nor by one manner of death; that some perished by steel, some by shot, some by water, that some were crushed and mangled by heavy weights, some trampled upon, some dashed to atoms by the fiery explosions; that for hours this destruction was endured without shrinking, and that the town was won at last; let any man consider this, and he must admit that a British army bears with it an awful And false would it be to say that the French were feeble men, for the garrison stood and fought manfully, and with good discipline, behaving worthily. Shame there was none on any side. Yet who shall do justice to the bravery of the soldiers? the noble emulation of the officers? Who shall measure out the glory of Ridge, of Macleod, of Nicholas, or of O'Hare, of the ninety-fifth, who perished on the breach, at the head of the stormers, and with him nearly all the volunteers for that desperate service? Who shall describe the springing valour of that Portuguese grenadier who was killed the foremost man at the Santa Maria? or the martial fury of that desperate soldier of the ninety-fifth, who, in his resolution to win, thrust himself beneath the chained sword-blades, and there suffered the enemy to dash his head to pieces with the ends of their muskets? Who can sufficiently honour the intrepidity of Walker, of Shaw, of Canch, or the resolution of Ferguson of the forty-third, who having in former assaults received two deep wounds, was here, with his hurts still open, leading the stormers of his regiment, the third time a volunteer, and the third time wounded! Nor would I be understood to select these as pre-eminent, many and signal were the other examples of unbounded devotion, some known, some that will never be known; for in such a tumult much passed unobserved, and often the observers fell themselves ere they could bear testimony to what they saw; but no age, no nation, ever sent forth braver troops to the battle than those who stormed Badajos.

"When the extent of the night's havor was made known to Lord Wellington, the

firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers.'

We know nothing in the English language to surpass this in power and beauty of diction; we believe too that the tale told in the quotation is true to the letter. We beg leave to add an aneedote of our own, and so to close this paper. Lord Wellington stood upon a height, surrounded by his staff, not far from the quarries, to behold—with what feelings every soldier may imagine—the course which events were taking. He was thus circumstanced, when an officer, wounded we believe, came up to him, and said, "General Picton has carried the castle, and wishes to know what is next to be done?" What is that you say!" exclaimed Lord Wellington, and he looked at the moment deadly pale, but immovably firm: "Are you sure that he is in the castle—have you seen him there?" "I have, my Lord," was the reply. "Then hurry back, and desire him from me to maintain himself by all means in his position: he shall have support enough if he wants it." It was the light from the beleaguered town which showed the change in Lord Wellington's expression of face; and truly it would be a hard matter to imagine any combination of circumstances more remarkable.

P.S.-After the above paper was completed, Colonel Napier's "Letter to Lord Beresford" reached us. We have read it attentively; and we must say, that, however powerfully written, however biting its sarcasm, we have found in it nothing that should induce us to change or qualify the opinions we had already offered in the fairest spirit of mediation between the antagonist We repeat, that we are not the advocates of Marshal Beresford, whose rank in the list of British commanders is fixed beyond the power either of friend or foe to remove it. We frankly admit, likewise, that there is great truth in many of Napier's strictures; but we wish, for his own sake, either that he had not published them at all, or that he had been more guarded in his manner of expressing himself. In the very first page of this pamphlet we find the following sentence:- "Starting anonymously, you wrote with all the scurrility that bad taste and mortified vanity could suggest, to damage an opponent, because, in the fair exercise of his judgment, he had ventured to deny the justice of your claim to the title of a great commander; and you coupled this with such fulsome adulation of yourself that even in a dependent's mouth it would have been sickening. Now all this vituperation is applied to Lord Beresford, on the assumption that he is himself the author of the pamphlets entitled "Strictures" and "Further Strictures!" Is this worthy of him who, bating the blemishes upon which an ungrateful duty has constrained us to animadvert, occupies the first place amongst Modern Historians?

REMARKS ON MR. ROBERT STERLE'S REPORT TO THE CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE OF GREENOCK ON THE BILL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT, FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF TONNAGE. BY A MEMBER OF THE LATE COMMITTEE.

This pamphlet, penned, we have reason to believe, by Lieut. Raper, R.N.,

is an answer to the "Report" of Mr. Steele, builder.

From the opening of these "Remarks," we gather, that Mr. Steele had induced the Chamber of Commerce of Greenock to prepare a petition to Parliament on the subject of tonnage, whose tenor, we presume was, or would have been, to set aside the rule and suggestions proposed by the Conmittee appointed by Government to consider the subject, on the grounds of certain objections embodied in his pamphlet. As we have not yet furnished our readers with the result of the labours of the Tonnage Committee, we shall take this opportunity of stating their Report to Parliament at length; and thus in bringing before our readers the Bill itself, the more important objec-

tions, their answers, with an occasional remark of our own, we shall put them in possession of much real knowledge of a subject which is of the highest consequence to the maritime interests, not only of this country indeed, but of those which have so long suffered under one of the most ignorant and stupid laws that could have been devised for the purpose of retarding the progress of every improvement in the build of the mercantile shipping.

"REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO CONSIDER THE MEASUREMENT OF TONNAGE—MADE IN 1834.

"The most important question for the deliberation of the Committee was, whether the register tonnage should represent the difference of displacement at the load and light water-lines, or whether it should be an expression of the whole internal capacity, including all those parts of a vessel which, being under cover of permanent decks, are available for stowage. The Committee are of opinion, that, besides the difficulty of defining the limits of displacement by any general rule, the capacity will be the fairest standard of measurement, as well for the interests of the builder and owner, as for the collection of those dues which are levied upon tonnage; and the Committee are further of opinion, that internal measurements will afford the most accurate and convenient method of ascertaining that capacity.

"In order to obtain precise data for their investigations, the Committee requested to be furnished with the dimensions and actual capacities of a number of vessels of various sizes and forms, which were accordingly measured, and computed with great care and fidelity by Mr. H. Cradock, of the School of Naval Architecture. With these documents before them, as well as the several methods employed in foreign countries, and other formulæ of considerable merit, all of which are given in the Appendix, the Committee have finally resolved to recommend for adoption the rule

No. 1, as hereafter stated.

"The principle which guided the Committee in their selection was, that a rule of such general application should depend on the smallest number of measurements necessary to give the figure of the hull, and that it should afford results sufficiently exact

for the required purpose by an easy arithmetical process.

"But the tonnage thus found is not intended to show the real capacity of the vessel, though bearing towards it nearly the same proportion which would result from the average of a large number of cases, on the application of the old and imperfect rule; for it appears to the Committee that the annual return of registered tonnage has been so long employed as a comparative index of the increase or decrease of British shipping, that it will be highly expedient to preserve the relative value of this index, as far as possible, unaltered. In order to accomplish this object, the Committee have had recourse to an arbitrary divisor, the mode of deducing which, from the latest official return to the House of Commons of the 'ships, vessels, and tonnage belonging to the several ports,' is subjoined to this Report.

"As every British vessel must be registered before she can receive a cargo, the Committee have assumed that the measurements will always be made while the hold is clear; but, as it will be necessary to ascertain the tonnage of foreign vessels, for lighthouse and harbour dues, while the cargoes are on board, the Committee have added for that purpose the approximate rule, No. 2, which will be found accurate enough for

those cases.

"Besides these two general rules, the Committee beg leave to offer the following suggestions :-

" 1. That the register tonnage shall be deeply carved in figures of at least three inches in length, on the main beam of every decked vessel of the United Kingdom.

" 2. That, as all British vessels have been constructed on the faith of the permanence of the present law of tonnage, so the tonnage of every vessel as now registered shall be allowed to remain unchanged, unless application be made by the owner to have it re-measured according to the new process.

" 3. That, in registering the tonnage of steam-vessels, instead of deducting the length of the engine-room, (according to the present mode,) an allowance shall be made of one-fourth of the whole tonnage, as obtained by rule No. 1. But the tendency of every improvement being to diminish the space occupied by the engine, some legislative provision might now be made, to enable his Majesty's government to alter the proportion of that allowance hereafter.

- "Rule No. 1.-For the measurement of Vessels for Register Tonnage.
- "1. Divide the length of the upper deck, between the after-part of the stem and the fore-part of the stern-post, into six equal parts.
- "2. At the foremost, the middle, and the aftermost of these points of division, measure, in feet and decimals, the depths from the underside of the upper deck to the ceiling, at the limber strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretched in continuation of the deck.
- "3. Divide each of these three depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadths at the following points, viz., at one-fifth and at four-fifths, from the upper deck of the foremost and aftermost depths, and at two-fifths and four-fifths of the midship depth.
- "4. At half the midship depth measure the length of the vessel, from the after-part of the stem to the fore-part of the stern-post.
- "5. Then, to twice the midship depth add the foremost and the aftermost depths, for the sum of the depths.
- "6. Add together the upper and the lower breadths at the foremost division; three times the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division; and the upper, and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths.
- "7. Then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths, and this product by the length, and divide the final product by 3500, which will give the number of tons for register.
- "3. If the vessel have a poop or half-deck, or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-head. Multiply these three measurements together, and, dividing the product by 92-4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found.
- "9. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.
- "10. If it be required to find the real capacity of a vessel, multiply the total register tonnage by 92.4, which will give the contents in cubic feet.

Example-Ship Dunira.

Length at half midship depth		•		•	159				
Depth at foremost division .		٠			29	66			29.66
,, at midship ditto					30.	66	×	2 =	61.32
,, at aftermost ditto .	•	٠	•	•	29	08		-	29.08
Sum of	f the	der	ths						120.06
Breadth at foremost division,									
,, at one-fifth of the dep	oth			Ĺ	37	74			37.74
,, at four-fifths of ditt			:		31.				31.00
Breadth at midship division,									
,, at two-fifths of the de	oth				40	00	×	3 =	120.00
,, at four-fifths of ditte		·		·	36				36.08
Breadth at aftermost division,									
,, at one-fifth of the dep	th				34	58			34.58
,, at four-fifths of ditto				•	17	50	×	2 =	34·58 35·00
s	um e	f th	ie b	read	lths				294.40
204:4 > 120.06	v 1	50.							-
Then $\frac{294.4 \times 120.06}{3500}$	^ !	094	=	16	09 re	gis	ter	tons.	
Mean { Length 39 Breadth 30 Height)		_						
Mean Breadth 30	}_{	of	Poo	p.					
(Height	i·5 J								

Rule No. 2.-For the Measurement of Loaded Vessels.

"Measure the length, on the upper deck, between the after-part of the stem and the fore-part of the stern-post; secondly, the inside breadth, on the under side of the upper deck, at the middle point of the length; and thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck, down the pump-well to the skin.

"Multiply together these three dimensions, and divide the product by 130; the

quotient will be the amount of register tonnage.

Example.

Dunira	, length	of upp	er e	leck		•			•			Fee 163
,,	breadth				٠	•	•			•	•	38
,,	depth			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	32
	Then	163-5	×	38.7	×	32	-6	= 1	586	tons	8.	
		as be							82			
	r oop	as be	1016	,	•	•	•					
	Anna	oxima						1	668			

Mode of deducing the Divisor.

"In the Official Return to the House of Commons already quoted, the amount of the shipping and tonnage of the United Kingdom is divided into nine classes, the average capacity of each of which has been computed by the Committee from the measurements made by Mr. Cradock, and from other documents.

"Now, put I for the average length of the vessels in one class, b for the sum of the breadths, d for the sum of the depths, c for the capacity, and let x be the factor for that class.

"Then $c=\frac{lbd}{x}$, therefore $x=\frac{lbd}{c}$; and applying this formula to the several classes

where l, b, d, and c are given quantities, the several factors are found to be $36\cdot41$ for one class, $37\cdot09$ for another, $39\cdot69$ for a third, &c. &c.; and the mean for the nine classes is $37\cdot87$. Again, the total capacity in cubic feet, of the shipping of the United Kingdom, inferred from the above-mentioned average capacities, and divided by the whole amount of the present registered tonnage, gives $91\cdot524$. Then, $37\cdot87\times91\cdot654=3473$, and this becomes the required divisor for lbd, in order to preserve the present proportion of register tons to the real capacity in cubic feet. To simplify the process, however, and at the same time to lean towards the advantage of the ship-owner, the Committee recommend that 3500 be assumed for the legal divisor."

In the words of the Remarks, opinion is almost unanimous on making capacity the basis of all measurements for tonnage; a principle which, when a vessel is to be built of given magnitude, leaves the builder entirely free in his choice of the form. Many reasons, no doubt, could be brought forward by the advocates for dead weight as the standard; but, besides the reason just given for preferring capacity, there is this further one, that it is a real measure of the magnitude of a vessel, which the tonnage weight she can carry is not, the latter depending chiefly on her form, for of two vessels of equal capacities, the lower and broader one will carry more dead weight; and this appears to us decisive of the preference given to actual magnitude.

The first amendment proposed by Mr. Steele is, that the upper breadths

should all be taken at the same depth from the deck, on the ground that the breadth at three-tenths of the depth is every where a better point for obtaining the average breadth of the upper part of the section, than at one-fifth or two-fifths. The first of the two reasons brought forward in defence of the plan proposed in the Bill being definitive, we need not pass to the second—it is this: If the breadths were all measured at the same depth there would arise a temptation to tumble the side home before it arrived at the point for measurement, which would endanger the stability of a vessel more and more as she was loaded the deeper; whereas, by taking the breadths at different depths this is prevented.

The writer of the Remarks then enters into a short defence of the rule, which is empirical, having been found to hold good from actual trial. For our part, we do not see that it matters how a rule is arrived at as long as it is true nearly enough for what is wanted, and "one decisive evidence is as good as another." A list is then given of the contents of vessels by the rule as compared with their real cubical contents; from which it appears, that, out of fifteen cases, the result is in defect in nine, and in excess in three, the greatest error in the former case two, and in the latter, six per cent. only,

It appears, from the extract given in page 14 of the Remarks, that Mr. Steele, with others, is of opinion that the multiplying of the midship upper breadth by three in the calculation of the tonnage, will induce the builders to narrow that dimension, and that, consequently, the proposed rule will be no better than the old one; and he instances a vessel in which one foot increase of this dimension would produce an increase of fourteen tons in her

(new) register tonnage.

Here again, though the objector's is a good case, the Committee's is a better; for it is shown by the writer of the Remarks, that though the register tonnage would be increased fourteen tons, yet the real burthen of the ship would be increased by eighteen tons; so that the builder, in fact, has a premium of four tons for increasing the breadth of the ship, which is exactly the reverse of the result anticipated by the objectors. The difference between the operation of the Committee's rule and the mischievous one now in use, is easily seen in the case before us, in which the old (present) rule would show an increase of no less than *eventy-six* tons instead of eighteen.

In like manner, the proposed rule is shown to be unfavourable to the

increase of depth, as the present rule is favourable to it.

There is a great improvement made in the mere process of taking the measures by fixing the points for measurement at certain divisions of the length, instead of at the extreme breadth; for as an inch is sometimes of great consequence under the present regulation, a great deal of time is lost in determining where the extreme breadth of a vessel actually falls.

A large portion of the rest of the Remarks is devoted to the objections against the divisor for converting cubic feet into tons adopted by the Committee, which Mr. Steele urges is too small, and will consequently increase

the whole tonnage.

As this is not the least complicated part of the question, we will state, shortly, the point for discussion, referring the reader for a solution of the difficulty to the Remarks. The present rule is grossly erroneous; it makes very full vessels appear to carry not above one-half or two-thirds of what they really do, while it gives a finer-built vessel credit for carrying more than would sink her. The rule proposed rates every vessel proportionally to the real magnitude; hence, it is required to find that number by which the content of every vessel being divided, will give the total register tonnage of the United Kingdom (though changed in every class of vessel) the same as before. The inquiry is of great importance; because if the divisor were not carefully adjusted, the adoption of the new law would have the effect of suddenly changing the entire register tonnage which has so long been the measure of the mercantile shipping. The detail of the calculations is fully given

at pages 23, &c., and the discussion of the cases cited by Mr. Steele affords examples of the same principle. The result is, that the divisor is too great, instead of too small, having been raised from 3473 to 3500 as a more convenient number. Since the publication of the Remarks, other vessels (making in all, upwards of 200) have been involved in the same calculation, and the same result is further confirmed. The necessity of this inquiry does not seem to have been made apparent till the Committee pointed out both the difficulty itself and the solution of it; and, therefore, whatever changes may be made in the rule hereafter, that part of their Report will always afford the general rule for changing the law of tonnage without disturbing the statistical accounts.

We now quote the concluding paragraph:

"In conclusion, it may be fearlessly asserted, that the rule proposed by the Committee is easy in practice and general in application; that its accuracy is fully sufficient for the required purpose, and as great as can be expected from any approximate process; and that it is not chargeable with any of the objections by which it has been impugned. It has been likewise shown to be favourable to the amelioration of form, and that, while its tendency will be to encourage the construction of vessels of an opposite kind to those which have become so general from the defects of the old rule, it will further repress the temptation to accumulate weight aloft in the shape of forecastles and poops; and, therefore, the rule, though no doubt susceptible of future improvement, is entitled to be considered as the only one hitherto proposed which combines all these essential qualities."

These remarks are, after what has preceded, quite satisfactory, and give us every confidence in the belief that this important question has at length been put on a basis from which it will be difficult to dislodge it. The opposition which every measure that invades long-established abuses must be prepared to encounter is now subsiding into an opinion more favourable to its general tendency; and we hope, after the cry that has been so long heard on the subject, that the Government will at an early period settle this question. There is little doubt that the maritime nations generally would in time follow the example of that one which was the first to introduce an effectual reform on this subject. The particular objections brought against the plan under consideration have been fairly and acutely rebutted by Mr. Raper, whose reasonings show the grounds of the recommendation of the Committee, and evince the deliberation and care with which their opinion was formed. The method proposed having been thus sifted and canvassed without impairing the evidences of its expediency, no time should, we think, be lost in carrying it into effect.

REMARKS ON THE CONSTITUTION AND PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

A little brochure containing Corrections, required by the Alterations in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War of 1834, to the excellent work by Captain Simmons, on the Constitution and Practice of Courts-Martial and its Supplement, may be obtained gratis by persons possessing the originals, at Egerton's Military Library, Whitehall.

We regret that we cannot find room this month for a notice of Captain Boswall's translation of Paul Hoste's Naval Tactics, as well as of several other publications; but we need only refer to the unusual but necessary length of our review of the Histories of the Peninsular War for an explanation of this difficulty.

1834.] 105

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Aug. 21, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—His Majesty's ship Sapphire, Capt. the Hon. G. Trefusis, arrived at Spithead on the 26th ult., having left Bermuda on the 1st of July. Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, with his flag in the Vernon, (she has since arrived in England, as mentioned hereafter.) was at that island, as also the Vestal, Dispatch, and Cruiser. A sum of 20,000L belonging to Government, which was on board the Sapphire, had been transferred to the Vestal for conveyance to Quebec. H.M.S. Forte, with Commodore Pell's broad pendant, the Rainbow, Pearl, Tweed, and Comus, were at Port Royal. The Wasp was at Barbadoes, and the Rhadamanthus daily expected there; the latter steamer is to be relieved by the Dec. In consequence of information of an increase of craft carrying slaves to Cuba, the small schooners and vessels under Sir George Cockburn's orders had been actively employed off that island. The Firefly had captured a Portuguese slaver, and the others hoped to intercept some more. The squadron was healthy, and the islands were quiet and orderly. The Sapphire has been paid off in this harbour.

The North Star, Capt. Harcourt, and Childers, Commander the Hon. H. Keppel, have sailed since my last communication: the former conveyed Mr. Hamilton, Chargé d'Affaires, to Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Scarlett to the Brazils; the latter had Capt. Holt on board, who is appointed to the Scout, in the Mediterranean, vacated by the Hon. George Grey, who has obtained

his post rank.

The Queen Charlotte, Princess Charlotte, St. Vincent, and Boyne, (the latter intended to occupy the place and employment of the Excellent,) have been taken out of the basin, and are fitting alongside the jetty. The old Victorious has been hauled in the south dock, and is to be fitted for a hulk. The entrance to this dock will be widened five or six feet each side to enable the largest ship which may require docking to be floated in; as the St. Vincent had but three inches to spare, and the Royal Frederick is five feet wider than that first-rate. New gates will be hung in place of the present ones: those now in use weigh twenty-five tons each. The basin will be drained so soon as the Medea, steamer, is refitted; and workmen employed in inspecting the foundation of the west wharf, for thereon are to be erected sheers for masting and unmasting his Majesty's ships. The plan has been adopted at Woolwich with success; but in that dock-yard they are abridged sea-ward, or, rather, river-ward. Here his Majesty is Conservator of the harbour, and can place a hulk in any part of it most advisable; and as the sheer-hulk of this port has done good and effective service during a most arduous war, it appears hardly worth the trouble to make good better.

I informed you in my last of the arrival and departure of Don Carlos, his Princess, her sister, family, &c. The female branches of them have since returned, and now occupy the Vicarage at Stoke, near Gosport. They have very wisely taken it for a few months only, as events may show that Don Carlos is the only person fit and entitled to occupy the throne of Spain. The officers and men that embarked in the "Gipsy" and "Caroline," brigs, and escorted to England by the Rolla, Lieut. Glasse, after trying to land at Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and one or two other ports of the Hause Town territory, have returned to this place. One of the officers in authority had interviews at Hamburg with the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, but was informed that the people could not be allowed to take up their residence there for political reasons, which they did not consider requisite to explain; consequently they had nothing to do but return to England, and for the present we have them at Portsmouth. It is expected they will sail in a

short time for Gibraltar, and endeavour to penetrate into Spain from thence. Unluckily, Don Carlos has no port open to him on the coast of Spain; and unless he has some adherents in Granada, the nearest province to Gibraltar, these few brave followers will have to fix their abode on the Rock, or be soon

swallowed up by the Queen's party.

With regard to Don Napier and the Braganza, I have little or nothing to say. His occupation is nearly gone, and so soon as his claims on Donna Maria's Government are settled, there is not a doubt but he will relinquish the Portuguese service, and endeavour to rejoin the British. He went to Lisbon a few weeks ago, being suddenly required thither. It is a doubt if he ever will be restored to his rank in the English service. Captain Sartorius cleared the ground for action, but had not companions in arms to back him. His successor took his post with a large party of adventurers from England, and captured Don Miguel's ships, (something like the fight at Navarin,) and has consequently got the credit and prize-money. The Braganza is in dock,—has been surveyed by the proper officers,—(the Surveyor of the Navy having attended,) and an estimate sent in of the expenses, which are to be defrayed by the Portuguese Government. Some workmen are employed upon her, and possibly, by the time Admiral Napier returns from Lisbon, she will have undergone the necessary repair.

On the last day of July, the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces (the Right Hon. Lord Hill) and his official staff (Sir W. Gordon and Sir J. Macdonald) arrived to inspect the troops of the garrison. At eight o clock on the 1st of August, the following were on Southsea Common:—the 77th Regiment entire, the depôts of the 84th, 86th, 87th, 97th, and 99th, in all near 2000 men. They went through a variety of manœuvres, and clicited the high commendation of his Lordship, who, having signified his approval, dismissed them to barracks; and his Lordship afterwards went to Winchester to inspect the 12th Regiment. We have since had a change in the military force of the garrison. The 77th Regiment has been embarked in the Romney, and sailed for Leith to do duty in Edinburgh. The 86th are also going away, and part of the 65th coming here. We have now the depôts of the 65th, 84th, 87th, 97th, and 99th. You know, of course, that Major Tyler, of the 97th, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Forces at Barbadoes, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Before he left the garrison, the officers of the depôt presented him with a very handsome silver vase and cover, having a neat and appropriate inscription on it, as a mark of their esteem on his resigning the command.

Commander Barrow, in the Rose, put in here about a week ago to be

paid wages, and has since sailed for the East Indies.

The fitting out of ships appears to be suspended, either from want of men, or that the established number of seamen of the fleet are in full-pay, and the Admiralty do not think it requisite to commission more ships until some are paid off. We have now four line-of-battle ships perfectly ready for employment; but only the Orestes, Buzzard, Rolla, and Medea, getting ready for sea.

The Vernon (as alluded to before) returned home on the 11th instant, with Capt. M'Kerlie in command, and the President's officers. The latter was left at Bermuda with Sir George Cockburn's flag flying, in the temporary command of Commander Sweny, until Capt. Scott got out. Sir George can have no apprehension of an upset in his present flag-ship, for she is a most beautiful frigate, and no doubt a good sea-boat: as to the Vernon, it is impossible to say what will be done with her. The Commander-in-Chief made her useful here, for the Atholl, troop-ship, came in with about 150 invalid soldiers of the 71st, 77th, 86th, and Royal Artillery, from the West Indies, and they were transferred to the Vernon, and sent to the eastward in her.

The Ætna, and her tender the Raven, have returned from their survey of the north coast of Africa during the month, and are now in the harbour under orders to be paid off and re-commissioned. On the murder of Commander Skyring, Lieut. Arlett, of the Raven, assumed the command of the Ætna, and Lieut. Kellet the Raven; and as they have had some years' experience and most useful employment on that horrid coast, it is to be hoped the Admiralty will confirm them in their several commands. While on the subject of surveys-you have, no doubt, heard that the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-House have been on a tour of inspection of the buoys, lightvessels, signal-stations, &c., along the coasts of Great Britain, Ireland, &c., and among other matters recommended to the Admiralty, that Nelson's Pillar on Portsdown Hill should be painted red and white; and the landmark at Stoke, near Gosport, called the Kicker, be heightened twenty feet.

They talk of Lord Auckland, in his official capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty, paying a visit to the dock-yard on the 25th, to see the yard, shipping, victualling department, and hospital. What business he will transact no one can yet know. His predecessor entered very minutely into

matters when he attended.

You have, doubtless, remarked the great mortality there has been among the Captains of the Navy during the last month. However, there is no lack of aspirants to fill up the vacancies, -witness the following list of Mates and Midshipmen who have passed the mathematical examination for

Lieutenants since you last published a party in July :-

T. J. R. Barrow, Hastings; J. A. Wodley, late Ariadne; Benj. Fox, late Brisk; C. C. Otway, late Scylla; Henry Warren, Hastings; T. C. O. D. Whipple, Savage; J. C. S. Field and M. R. Scott, late Sapphire; E. S. Sotheby, late Alfred; Geo. W. Smith and E. K. Barnard, Winchester; B. P. Priest, W. A. Fellowes, and E. W. Sanders, Malabar; E. H. Kennett, Columbine; J. P. Dumaresq, late Asia; A. De B. L. Christe, late Wolf; A. M. Bingham, Ocean; H. B. Davis, Excellent; R. H. Wharton, late Revenge; E. M. Leycester, late Thunder; W. I. Sanders, late Jupiter; H. Probyn, Victory.

During the 14th and 15th of August, the Annual Regatta of this town and neighbourhood took place, and from the extreme fineness of the weather and other circumstances, the sport attracted great numbers of ladies and gentlemen in yachts, boats, &c. The first evening a ball was held at the King's Rooms, on Southsea Beach, and was well attended. On the second night the multitude were amused with fire-works. The prizes, which were in hard cash, were distributed immediately after each race, and consequently gave great satisfaction to the winners, and the business was well

managed throughout by the stewards.

Yesterday, a Court-Martial was held on board the Victory, to try Mr. Alexander Lawrance, Surgeon of the Buzzard, for repeated drunkenness. There were just sufficient ships and officers in port to compose a Court, viz.—Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C. B., President; Captain Williams, of the Victory; Captain Hastings, of the Excellent; and Commanders Austen and Codrington, of the Medea and Orestes; J. Hoskins, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate. It is a novel occurrence, that at Portsmouth resort should be made to the aid of Commanders to sit on a Court-Martial, and also that there should be just the required number of them and no more. The charges were proved against Mr. Lawrence; but it appearing in the course of his defence that he had once received a dangerous blow on the head, and, when excited, was not fully cognizant of his actions, the Court, taking the matter into their favourable consideration, sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and placed at the bottom of the list of Surgeons in his Majesty's Navy, and not to rise therefrom.

The port duties are carried on by Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland; Sir T. Williams being on leave of absence.

Sheerness, Aug. 24, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—The naval news at this port during the past month have been as follows:—

The Phænix, steam-vessel, 4, Commander Robert Oliver (b), arrived here on the 5th instant, and proceeded on for Chatham with a dock-yard craft in tow, returning in the evening with the Scylla, 18, lately paid off at Chatham by Commander Hargood, in tow. On the following morning she again proceeded thither and brought down the Barham, lately commanded by Captain (now Sir Hugh) Pigot. The Phænix on the 7th returned to Chatham with the Cornwall, 50, (razée from a 74,) and in the afternoon of the same day sailed for Woolwich. On the 14th, the Messenger, steam-vessel, arrived at this port from Woolwich, and sailed with government stores for Portsmouth. On the 15th, the Castor, 36, Capt. Lord John Hay, sailed from the Great Nore for Helvoetsluys, there to be ready to escort her most Gracious Majesty back to England. On the 20th, the Royal George yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, with the Queen on board, on her return from her visit to Germany, passed up the river in tow of the Phœnix steamvessel, and followed by the Firebrand and Lightning steamers, and a great number of private vessels. On her passing Southend, the Ocean, 80, at Sheerness, fired a royal salute, which, when concluded, was taken up by the Vernon.

The Alfred, 50, Capt. Robert Maunsell, was paid off at this port, all standing, on the 28th ult.; she has since been taken into the Basin, where she at present remains.

The Rose, 18, Commander Wm. Barrow, sailed from the Little Nore on the 5th instant, for Portsmouth, whence, on the 17th, she proceeded on her way to the East Indies.

The Raleigh, 18, Commander Michael Quin, was commissioned by that officer at Sheerness, on the 31st ult. for service at sea; her destination is as

yet unknown; report gives her the East India station.

The Vernon, 50, Capt. Robert M'Kerlie, which arrived here last week, will be paid off all standing, and re-commissioned immediately, it is said, by the same gallant officer. She came in last from Portsmouth, whence she brought round invalids, their wives and families, who had been transhipped to her from the Atholl, troop-ship. We feel ourselves called upon, at the present moment, particularly when this ship now lies in our harbour, to refute the statements, so carefully of late, and no less unfoundedly, spread abroad of the bad qualities of this beautiful model of modern ship-building. When she arrived here we expected to find her wanting many and extensive repairs; but (so much for report) the real case is, that she requires none; no, she is now ready for sea again as soon as the Lords of the Admiralty please to demand her services. Ask her officers their opinion of her quaitites in general, and they will with one voice say " She is one of the finest men of war in the world." As it is a very difficult task to prove this satisfactorily to the opponents of the present Surveyor of the Navy, we do hope that she may, ere long, be allowed a few months' cruise in company with some ships of the old school, as a final opportunity of convincing the country of her superiority to others of her class. A convict ship put in here on the 20th, in consequence of several cases of cholera having occurred on board her, with which disease the medical officer had been also afflicted. She sailed again yesterday, having on board a guard of the 50th regiment, destined to Kingstown, Ireland, there to embark felons for New South Wales.

It is now my painful duty to conclude with the death of our late worthy and much-respected Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart, K.C.B. On the 3d instant he was seized with an attack of cholera, which grew so bad, that notwithstanding all was done that human aid could afford, the gallant officer breathed his last on the morning of the 5th, to the regret of every one who had the honour of his acquaintance. On the 8th he was buried at Eastchurch with military honours, the officers, seamen,

and marines having been landed from the different men of war in the Medway. The procession moved on at 11 o'clock, when the Ocean commenced firing twenty-five minute guns, which were afterwards taken up by the Rose, 18, and Castor, 36, the former at the Little, and the latter at the Great Nore. At half-past one the corpse was lowered into its last earthly abode, the marines firing three volleys of musketry over the grave. So much was Sir Richard respected in the town, that not a shop was opened during the day of his funeral. Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming hoisted his flag, as successor to the late lamented Admiral, on board the Ocean, on the 19th instant. It was struck the same evening, when the gallant officer proceeded on six weeks' leave of absence. There is no truth in the report that the flag-ship is to be paid off and recommissioned.

The Columbine, 18, Commander Henderson, will sail in a few days for the Mediterranean station, and the Castor, 36, now at the Nore, for the Lis-

bon station.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

B.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

The Household Brigade at Waterloo.

MR. EDITOR,—In your Journal of the present month, I perceive a lengthened narrative and critical notice of the Battle of Waterloo and the affairs immediately preceding it.

I beg to correct two of the statements which appear in the abovementioned paper, not only upon my own authority as an eye-witness, but upon that derived from the general testimony of the survivors of the field, of the despatches, &c. The first mis-statement is relative to the repulse of the Lancers on the evening of the 17th; which is attributed to the Blues, instead of the 1st Life Guards. The following will, I think, be deemed a true and fair account of this transaction:—

The rear of our infantry and artillery had proceeded a few miles along the high road from Quatre-Bras through Genappe, when the cavalry began to retire in successive brigades, each forming up and fronting the enemy in the fields by the road-side, at short intervals; the enemy's cavalry advancing in great force and pressing closely upon the rear of the British columns. The near approach of the advanced guard of the French cavalry was covered by a brisk fire from their artillery, which was returned by our Rocket Brigade on the spot.

The General commanding the British cavalry, Lord Uxbridge, then ordered his regiment, the 7th Hussars, to charge the French Lancers. Their demonstration, however, did not at all disturb the formidable column, which now presented a compact line, bristling with pikes. A second attempt was made,—the officers in vain rallied their men to the charge,—and the Hussars were repulsed, whilst the Lancers continued advancing steadily. Lord Uxbridge was alone (or with his staff) menacing the Lancers, and calling upon the 1st Life Guards (whose position brought them nearest to the enemy, from the British being left in front) to charge, which they promptly performed, led on by Captain Kelly. For an instant the Lancers faltered, then turned, and fled, the 1st Life Guards pursuing them through Genappe; during which, it is said, the Commander of the French Lancers lost his life by a coup de sabre from the powerful arm of Kelly, the unfortunate man's head being nearly severed from his body. I remember hear-

ing that a corporal afterwards brought a pair of epaulettes to Captain Kelly, saying,—"These be your's, Sir, for I seed ye give the gentleman the blow*".

Lord Uxbridge, in a letter addressed to the officers of his regiment, attributed the failure of the Hussars to the unshaken firmness with which the French Lancers stood when the 7th advanced. The success of the Life Guards was attributed to their impetuosity and weight, which carried all before them. The 1st Life Guards returned from this charge covered with black mud, and were cordially thanked by Lord Uxbridge. And a party of the Life Guards was selected after the battle of Waterloo to carry the wounded general off the field, in consideration of their gallant conduct on the 17th and 18th.

The second mis-statement refers to the first charge made by the Life Guards (page 461) against the Cuirassiers, which, according to your critic account, disappointed general expectation, having been made either too soon or not with sufficient impetus, whereby "the enemy were not hurled, man and horse, on the plain, or driven at sword's point, with spur of fire, from the field."

The fact is, however, that it was, as it has been termed, a decisive charge, and conducted with such impetuosity, that, as the commanding officer of the 2d Life Guards himself informed me, his regiment found themselves actually in the rear of the enemy, before he was able to halt them: and so far from the French Cuirassiers having suffered little or nothing, they were, in fact, completely routed, dispersed, and unable to rally,—numbers of them having been unhorsed, lying about the field,—their horses galloping madly along amidst the incessant roar of cannon, shell, and musketry; and enough, perhaps, of elegant and untenanted helmets lay about to adorn and cover the heads of a moderate regiment of cavalry. The first charge was made upon the centre of the enemy's line, and so completely, that no further attempt was called for upon that point. The enemy's guns were seen passing away to the rear.

It was on account of this gallant overthrow of the enemy's Cuirassiers

It was on account of this gallant overthrow of the enemy's Cuirassiers that the Prince Regent of England conferred upon the Household Cavalry Brigade the honour of becoming themselves a brigade of Royal Cuirassiers,—the Prince constituting himself their Colonel-in-Chief.

Feeling that it is due to the distinguished service so misrepresented to be placed in its proper light, I have thus ventured to secure for the Household Cavalry their proper meed of merit+; and have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

London, Aug. 1834.

A WATERLOO MEDAL HOLDER.

The Author of the "Campaign of Waterloo," and the Household Brigade.

MR. Editor.—From what you stated, I observe with great regret, that one of the officers of the Household Brigade of cavalry consider injustice to have been done to their corps by certain passages that occur in the "Strategical examination of the Campaign of Waterloo." Nothing, certainly, was farther from my thoughts than the intention of casting the least reflection on the zeal and gallantry of the troops; for I can venture to assert that no man living thinks more highly of those noble regiments than I do myself,

^{*} For a Memoir of Kelly, see the Number of this Journal for May, 1829, p. 601. † An act of justice which we are equally ready to record. With respect to the substitution of the Blues for the 1st Life Guards in the gallant repulse of the French Lancers on the 17th, we are enabled to ray, that it was a mere verbal error, the correction of which was accidentally omitted. The achievement of the Life Guards on that occasion is too well-known to have been intentionally alienated.—Editorors.

high as they avowedly and deservedly rank in the estimation of the Army,

and of the country at large.

Of the verbal mistake which ascribes to the Blues the action performed on the 17th by the First Life Guards, it is needless to speak; it was an error that oversight alone prevented me from correcting, and which, I believe, you were so good as to explain at the time, to some of the parties concerned.

In regard to the charge made on the French Cuirassiers, its success was distinctly stated, and the result of the success was described. It is only as to the amount of success achieved, therefore, that any difference exists between my opponents and myself; and this difference at once reduces the inquiry to a question of tacties on which, I confess, I have formed rather

strong opinions.

These opinions may be right, or they may be wrong; but I shall certainly not enter into any discussion as to their value, under the circumstances that have given rise to this letter. I honour the feeling that would make brave and high-minded men the champions of their comrades in arms, far too much to advance a single word in a controversy which, owing to laudable warmth and zeal on one side, or to misapprehension on the other, might array such feelings against me in an argument that, on my part, could be carried on merely with a view to the establishment of what I deem just professional principles. On this point, therefore, my gallant adversaries have me completely at advantage.

I am, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR OF THE "CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO."
London, August, 1834.

Captain Marshall's Gun Carriages.

MR. Editor,—About four years and a half ago you conveyed to your readers some account of my new mode of mounting the long guns of ships of war; and as the constant trial it has undergone at sea for the last six years, in several of his Majesty's ships, is well known to have proved most conclusive and satisfactory, I am led to hope that an explanation of one or two improvements which have been made in my carriages, together with some remarks arising from the recent return of the Barham, equipped completely with them, may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers.

Since these carriages were constructed, and a description of them published, the action of the gun over the crutch-block has proved so safe and steady as to admit of the horns of the crutch being shortened sufficiently for the trunnions to pass over the tops of them; therefore by chipping off the under part of the second reinforce smooth with the chare, the gun, instead of being stopped at this ornamental projection, is made to run out until the trunnions arrive over the top of the crutch, when it is stopped in that position by the transom of the breech carriage (or a piece of wood fastened to it when necessary) coming in contact with the base of the crutch. The breech of the gun, which was before heavy to raise, therefore now becomes as easily to be elevated as on the old carriage, the gun's centre of gravity being placed as near to its axis of elevating motion (the crutch-block) as it is when suspended on its old axis of motion, the trunnions. By increasing the projection of the muzzle beyond the crutch, a greater extent of recoil is of course obtained.

In applying to lower-deck guns this increased means of projecting the muzzle beyond the crutch, it allows the breast carriage to be lengthened so as to place the crutch twenty-seven inches instead of twenty-one from the inside of the port-sil, and by which the muzzle comes six inches farther inboard for loading, affording ample room should the ports be lowered. The most material advantage of this alteration, however, relates to the securing of the gun when housed, and which is thus accomplished: the gun being run in square, and the breast carriage drawn as much fore-and-aft as pos-

sible, the increased distance of the crutch from the centre of the port now will place the face of the muzzle opposite and against the timber forming one side of the port, and against which it may be made to bear by frapping-to the breeching and side tackles in the usual manner, passing a muzzle-lashing through the side tackle eye-bolts; in this position, the gun, remaining in the crutch, will be secured on the old principle, with these advantages, that its muzzle will bear against a much stronger timber, and assume a considerably lower position; of this mode of securing, a most satisfactory trial has been made at sea. As, however, no entire lower-deck battery has yet been mounted on the new principle, I would advert to some advantages which, independently of other considerations, it would afford in the securing of the guns.

When desirable to have guns ready for action in the night, those on the lower deck might be housed and secured as above, in a horizontal position,

with their beds and quoins in their places.

The position of the muzzles when secured being as low as the main-deck guns, they will not interfere with the berthing of the hammocks; and being on one side of the port instead of crossing the whole aperture, will afford a

freer admission of light and circulation of air.

In stormy weather the ship may be considerably eased from the outward pressure and working of the guns by lowering the muzzles out of their crutches, and securing them on the water-way, or on a quoin placed there; by this means the lower-deck guns would be placed nearly two feet lower in the ship, and all fear of their breaking adrift be removed. Or should a lineof-battle ship be required to embark troops, by placing her lower-deck guns in this position, almost as much room would be given as if they had been landed for the occasion. This operation of uncrutching and crutching the guns is performed by their respective crews in one or two minutes, and does not require them to be cast adrift.

Before an arrangement took place for all breechings to be stretched before they are issued from the dock-yards, on one or two occasions a gun has been allowed to recoil off the crutch-block, from fitting it too loosely with an unstretched breeching. From a series of experiments in the Excellent, and from three years' trial in the Isis, Barham, Donegal, and Alfred, it has been shown that where properly stretched breechings had been attached to the guns, and of such a length as to stop them when, or a little before, the muzzle astragal comes to the crutch-block, the most severe trials of continued cannonading will not disarrange them, nor will a renewal or alteration of either breechings or siezings be required during a three years'

service.

As the Barham, recently returned from the Mediterranean, is the only ship which has been completely equipped with carriages on the new principle, and whose crew have been exclusively exercised and instructed in the use of them, I take occasion to make some remarks on the efficiency of that

ship before she was paid off.

Though no actual comparison appears to have been made with any other ship, the crew of the Barham had attained the greatest celerity and confidence in working their guns, and remarkable accuracy in pointing them; and as Sir Jahleel Brenton's Report states the increased rate of firing obtained by the new carriage to be as 50 to 40, Sir Hugh Pigot's as 7 to 5, Capt. Dick's as 13 to 10, &c., it may reasonably be inferred that the Barham could fire a given number of broadsides, accurately pointed, in quicker time than any other ship in the service. She could bring her broadside guns to bear in directions in which those of no other large ship can be pointed. Whilst heeling over at an angle above 10 degrees, she could strike the hull of a vessel to windward or to leeward; and could depress her maindeck guns so as to strike between wind and water the hull of an enemy within fifteen yards of her. Any of her guns would bear upon the tops of a ship not a hundred yards distant; and in cases of bombarding, covering

the landing of troops, &c., her main-deck guns would elevate to range upwards of 3000 yards, or very little short of a 13-inch mortar. It should be remarked, that on a wind this ship and the Alfred heel over from 6 to 12 degrees; whilst the Alfred, therefore, whose main-deck guns scarcely depress beyond 4 degrees, would, on most occasions under sail, be prevented from hulling an enemy to windward of her, the Barham would never be in a similar state of inefficiency.

Though a square-sterned ship of the old school, the fire from her stern and broadside ports crossed on her quarters; she had, therefore, no point of

impunity.

In pointing at an object, the crew of the Barham could move their guns and fire them at the same instant; an operation most valuable when the ship is in motion, but which in other vessels is confined to musketry practice.

Though the Barham is one of the few ships in the service armed entirely with long 32-pounders, her crew were in the habit of efficiently working all the guns of the ship at the same time, five men and a powder-man at each gun being sufficient.

No handspikes were required to be used at quarters when the guns were once levelled, and each crew could mount their own gun on a new carriage

in two or three minutes.

That a reduction in the crews of line-of-battle ships might be made by using the new carriages, and the efficiency of their guns be at the same time increased, may be inferred from the equipment of the Barham: and though far from advocating either the expediency or economy of such reduction, it cannot but appear desirable in a national point of view, for ships to be rendered capable of dispensing with a portion of their present established crews without suffering inconvenience at quarters, should other ships want temporary assistance in getting manned on any emergency and scarcity of seamen. The establishment of the Barham is about 420 men, a crew which have been found to handle her sails, yards, anchors, &c., which are those of a 74, in a style highly creditable to a British man of-war. Supposing, therefore, she were to be converted back again into a 74, an addition to her crew sufficient to work the guns which would be added would alone be required to preserve her present efficiency, her rigging, &c. remaining the same. Now, since the crews of her present upper-deck long 32-pounders would be amply sufficient to man, similarly mounted, all her main-deck guns as a 74, the required addition would be 64 men for the upper-deck carronades, making a crew of 484, or say 500, instead of 550.

With regard to the expense of the crutch-carriages—this has been reduced very nearly to the price of the old ones,—a cast-iron crutch with a wroughting spindle having been found as efficient as a wrought-iron crutch; and as the old carriages are capable, at a very moderate expense, of being converted into those of the new principle, a gradual alteration of them at the outports might at any time be put in operation, which, when completed, would possess the important advantage over the present stock of gun-carriages, of being suitable, without further alteration, for any ships requiring

them, however the height of their ports might vary.

In conclusion, I would only add, that on the subject of the Barham's armament, the opinion which Sir Hugh Pigot has expressed to me is as favourable and conclusive as I could wish; and the officers under his command, on the day of being paid off, having with much considerate kindness forwarded to me a statement of their impressions on the subject, I avail myself of their permission to subjoin it, and remain, Sir,

Upnor Lodge, Rochester, Your most obedient servant,
Aug. 10, 1834.

Your most obedient servant,
JAS- MARSHALL.

"We, the undersigned officers, having served on board H.M.S. Barham, under the command of Capt. H. Pigot, C.B. with the gun-carriages fitted on Capt. Marshall's principle, and having had, during a period of two years and a half, constant practice and experience in their use, under many and varied circumstances, are of opinion U.S. John, No. 70, Sept. 1834.

that the gun-carriage of Capt. Marshall possesses many and eminent advantages over the old one; amongst which the following are the most important :-

" It is capable of being readily and efficiently worked with a fewer number of men. "It is capable of being much more elevated and depressed, and trains a point farther forward and aft.

"The rapidity and precision of firing both at sea and harbour are infinitely greater, and the circumstance of being able to fire at the INSTANT of training, constitutes one of the most important features of its utility.

"We are further of opinion, that at sea, under the circumstances of the ship rolling or heeling over, it does not yield in the least degree to the old one in stability and

security.

" H.M.S. Barham, Chatham, May 1st, 1834." (Signed) "B. W. WALKER, 1st Lieut. C. EDMUNDS, Lieut. FREDR. WARDEN, Lieut."

Equipment and Charges of Cavalry.

MR. EDITOR,-Suffer me to intrude upon your valuable columns a few remarks upon the last part of the interesting essay on the Waterloo Campaign.

It is there asserted, that neither the Delhis nor Timariots ever used the This assertion is but partially correct, for, up to 1739, the whole of the Turkish cavalry (with the exception of the Bosniaks, who were armed with lances twelve feet in length) carried javelins about six feet long, which they darted from forty to fifty yards with great accuracy and the most lethal effect. From 1739 to 1808, the Moslem horse were generally provided with rifles; but at the latter period, Baba Oglou and Tchassan Oglou, the two sternest of the Timariot chiefs, caused their followers to exchange the rifle for the Indian bamboo-lance. Nor was this change ill-judged, for at the battle of Rudshuck, in 1811, such havoc was made among the Russian foot by Tschassan Oglou's cavalry, that Ahmed Aga, the Grand Vizir, boasted the capture of infidel heads sufficient to build a bridge to the other world, and to pave the way of the true believers to heaven. The engagements near Varna, in 1827, and the battles of Pravadi and Kouli Kalefschick, in 1828, have more recently proved that the Delhis have lost nothing of their ancient valour, and that no infantry, unless covered by a powerful force of artillery, can hope to repulse their charge.

With regard to the lance used by the Polish hulans and the English lancers, we freely admit that it is too short and too heavy to be of much service either against resolute foot or horse. To render the lancer truly effective, he should be armed with a spear at least eleven feet in length, and should be mounted like the (so-called) Mamlouks of Napoleon's Guard, with high Tartar saddle, short shovel stirrups, and loose flowing Moorish rein, which, leaving both hands at liberty when thrown over the pommel of the saddle, would enable the rider to dart his lance fifteen or twenty paces against a rifleman lurking beneath a hedge, or ensconced behind a wall. It were idle to say that Europeans cannot in the Oriental manner be taught to ride, for the Mamlouks of the Guard were nearly all Frenchmen; and a child placed in the Eastern saddle could scarcely contrive to fall out, however unmanageable might be his steed. Nor would it be difficult to train the horses of the British cavalry after the Oriental mode; for the Osmanlis contrive to break in their chargers in an incredibly short space of time, and render them perfect in all the evolutions necessary for them to

perform. The Household Brigade, however, might be furnished with the old tiltinglance, and have lance-rests affixed to their cuirasses, in which case their horses might still be caparisoned after the present mode, as the tiltinglance only requires one hand to wield it with effect. Projecting ten feet in front of the horse's head, it would render their charge, in close order, irresistible, either by infantry or dragoons, as the weapon would reach much farther than the bayonet; and as its thrust could not, if firmly fixed in the rest, be parried by a sword. If, in addition, six men in each squadron were disencumbered of their cuirasses and carbines, and furnished each with four 6-pound rockets, that magnificent brigade might consider itself irresistible.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

HASTA.

Suggestions on Military Discipline.

MR. EDITOR,—As it has been announced in Parliament that a Commission is about to be issued to inquire into the whole system of military discipline as at present established in our army, I am induced to throw out one or two hints on the subject, through the medium of your valuable Journal.

I trust, that as the nation has already granted such an immense sum for the purpose of freeing itself from the foul blot of slavery, it would not grudge a comparatively very small one if it can be shown that it would materially tend to enable the army to keep up its discipline without having recourse to the lash, by raising the scale of comfort and respectability of the soldier, the

only method by which it can be with safety done.

It has always appeared to me that our barrack-system indirectly tends, in a very considerable degree, both to create and foster the baneful habit of drinking, to which our countrymen are, unfortunately, so much inclined. When the men are turned out of their rooms early in the morning in order to their being cleaned, and that morning should be wet and cold, where are they to go to, even for shelter? There is no place open to them but the public-house. Should a man want to write to his friends he cannot do it comfortably in his barrack-room from its crowded state, but must adjourn to the same place.

One remedy I should propose would be to have a building erected in every barrack in the kingdom, about the size and form of a riding-school, to which, under proper restrictions, the men should have free access during the whole of the day: that the sale of tea, coffee, milk, vegetables, &c. &c. should be allowed there; that gymnastic exercises and games should not only be allowed, but encouraged, and poles and bars erected, as is the case at Chelsea school. In short, throw out every possible inducement for the men to remain at home in preference to passing their time and wasting their money at public-houses. Among the minor advantages of having such buildings would be having a place of shelter for parades, which would tend materially to the health of the regiment. Further, I would have added two or three good-sized rooms, as reading-rooms; one for the non-commissioned officers, and at least one more for the well behaved privates.

The great defect in our system of discipline is, that it is one almost entirely of coercion, there being but little encouragement to the good soldier above the bad one, further than the punishment he avoids. Let commanding officers have the power and means of rewarding good conduct, either by honorary distinctions or otherwise, make the soldier's home comfortable to him, and encourage him to rational amusements, and we may hope to see the day when dismissal from the service may be in itself considered a

punishment. Aug. 2, 1834.

I remain, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

Naval Administration.

MR. Editor.—There is motive of self-gratulation in the idea, that in retirement, unseen—perhaps forgotten by the powers that be—one can, through the medium of your useful Journal, reach them with a hint or two. This has been the case with some suggestions of ine already; they have been acted upon, are considered beneficial, and I feel a secret joy, although the credit may never reach the originator, that the important end has been answered. We have, Mr. Editor, "done the state some service;" and, how-

ever trifling the degree, it bears its recompense; and thus encouraged, I

again trespass on your pages.

With the welfare of our tight little island before me, Whigs or Tories, ins or outs, vanish from my view. I acknowledge no such distinctions, and regret that my country should; I will give praise where praise is due. From the man who serves the country well in that important branch—the administration of her maritime affairs—it would be unjust to withhold it. Sir James Graham's administration has been able, and I would add—just, were it not for a tincture of partiality in the distribution of the Knight Commandership of the Bath; in the elevation of some, and exclusion of two very distinguished Rear-Admirals; I do not name them—it is unnecessary—their merits are known and acknowledged by the service at large, as well as their neglect.

Merit is entitled to its reward, Sir, and in passing it over you commit a moral act of violence on the esprit de corps of the profession to which it is attached; and thus the public service suffers more than the individuals. Economy and reform are the order of the day. It is far from my intention to decry either; the first is good where it does not interfere with efficiency; the second is also good when gradual, and practised with caution. There is occasionally much to be gained by a retrospective glance; let us therefore look back to the establishment of our navy in the peace which followed the first American war, when we had sixteen sail of the line effective ships in commission at the different ports. Compare this with the present arrangement, and you will find the expense of flag-officers in command increased nearly 10,000l. a year. Is it consistent with the system of economy to place full admirals in command without a respectable naval force under them? Look, for instance, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness, where flags are flying in ships inadequate for any service.

The first of the following statements is that of the officers employed in the peace of 1784, 5, and 6; the second, a statement of flag-officers employed in 1834:—

A Statement of Flag-Officers employed in the peace of 1784, 5, and 6, when we had Sixteen Sail of the Line effective Ships.

An Admiral at Portsmouth, a Vice-Admiral at Plymouth, and a Senior	
Captain with a distinguishing Pendant at Sheerness	7665
In the East Indies, West Indies, and Mediterranean, Rear-Admirals, or	
Commodores	5570
Three Commissioners, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham	3600
	£17,835

On Foreign Stations, Naval Storekeepers were employed with small Salaries.

A Statement of Flag-Officers employed in the Peace of 1834, when we have not one effective Ship at either Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Sheerness.

At Portsmouth an Admiral, at Plymouth an Admiral, and a Vice-Admiral at Sheerness	8395
In the East Indies a Vice-Admiral, in the West Indies a Vice-Admiral, and	
in the Mediterranean a Vice-Admiral	7665
In South America a Rear-Admiral, at the Cape of Good Hope a Rear-Ad-	
miral, at Lisbon a Rear-Admiral	6570
Two Second Class Commodores, one in South America, and one in the West	
Indies	1926
A Superintendant Rear-Admiral at Portsmouth, and another at Malta*	2200
Four Superintendent Second Class Commodores at the different Dock-Yards	
of Plymouth, Sheerness, Deptford, and Milford	3400

£30,156

In suggesting a modification of these two arrangements, suppose the full Admiral were retained in the command at Portsmouth, the full Admiral at

^{*} Add to these the expense of two Secretaries and two Flag-Lieutenants,

Plymouth replaced by a Vice-Admiral, and the Vice-Admiral at Sheerness by a Rear-Admiral, would not this be a more natural order of things? More economical? Certainly more practically useful, because you would be employing younger—and it is natural to conclude—more energetic men. They should be considered as holding their appointments for Channel service, and ready to act should their services be called for, from the entrance of the Baltic to the Rock of Gibraltar.

A Vice-Admiral on the West India Station. A Rear-Admiral in the East Indies.* A Rear-Admiral at the Cape of Good Hope.

The service at Lisbon should be performed by the Rear or Vice-Admiral on Channel service. The Superintendent Rear-Admirals at Portsmouth and Malta could be replaced by second-class Commodores. You will not only economise in the salaries of the Rear-Admirals, but the salaries, &c. of two secretaries and two Flag-Lieutenants. I repeat (putting economy out of the question) that it is for the interest of the country that younger men should be preferred; it is their services that will be called for in a war, and experience will be useful to them, for men as well as material gather rust

by lying by.

We are always running into extremes; and such is the case with our present mode of ship-building: from too little beam, we are now to have it in excess, and we must increase our docks to receive our ships, from their increased breadth, and find new ports to receive them from their additional draught of water. Some ships, like the Christine the Seventh, would be useful in shallow seas or waters; a steamer would tow such a ship into the Sea of Azof—may they not be wanted? Have not our ships been employed in the American waters? Were not the ships of light draught selected for Lord Nelson at Copenhagen? I am not aware that the expense attending the Excellent as a school for naval gunnery is borne out by the result, nor do I think that exercising in smooth water can add much to the knowledge the artillery already possess. There is a machine, a kind of platform, to imitate the rolling of the ship: this in itself may be very clever; it is nevertheless rather absurd, when any ship at Spithead could be outside the Isle of Wight in an hour, where you would have the pitching and rolling motions combined, and in all their varied shapes.

The non-combatants, as Jonathan terms them, wearing epaulettes, is a most ridiculous arrangement, tending to create confusion; a distinct uniform distinguishes the rank, and must be useful on all public occasions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that utility will no longer be sacrificed to ornament.

Ever yours.

R. N.

Midshipmen.

MR. EDITOR,—In your valuable Journal I occasionally have observed letters addressed to you by officers holding different ranks in the Navy wherein they set forth the grievances they are, or conceive themselves to be, heavily laden with. The following remarks allude to the Mid, and I beg

for them a leaf in your Journal.

Written and verbally-expressed complaints from that class have, for a succession of several years, come to my notice; myself being one of that, not the most judiciously treated order, allowing the benefit of the service only to be considered, to which I shall confine myself as much as possible in the following remarks. I have breathed the atmosphere of cockpit sighs, and from experience know they do not all proceed from imaginary ills. I must observe, attention has been too much given to the notice of personal inconvenience brought on by the flagrant mismanagement of our class, and the mode of expressing the lament, in preference to adopting the more rea-

sonable course of calmly analyzing the disadvantages under which we certainly labour, and by tracing them to a source, discover their cause, and then a plan of redress.

The attention of those whom we would address should be called to every point of that which we conceive abuse, and also to the scheme for improvement, that it may be evident to our rulers we do not complain of our present lot, so highly distasteful to us, and prejudicial to the interests of the service, without knowing, and having it in our power to point out that which we would desire in exchange—the benefit it would confer on the service in general, and the improvement it would surely extend to our circumstances.

The Mid complains, and, it may be shown, with great justice, of his usual treatment by his superiors from the time he enters the Service till he is promoted. This treatment of a changeable nature, having a constant tendency to alter in the kind of disagreeable, and liability to increase and decrease in portion of disgust, as will be explained, during the whole period of his services as a Mid; a continuation of the same being extended to him when passed-perhaps ten years more-as that which first greeted him on making his début. It is his utter uncertainty as to what he has to expect, and strong recollection of all the bad, unjust treatment that he has already experienced in his changes of ships and officers, that renders him so ill at ease, and unavoidably discontented. He is subject to as great a variety of bad treatment as it is possible for any man to expose himself to; being at the mercy of the caprice of every different character and disposition his numerous officers may possess. And as these caprices may with impunity develop themselves to the Mid in their strongest light, and with their heaviest weight, and all that may result from their full, unchecked indulgence, it is seen there is no life wherein any man can have to go through a greater variety of abuse, which an habitual, long-time sanctioned, and still encouraged absence of all respect for the class is certain to ensure.

Now, the respect is the point I have come to. The most profound respect to our superiors is the first consideration for the well being of the Navy; a breach of discipline is one of the gravest offences, and should be followed by a measure of punishment suitable to the magnitude of the crime. Breach of discipline in some shape or way is the most frequent of our errors that calls for correction. This leads me to a remark or two on punishment: it is in its nature on a par with the customary ill-usage we meet with at all times.

Subs in all services must expect rough work, and most experience it. The tyranny a Mid suffers, accompanied frequently by the vilest choice of language the officers vocabulary affords, is not, cannot be, in any person's mind, necessary to the good management of H.M. service. Annoyances of the most aggravating description, insults most galling, it is in the power of the superior to offer and indulge in against the Mid, without the latter having the smallest redress from the Service.

It is to the erroneous course of conducting the Mid part of the profession, that I attribute the frequent instances of refractory subjects among them. They are not called on by any rule or custom to support a dignity and consequence in themselves, and by others to be duly regarded, proportioned to that which they are obliged to respect in their superiors; on the contrary, there appears on every occasion that presents itself to the commissioned officer, a desire, and great pains are frequently taken to impress on the Mid's mind his utter insignificance and unimportance in the ship, beyond the use of his lungs and legs.

These disclosures usually take place before the greater part of the ship's company; and a constant repetition of the dose will not only gradually and very naturally deprive him of the respect of his inferiors, but has a tendency to lower himself in his own estimation: and with many minds so acted upon, a total loss of self-respect will inevitably follow; others, again, will be affected in the opposite direction;—it is with some of us as with iron, each repetition of heat and hammer will be succeeded by additional hard-

ness of the metal. Both results are injurious to the Service, and prejudicial to the interests of the individual.

The first great incentive to proper conduct is a respect for ourselves and our condition. The Mid's is no certain condition; he cannot, considering himself as more than a member of general society, content himself with that vague distinction when employed, especially in his Majesty's service,

and on the road to its highest offices.

Were things better than they are, remonstrance would not be unreasonable in this instance alone; but when his non-identity becomes the medium, assisted by long custom, through which all his easily removed disagreeables flow, when on the very uncertainty of what he is are grounded what amount, in effect, to the positive rules for the irregularity of his treatment—" il est tems de parler;" and let it not be forgotten, this is all unchangeable from the time he joins the Service till he is a lieutenant, from twelve or thirteen, perhaps till thirty. Since, then, what we are in the Service is not defined, as any thing like a definition of what our treatment is to be is in no man's mind, we have it only left us to look upon ourselves as passive tools, required to submit to any kind of treatment, which, in many cases, amounts to the grossest indignities, with perfect and speechless submission. Can the welfare of any service require such a tax on the feelings of a numerous body of gentlemen employed in it? The high spirit which the nature of the service requires to be encouraged and wrought up to its highest pitch—the discipline, as it is termed, of that service-tends wofully to crush, and succeeds frequently in rooting out. The end sought is defeated by the means employed. The mode of attempting to establish real discipline destroys all possibility of a proper idea of the thing entering into the Mid's mind. The very nature of the exertions used to lessen the number of misdemeanours touches a spring that causes their increase.

If an utterly reduced and-by constant bullying-worn-out spirit will afford that degree of homage which our superiors, in some instances, may choose to term respect, but the more quick-sighted know to be only that acquired outside work which some are bent into by a long series of dismal wretchedness-which will satisfy them-then, indeed, they will find numerous gratifying instances of men, far their superiors in all save service rank, making their obedience to them. I have only further to remark, that broken spirits and ruined characters are the result of the present demoralising system of misconducting the Mid part of the Service; and as a remedy, on which my space will allow me to say but little, I think it will at once present itself as the surest method of removing the existing disagreeables, to place us on a certain footing, in a condition that we may all understand, and be obliged to attend to. Force the Mid into a certain important elevation, and if he will not keep himself there by that conduct which alone can prevent any man from sinking, sink he must, irrecoverably. Give him, however, this consequence, and you will have a return of twice the vivacity of ardour in all he does: duty will be performed, no matter of what kind, with double alacrity; not because neglect of that duty will be followed by some bodyaffecting punishment, too contemptible to be noticed-too contemptible to have any effect on a gentleman, but to give him a disgust for the inflictorbut because the Service calls on him, and because anything short of the promptest obedience to that call touches his honour—that should be the point for his attention to be ever fixed on-not the mast-head, yard-arm, &c. &c. A relation between his interests and that of his superiors will at once be formed. His honour will ever sound in his ear when some rank places him on an honourable and gentlemanly footing—a voice that the gentleman will always obey. In fine, give him-a certain period after his entering service, which may, if thought proper, be extended till he has passed his examination-a rank and certain condition in the Service; -something to respect in himself, and he will respect others, at least so long as those others continue respectable; a neglect of one must cause his loss of the other.

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His honour then becomes what he has to support, and his own support: keeping that brilliant, he becomes regardless of smiles or frowns, whether of captain, first lieutenant, or any other lieutenant, so long as he does his duty. His own misdemeanours he must answer for at the tribunal of a court-martial, as he will make those do who render it necessary for him to summon them.

His honour, then, is his moral parterre that he cherishes, and loves better than life; one withering leaf will spread its canker throughout the plant. This he will know, and jealously watch over it, and keeping it still blooming, seek but little more, though the only ray of light that shines upon it is shed from the gleam of his untarnished sword.

Cheltenham, Sir, your most obedient Servant, July 29, 1834. Vali

Ava Prize-Moncy.

MR. EDITOR,—In your valuable Journal for 1831, a question was asked relative to the Ava Prize-Money, and when it was likely to be paid.

About two years since it was very confidently asserted, that an immediate payment would be made; but from that time to the present, nothing appears

to have been done.

A very great number of officers and men, both in His Majesty's and the East India Company's army and navy, are interested in this Prize-Money, and though the comparative shares will be very trifling, still it would be satisfactory to know if they are ever likely to be paid. Your Correspondent, "Youkya," asked whether interest was allowed on this property, of which I should suppose there cannot be a doubt; as it has probably assisted in enabling the East India Company to discharge their six per cent. loan. If you will do me the favour to insert this letter in your excellent publication, or allude to the subject in any way you may deem most proper, you will much oblige,

Kensington, Aug. 17, 1834. Sir, your obedient Servant,
AN OLD OFFICER.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Reference having been made to us towards the decision of a wager, "as to whether the Fortress of Ceuta, on the Barbary coast, is a promontory or an island," we reply, upon the best authority, that Ceuta is not naturally an island, but is situated on a promontory, connected with the main land by a low and narrow isthmus, across which a canal, not navigable, but which unites with the sea at each side, has been cut—thus artificially insulating the fortified hill of Ceuta. Geographers consider it a promontory.

We thank C.C.B. for his communication, of which we shall be happy to avail ourselves at the earliest opportunity—next month, we hope.

The Indian incident obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. W. C---(Torquay) is intended for insertion, as soon as we can find room for it.

Our Correspondent who advocates "rendering unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's," will perceive that he has been anticipated; otherwise he should have been the chosen champion of the parties in question.

An occasional Correspondent's "Excursion" has been received and is on our rollster for service. Has the writer any other sketches in his Journal of which we could say the same? His Letter respecting Changes in Military Dress is unavoidably postponed till our next.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

On the 11th ult. a division, remarkable both for its object and the unusual number of Peers who voted, took place in the House of Lords upon the motion for the Second Reading of the Irish Tithes Amendment Bill, when the Ministers were defeated by a majority of 67, the numbers being 122 for, and 189 against the principle of the measure, which was of course thrown out.

On Friday, the 15th, Parliament was prorogued, by the King in person, to Thursday the 25th of September.

Our hasty notice of last month, respecting the mooted claims to compensation of the Honourable Company's Maritime Service, has at least tended to satisfy the meritorious members of that useful branch of the British Marine of our sense of the justice of their cause, and our consequent disposition to have aided in its advocacy. The proceedings on that question which have taken place in the interval have, however, happily left us nothing more to do than to congratulate the Company's Maritime Servants on the recognition of their claims by a large majority of East India Proprietors, specially assembled for the consideration of the matter, and to hope that the final arrangement by the superior authorities may be as satisfactory as the recognition of the principle is honourable to that Service and their employers.

At the Court of Proprietors held at the India House on the 20th ult., the following amendment to the Scale of Compensation previously proposed by the Court of Directors, brought forward by Mr. Weeding, a proprietor, was adopted after a ballot by a majority of 248, the votes being—for the Scale proposed by the Company, 137, for Mr. Weeding's Amendment. 385.

"That, in the opinion of this Court, it was the intention of the East India Company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with His Majesty's Government, and which has been confirmed by Parliament, that the maritime officers of the Company who had served, or were serving in ships owned or chartered by the said Company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India Company's trade.

"That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade, and that Section 7 in the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of the said officers to compensation.

"That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the East India Company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to

them for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which

they derived from the Company's Service.

"That this Court having taken into consideration the claims of the maritime officers to that compensation, which has been solemnly and legally recognized and provided for, deem the following scale of pensions and gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants.

" PENSIONS.

"For such Commanders and Officers as have been ten years and upwards in the Company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service, to the termination of their last voyage:—

Commanders							£250 per year.
Chief Mate	•			•		٠	160
Second Mate							140
Surgeon						٠	140
Third Mate							100
Purser							100
Fourth Mate							70
Assistant-Surg	reon						70
Fifth and Sixt	h Mates						50
Midshipmen							30
Boatswains, G	unners,	and	Carpe	nters			25

"Widows, one-half of their husbands' pensions during widowhood. Children, the usual proportion."

" GRATUITIES.

"For such officers as have not been ten years in the Company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service, in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all commanders and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August, 1833. That it be optional with the Company, in lieu of pensions, to pay the commanders and officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the Board of Control.

"That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the maritime officers of the Company, this Court recommends that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages; and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the commanders and officers of their own ships, and to any other commanders and officers who may be considered especially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this court."

Last month we threw out a suggestion for the erection, by subscription in the Navy, of a Monumental Column to Nelson in Trafalgar Square. We have since received several communications from Naval Officers on the subject, from one of which we make the following extract, and strongly recommend the consideration of a proposal so proper, and, if zealously taken up, so practicable, to the influential members of the Naval Service. We repeat that our best assistance in promoting the project is at their command.

"In common with many of your naval readers, I felt great pleasure in observing in your last Number, that you have received a suggestion of the propriety of erecting a Monumental Column to the memory of Nelson, in the new Square, which, it is understood, will, on its completion, bear the me of his last memorable achievement. I feel assured that it is only

requisite to convene a public meeting, in order to insure prompt and extensive support for a project which, referring to the extraordinary merits of the hero whose deeds it is designed to commemorate, has slept too long already. "It is much to be desired that some person who is versed in such business would forthwith advertise a public meeting."

It has been a subject of general regret in the Service, that the "Memoranda" relative to the Lines thrown up to cover Lisbon in 1810, of which a few copies only had been printed by Colonel, now Sir John, Jones, for "private circulation," had not been published for the benefit of the Army at large. There was, at the time, a sufficient reason for the limitation adopted in the case of this valuable work; but it appears that the "Memoranda" have been actually translated into French by M. Gosselin, translator of Colonel Jones's "Sieges in the Peninsula," for the use of the French Army. Sir John Jones has, to the deep regret of his friends, been for some time suffering under a serious internal malady, of a nature to preclude application to any pursuits productive of excitement; an abstinence from literary labour has of course been indispensable; but we rejoice to announce the progressively improving health of that estimable and gifted officer, and to add, upon his own authority, that he proposes, as soon as he can safely attempt it, to publish his " Memoranda," improved by copious notes and illustrations, with which, from the first, it was his intention to complete the work. The military profession will thus be put in possession of a manual, enriched by the results of first-rate knowledge and experience, and comprising, as we stated in our ample notice, or rather digest, of the original, some years back, more practical instruction and interesting details on the Construction of Field Works, than in almost any of the elaborate Treatises on Field Fortification.

Much discussion has lately been wasted on the subject of the assumed abolition of the Highland Uniform—at least of its most distinctive portion—the Kilt. No such intention is entertained. For our own parts we should lament the change. The Highland dress is so martial in appearance, and teems with so many proud and inspiriting associations, that to wear it alone appears an incentive to loyalty and good conduct. We should rather hail any addition to the features of nationality by which a chivalrous emulation and a spirit of patriotism night be further promoted in the British Army.

We regret that in conformity with our rule—not to re-insert in this Journal matter which has appeared elsewhere—we cannot publish the communication of "Gradivus." In its purport, however, we fully concur, having observed the anomaly alluded to. The rank of British officers is one of their dearest possessions—the most prized, indeed, of the very few privileges they enjoy; and it has till lately been the practice amongst all persuasions and parties to respect it. Of late, however, some change has come over this spirit, and in the records of St. James's, the "Court Newsman," or his prompter, has taken liberties with the Commissioned Officers of the United Service, degrading them below the herd of undefined "Messieurs" and "obscure Private Gentlemen," in the teeth of true heraldry and the unreformed laws of

etiquette. In the lists of a recent Levée, a Purser, classed with the "Messieurs" of the Court Newsman, has precedence of Admirals, Generals, and the whole gradation of Naval and Military ranks!

Now this may sound very trifling to a Civilian—but Honour, though, it may be, "an empty bubble," is everything to a British Officer.

Abroad they order these matters better.

The French Annual Camp of Exercise has assembled at Compiègne. The evolutions and inspections in detail had commenced. The Duke of Orleans was present, and very active. It is a national reproach that the British Army continues without some corresponding means of combined manœuvre and instruction, especially during a season of peace, where no other opportunity of combination or practice presents itself. In a very few years not a soldier will remain in the ranks of the British Army who has seen service in the field.

Don Carlos, leaving the troops of Christina in his rear, has marched into Biscay. His movements appear to be unconfined by the presence of Rodil; while the universal adherence of the Basque Provinces, in which the latter is entangled and harassed, affords the Spanish Prince an appui in any forward operations. A want of arms and money, not of men or of enterprise, appears the chief obstacle to the progress of Don Carlos and his gallant lieutenant, Zumala-Carreguy. Are its territorial divisions of Feudal Times about to be restored in Spain? Divided as it is, in opinion and allegiance, the nation cannot, it is clear, speedily amalgamate under an intrusive government, any more than Poutugal, where licensed assassination is employed by the Powers that be "as a means to an end." The Portuguese Cortes were opened at Lisbon on the 15th ult., when Don Pedro delivered an address, more remarkable for its length than its modesty.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 35TH, OR ROYAL SUSSEX REGT.

This highly interesting and imposing coremony took place on the 21st of July, in the quadrangle of the Royal Hibernian School, Phœnix Park, Dublin. The weather, after a long, cloudy interregnum, smiled most propitiously, and the very élite of our military and metropolitan fashionables througed to the Hibernian School at four o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony.

The 35th regiment was drawn up immediately before the principal front of the building, and the remaining sides of the quadrangle were filled with detachments from the other regiments in garrison, to witness the proceedings; the presence of so many distinguished corps gave additional *éclat* to

the gratifying scene.

The next grass-plot in the interior of the quadrangle was entirely filled by fashionable parties, intermingled with military officers, and in the centre appeared the highly distinguished and gallant Colonel of the 35th, Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian, Bart., K.C.B. and G.C.H., Lieutenant-General, commanding in Ireland; Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., commanding the garrison, and Lady Blakeney; Major-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., commanding the western district, and Lady Buchan; Colonel D'Aguilar, Deputy-Adjutant-General, and Mrs. and Miss D'Aguilar; Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., Deputy-Quartermaster-General, with many staff-officers, and personages of distinction.

Lady Vivian occupied a chair among the General Officers, immediately in front of Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, commanding the 35th regiment.

The ceremony commenced by the Colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald, briefly addressing his men. He said,—"You are about to deposit those colours under which the regiment has long merited the esteem of your General, and the other officers who commanded you, and under which you bravely defended yourselves and your country."

While the Veteran Standards were marched off, the regiment presented arms, and the band played "God save the King." The new colours were then brought out, and a trophy of arms, formed with drums, &c. of the regiment, the colours resting upon them.

The Rev. Dr. Burton, chaplain of the garrison, here came forward, and in the most solemn manner read the prescribed formulary of prayers, and delivered a suitable and eloquent exhortation.

The new colours were then unfurled; each of them bore in the centre the inscription—"35th, or Royal Sussex Regiment," and the regimental motto, "Maida."

Majors Semple and Butler advanced with the colours to where Lady Vivian stood. Her Ladyship then handed them to Sir John Oswald, and addressed him thus:—

"Sir John Oswald, it is gratifying to me to have to place in your hands the colours you are this day to present to your regiment; and in so doing, to express my perfect confidence, that whenever they are unfurled before the enemies of this country, they will be borne to victory and to glory."

Lady Vivian acquited herself of her part in the ceremonial with great grace and elegance of deportment. Sir John handed the colours to the two Ensigns, who received them kneeling.

Sir John Oswald, on receiving them from her Ladyship's hand, said—"He only expressed the sentiments of the entire regiment, when he assured her Ladyship of the gratification all felt at the colours passing from her Ladyship's hands; indeed he should say, sentiments of regard and affection. He could assure her Ladyship it was felt as a compliment of no ordinary nature; there was not a man in the regiment who did not sympathise with him (Sir John) in feeling the honour conferred upon them, by committing to their care these colours, as pledges of their fidelity and their zeal to serve their King and country."

Addressing the regiment, Sir John said—"In your name I have ventured to assure Lady Vivian of the fidelity and honour with which you will preserve these colours; and to express how gratifying it is to your feelings to have received them through the hands of the fair partner of my old and esteemed friend, the gallant General, and in the presence of the brave army whom I see around me."

Addressing the Ensigns who, kneeling, held the new colours, Sir John said—"Ensigns Forrest and Frazer, of the 35th Royal Sussex regiment, these standards are now committed to your charge, in perfect confidence, that you, or whatever other officers may succeed to you in the sacred duty of displaying these emblems of our devotion and loyalty, will at all times, and under all circumstances, readily shed your blood, and part with life itself rather than surrender them to the foeman or to the traitor; and may the God of battles inspire you, and those destined to succeed you, in carrying these banners, with this determination, and bestow on you and then, in the day of conflict and struggle, presence of mind and strength of arm to carry these resolutions into effect."

The Ensigns rose and marched the colours to the proper place in the centre of the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie in front of them, with the Majors Semple and Butler.

Sir John next addressed the regiment. He said—"It was difficult for him rightly to express his feelings, on being at length enabled to preside over a ceremony which he so long wished personally to superintend; not less on its own account, than from the peculiar circumstances that attached him to a regiment in which he passed the best of his days, and whose good conduct had been the means of gaining for him honours otherwise unattain-If it would have been gratifying at any time or place to have performed this duty, how much the pleasure was enhanced when he committed to them their colours in presence of the gallant commander of the forces! one who, long accustomed to the duties of a regiment, subsequently both as a regimental commander, and as a General Officer, led to the field his welltrained troops, and procured for them that success they so nobly merited, He was likewise delighted to see it performed before the detachments from the other gallant corps the garrison this day furnished, whose soldierlike bearing and good conduct were objects for anxious imitation. The ceremony of presenting or renewing standards had ever been held most sacred by military nations, and performed with pomp and splendour amongst the ancients. The man who, after participating in it, traitorously or cowardly deserted or abandoned them, was either slain or held to be the most degraded of mortals; nor was it deemed inconsistent with the spirit of our holy religion, to implore the Lord of Hosts for his Almighty protection on banners which he (Sir John) trusted would never be unfurled but in defence of our King and of our country, and the sacred and civil institutions of which he is the protector and defender. It would be unbecoming in him, and superfluous to enter more into religious considerations, after the solemn prayer and exhortation pronounced by the Rev. chaplain, Dr. Burton, which he trusted would have due influence with the regiment. He only added, that every time the soldier presents his arms, the non-commissioned officer advances his fusee, or the officer drops his sword to these banners, one and all of us tacitly recognize and renew the sacred obligations we all alike swore to on entering his Majesty's service. In your name, and in my own, Royal Sussex, I take this occasion to express the gratitude we feel for the honour our gracious Monarch lately conferred upon us in styling us Royal, which occasioned a consequent change in the colour of our facings, and of our regimental standard. Whatever mark of grace comes from our beloved King will be gratefully received by his faithful soldiers, and tend but to excite them yet more to the energetic discharge of every duty; I feel confident, therefore, that the blue flag bestowed by William the Fourth will be defended and followed with courage and zeal similar to what the orange one was, bestowed on us by William the Third. It is gratifying to remember, that more than a century has elapsed since new colours had fallen to be presented to us; not that the 35th has been exempt from the vicissitudes of war, which often serve as the test of military virtue; but this it is asserted, that whether on the advance, or on the retreat, in the battle or in the breach, the 35th was always esteemed a hard-fighting corps, ready to perform its duty as a trustworthy regiment." Sir John observed, that on such occasions it was customary to revert to the history of regiments, that the gallant feats of arms corps had achieved might serve to cherish a spirit of emulation and an esprit de corps in those who bore the same name, and followed the same standards. The formation of the 35th dates from an interesting but an unhappy epoch in the history of Ireland - when its beautiful plains and fertile valleys were bathed in kindred blood-contests which he trusted in Heaven the country will never see renewed. The Earl of Donegal (third of the name) served at the time under King William III., with great distinction; and when the war of the succession was contemplated (a fairer field for a soldier's prowess), he, at his own charge, without cost to the King or country, formed the regiment fully equipped for war. To show his approbation of such loyalty and zeal, the regiment was named Belfast, from the district it was raised in, and received from William III. the orange colour, badge of the Great Nassau House. The regiment was early employed at Cadiz, and the successful attack of Vigo, and from thence proceeded to Barcelona under the gallant Peterborough, and gathered sprigs of laurel on the plains and mountains, where afterwards they were reaped in such profusion. After various combats, the gallant Colonel, Lord Donegal, fell defending Montjinch, in such a manner. as drew from the then King of Spain a letter to Queen Anne, deploring that heroic officer's death, and stating that he owed the preservation of his dominions to him and his gallant 35th regiment, assuring the Queen that favours conferred on the Earl's family, and his brave regiment, his Majesty would consider as done to himself. When in 1791 Sir John had the honour to obtain a commission, in the regiment he found several of the companions of Wolfe. The Colonel-in-chief was Fletcher, of a distinguished Scotch family; he led the 35th, under General Wolfe, through the surf of Louisburg, placed them first after the British Grenadiers in line, on the Plains of Abraham, and there, during the contest, charging the French Grenadiers, carried off the white plume, which for half a century this battalion bore, and finally closed that glorious war by storming the Moro, a deed which has only been equalled in latter times on the Peninsula. His Majesty, George III., was so pleased with General Fletcher's conduct, that when a Lieutenant-Colonel of only three years' standing, he gave him the Colonelcy-inchief. In the less successful American war that followed, the regiment bore a fortunate part. In the desperate contest of Bunker's Hill, an anecdote, celebrated in prose and verse, occurred, for when all the officers and noncommissioned officers of the flankers were knocked down; when at this crisis it was said, 'Fall back, there is no one to command,' the oldest soldier present, a man who sought no other name, here stepped forth, exclaiming-Never retreat, boys, for want of a leader, while I have a musket to point the way to go.

Sir John next alluded to the splendid feats at White Plains and passage of the Brunx River, where the 28th and 35th in brigade found for themselves a passage that others had missed; formed, as Sir W. Howe said, under the enemy's fire, and carried the entrenchments, the army suffering but little, in consequence of the light brigade's gallantry. He referred also to the conduct of the regiment at St. Lucia, where, under General Meadows. they signally defeated Count D'Estaing. The Colonel then alluded to the last war, where Great Britain at length, coming forth in all her energies, by the valour of her fleets and armies, not only saved herself, but secured the world from the most degrading despotism ever attempted to be imposed upon it. Few that saw its commencement lived to its termination; but he, Sir John, then stood in this garrison at the head of the 35th grenadiers, which forty-one years ago formed portion of a force under the gallant Sir Charles Grey, that drove the enemy from all their strongholds in the West Indies, which fell disease alone prevented our entirely retaining. There it was that the 35th, under the valiant General Prescott, long held out the Fort Matilda; and when no longer tenable, this regiment managed their retreat so well, as not to leave a man behind, but carried off their honour unsullied, and their standards unstained. Years afterwards came that great measure, which raised the army to efficiency through the instrumentality of the militia, they being admitted to participate in the dangers and glory of the line. At Barham-Camp, this regiment was in three days (so great was its popularity) raised from a weak battalion of 300 to two battalions of 900 each. They then proceeded with the Duke of York, and by their conduct in that arduous war, obtained the warmest commendations from his Royal Highness, then commanding-in-chief, and from Prince William of Gloucester, in whose brigade they served. Next campaign saw them in the Mediterranean, engaged in most important and often brilliant services. The King's standard of the 35th was one of those which floated over the hitherto deemed impregnable fortress of Malta, one perhaps of the most valuable acquisitions of the war. From this position Great Britain protected not only her own interests, but those of her allies. British arms secured Sicily, and on the Plains of Maida gave her opponents a lesson not forgotten during the long war. Sir John then adverted to his light company, who, in the onset, sprang from the line in support of a brother company hard pressed, and yet in time returned to their battalion, and united in a charge where the prowess of contending nations was at stake. That same light company, in less than a twelve-month afterwards, was entirely cut to pieces at El Hamet, in Egypt, rather than capitulate with the barbarous foe then conflicting with. The 35th's was the first British flag displayed on the classic shores of Greece; and the Colonel could not but refer to his grenadiers having, by their brave assault of one of the enemy's entrenchments at St. Maura, under the then Lieutenant-Colonel Moore (now Sir Lorenzo), gloriously and speedily terminated an operation that he (the Colonel) undertook on his own responsibility.

Sir John here said he feared he had been tedious in enumerating historical details, which, except to themselves, might be deemed uninteresting, of the achievements of the 35th, yet, by his fair and gallant auditors, he hoped to be forgiven; and that it would be attributed to the paternal feelings he bore to a corps, which, after so long serving in, he now had the pride and pleasure to command, and could look on as a portion only of his own family.

He then adverted to the second battalion having been with the army at the glorious battle of Waterloo, and though it happened that the tide of war did not roll in the direction of their post, certainly that would be considered not an unimportant one, which was confided by the great commander of the

day to General Sir Charles Colville.

After some other remarks, Sir John thus concluded this branch of his address :- It certainly must ever be a subject of regret for military men, and for corps at large, when important duties prevented them from serving under the Great Captain of the age-he whose deeds outshone those of Marlborough, and conferred on British arms a never-dying renown-he who. during a dreary part of the last war, when the military arm of Britain was bound to a cold defensive, was, by the prophetic pen of Burke, described as the man, then unemployed, who would arise and give glory and energy to our armies-justly pourtraying him as that General "who united to the courage of the field the superior courage of the council-who knew how to retreat as well as to advance-who could conquer as well by delay as by the impetuosity of an onset-who could be, with Fabius, the black cloud on the mountain top, or with Scipio on the plain, the thunderbolt of war; but, above all, who could exercise without fear the courage of deciding when victory migh. be too dearly bought with the life of an individual, or must be purchased by the certain sacrifice of thousands." But it is not for soldiers to choose their services, it is sufficient for them to perform well their duty to their Sovereign wherever they are called on to act.

The Colonel then adverted to the great improvements and ameliorations which had taken place in the army since he was first honoured with a commission, principally effected by that illustrious prince the Duke of York, justly termed "the soldier's friend." He had introduced and perfected a system of field-discipline, giving an impetus to the courage of our troops. which had uniformly, in pitched battles, given us the victory over our gallant opponents, from the conflict of Alexandria to the rout of Waterloo; nor had the ameliorated condition, both of officers and soldiers, been behind their discipline in the field. He particularly pointed out the reserve companies as the last and best boon bestowed by their lamented commanderone particularly calculated to ensure the comfort of an army, so great a portion of which is necessarily employed on foreign and colonial service. rewards and compensations of the officer and the soldier now corresponded with the arduous and important duties he has sworn to perform, and a failure in which necessarily infers the most severe penalties; formerly, the condition of the soldier was in all respects beneath the class of society he sprung from, now it is justly and infinitely superior. The formation and maintenance of a good army require the utmost order and regularity in all its parts, and the neglect of observances which are venial in a civilian necessarily involves

heavy penalties when committed by officers or soldiers. The Colonel illustrated this by showing that certain neglects which he might commit in his civil capacity would only prove injurious to himself; but, if in command of his regiment, would most justly cause to him a disgraceful

punishment worse than death itself.

When referring to field-exercise, he could not but congratulate the Royal Sussex upon forming a portion of this garrison, comprehending such distinguished corps, both cavalry and infantry; and he particularly looked to the 47th regiment, which he had, for nearly two campaigns, the good fortune to lead, in the Peninsular service; and, above all, he rejoiced at their being placed under the directions of Sir Hussey Vivian and Sir Edward Blakeney.

He had one singular circumstance more to mention; and although somewhat personal, yet it was one, he hoped, calculated to excite an honourable ambition in the members of the regiment. This is, that with an unascertained exception, the Colonelcy-in-chief of the 35th regiment had ever gone to a Lieutenant-colonel previously in its command. "I mentioned to you (said Sir John) the deeds of General Fletcher, and how they had been rewarded; then came our late gallant and beloved Colonel, the Duke of Richmond-he who, though born to the highest rank in the state, and longer a representative of Majesty itself than any other nobleman had previously been, valued no title higher than that of a good thirty-fifther; and no man having a just claim to that appellation ever approached him without finding a patron and protector. Standing in this garrison, where I received so many proofs of his friendship and consideration, I cannot but express how deeply I was indebted for his kindness; and when by the favour of his Majesty George IV., I did obtain the appointment, the most gratifying to any soldier's feelings, yet it came to me clouded by the loss of my earliest and best military friend and patron. May this usage ever continue in the Royal Sussex regiment! and when I am gathered to my fathers, it is my earnest hope that this corps may pass into the hands of some honest thirty-fifther, possessing energy with capacity, a thorough knowledge and love for the service, anxious to maintain discipline, tempering his exertions with mildness and firmness; anxiously maintaining by every means that real esprit de corps, which has so long happily pervaded the ranks of this regiment, and is at all times the promoter of military virtue."

The Colonel concluded by stating, that he had given directions to prepare a dinner for the non-commissioned officers and privates in the adjoining grounds, that he might once more witness them at the bivouac; but that the elements had been unpropitious, and he was obliged to return them to the barracks, there to drink the King's health, and success to the colours his

Majesty this day had bestowed on them.

Sir H. Vivian here stepped forward to the centre of the line, and shaking Sir John Oswald warmly by the hand, at the same time offering him his cordial congratulation, expressed himself nearly thus :- " Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald, I cannot allow the 35th regiment to be marched off this parade without expressing the pleasure I have experienced this day in seeing at the head of a regiment he so long commanded with such credit to himself and advantage to the service, an old and beloved and gallant friend; and the delight with which I heard the address with which he has concluded this most interesting ceremony. Nor shall I do justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, if I hesitate to express the satisfaction with which I received from Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, the reports of the admirable conduct of the corps during my absence, and with what I have witnessed since my return-a conduct, I am fully persuaded, they will continue to observe, and by which alone the discipline and character of the corps will be upheld.

After this the 35th regiment retired to barracks, to partake of their Colonel's hospitality; and the company present adjourned to the splendid hall of the Hibernian School, where an unusually splendid and recherche déjeuné was served up; 453 of the nobility, gentry, and military, sat down to partake of this magnificent collation. Four tables were laid the whole length of the hall, and one across the top, over which the new colours were

displayed; and two military bands were in attendance.

Among others were, Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey and Lady Vivian; Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney; Major-General Sir John and Lady Buchan; Sir William and Lady Gosset; General and Mrs. Ellice; Colonel and the Misses Groves; Major-General Shortall; Colonel Hailes; Colonel, Mrs. and Miss D'Aguilar; Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Thackeray; Captain Wynyard; Colonel Riddell; Colonel Harris; Colonel Cuyler; Colonel Colby; Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. White; Captain and the Misses Gosset; Captain Sir W. Wainwright and Lady Lynar; Major and Mrs. Travers; Sir Walter and Lady Scott; Captain and Lady Elizabeth Wathen, and Lady Mary Leslie; Miss Holmes; Captain and Mrs. Hort; Major and Mrs. White; Captain Grey; Captain and Mrs. Lindsay; Captain Dickinson; Captain and Mrs. Williams; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Armitt; Colonel Sir Guy Campbell; Major Forster; Captain Bace; Captain Vivian; Colonel Sir Thomas Downman; Colonel King; Surgeon Colclough; Colonel Arbuthnot; Colonel Webber Smith; Major Gordon, &c. &c.

After the company had partaken of the splendid banquet prepared for them upon this occasion, Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald, who presided, rose and said, that it was impossible for such a numerous body of officers to find themselves at a social meeting without enthusiastically drinking to the health of their beloved Sovereign. At the same time he would use the freedom to suggest, that at a déjeûné, which was to terminate with attentions to the ladies who had honoured them with their presence, that the toasts should be limited to four; and he, therefore, under that restriction, had the happiness to propose "the health of our most gracious Sovereign William the Fourth."—(Great applause.) The gallant General next proposed "Our most gracious Queen Adelaide, and all the Royal Family."-(Enthusiastic cheers.) Sir John then proposed "the health of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, Chief Governor of this very beautiful and interesting island." Sir John expressed his earnest hope that the Marquis Wellesley would be enabled to fulfil his warmest wishes, by providing for the happiness and security of all ranks and classes of his Majesty's faithful Irish subjects.—(Drank with great applause.) Sir John then proposed "the health of Lady Vivian, who had so kindly assisted in the ceremony of the day, and that of the other ladies who had so graciously patronised the regiment in the performance of the ceremonies, and who, he had no doubt, had united their auspicious prayers to those that were offered for the honour and prosperity of the 35th Royal Sussex regiment. I will answer for myself (said Sir John), and the corps in general, that the presence of so many lovely dames, whose radiant countenances have this day beamed upon us, will serve yet more to attach us to all the interests of this engaging and beautiful island."-(Immense applause.)

Sir Hussey Vivian here rose and said—" Ladies and Gentlemen, although my gallant friend and kind host has limited us to four toasts—and although I am the last man who should inculcate disobedience of orders, and he is my superior officer—I nevertheless cannot resist incurring the charge of such a want of discipline, in which I am confident I shall receive your support; you will readily anticipate the toast I am about to propose, and it is impossible to propose it without referring to the occasion on which we are assembled here. I shall not attempt to add to that admirable and eloquent speech we have heard this day from my gallant friend—a speech in which he has so well touched on all the topics most calculated to excite in us all those feelings so valuable to a soldier; it is indeed quite unnecessary I should do so. Loyalty and courage are the characteristics of the British army; and loyalty never can be wanted to the successors in the ranks of the men who fought and conquered with the third William, nor can courage ever be absent from

a corps that crossed bayonets with the enemy on the field of Maida, and gloriously triumphed. Whenever the 35th are called on they will faithfully discharge their duty to their King and country; and in this conviction I propose 'the health of Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald and the 35th regiment, and may honour attend their banners, and happiness their society."—

(Great cheering.)

The company after this repaired to the school-room, which was fitted up as a ball-room in very elegant style. Hanlon's quadrille band played during the evening; the floors were chalked, and the ceilings and walls hung with laurel, and ornamented with various devices. At one end of the promenade-room tables were laid with all kinds of refreshments. Nothing could be more splendid than the appearance of these rooms when lighted and filled with the galaxy of beauty and fashion which crowded them. The festivities were kept up until an early hour in the morning. All departed highly gratified and delighted with the ceremony of the day, as well as with the enjoyments of the evening. The style in which the dinner tables were arranged by Mr. Mitchell, and the rooms fitted up and decorated by Signor Peverilli, was highly creditable to those artists.

We observed among the guests, Lieutenant-Colonel Weare, who long served on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald. We understand he came over from Hertfordshire to meet his friend and former

chief, and his old regiment, on this pleasing occasion.

Notwithstanding Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie was suffering from his late accident, and in consequence thereof also from a Peninsular wound, he exerted himself much, both at the military ceremony and in entertaining the guests.

The Lord-Lieutenant and the household, and all the officers of the garrison, were invited to this ceremonial, which passed off with so much éclat, and with such credit to the distinguished corps who were so signalised upon

that day.

To Major Butler and the committee of officers to whom the arrangements were entrusted, much credit is due for their attentive concern for the happiness of all the guests.

The Orientals are magnificent in their notions: be it a war or a pageant, an embassy or a lion-hunt, grandeur and brilliancy are the order of the day. There is something so characteristic in the following sketch, which has just reached us, of a recent pyrotechnical display at Calcutta, that we are tempted to set it before our readers.

PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF FIRE WORKS

To be displayed in celebration of the new Charter, on the evening of Friday, the 10th of January, 1834.

Calcutta, 1st of January, 1834.

PROGRAMME.

A gun of preparation, at quarter before seven o'clock, P.M.

Three bounced rockets in succession, fired from the southern enclosure of Government House, the last to be accompanied by a flourish of trumpets, which will be the signal for

DISPLAY 1.

A general illumination of 40,000 blue lights, covering a space in a ringfence of about four miles. The Government House, Town Hall, Court House, New Ghaut, &c.—and the Ochterlony column spirally illuminated, and crowned with twelve white blossoming trees, a cap of Roman candles, and a mortar of aigrettes. At the commencement of the illumination, H. M. S. Curaçoa, Capt, Dunn, at anchor off the Esplanade, will fire a royal salute, which will be followed up by another (of salvos from batteries of six 9-pounders each) from the artillery drawn up on the line of the Esplanade,—the disposable infantry at the same time firing a feu-de-joie from the walls of Fort William; and the several bands playing "God save the King."

DISPLAY 2.—(Chiefly prepared in the Laboratory School at Dum Dum.) (Under charge of Cond. Cordon.)—Inside the Government House grounds.

Four common 2-pounder rockets; two common 4-pounder ditto—variously loaded with serolls, serpents, rain, stars, &c.; one 1-pounder Caduceus rocket; one 2-pounder honorary ditto; one towering ditto; one swarm of 8-ounce ditto; one fountain of thirty 1-pound ditto; five 8-inch and five 5½-inch balloon shells; a swarm of 300 tourbillons, and a semicircular fence of 100 large flower-pots of brilliant spur-fire.

DISPLAY 3.

One bounced rocket, a signal to fire on the plain.

Serjeant Michel, Arsenal Depôt.-Division No. 1.-" Hiddertollah."

A forest of various kinds of trees, and in the midst of it,—1st. A fight between two giants; 2nd. A fight between two tigers; 3rd. A fight between two elephants; 4th. Tiger-shooting from the back of an elephant; 5th. A huge boa constrictor attacking a buffalo; 6th. A discharge of 100 single rockets in sapid succession, and three swarms of 100 rockets each; 7th. A palm-tree with a mortar.

DISPLAY 4.—(Dum Dum.)

Cond. Cordon.-Inside.

1st. Rockets and balloon shells; 2nd. A vertical wheel; 3rd. A new figure piece; 4th. A spiral wheel.

DISPLAY 5.

Two bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjeant South, Arsenal.-Division No. 2 .- " Buxoo."

1st. A poottedar booroodge; 2nd. A pyramid of spur-fire; 3rd. A hathphul; 4th. Eclipse of the moon, at the end of an avenue of blue blossomed trees; 5th. Two vertical wheels, and a horizontal wheel in the centre; 6th. A swarm of 300 tourbillons; 7th. A palm-tree with a mortar.

DISPLAY 6.

Cond. Cordon.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and balloon shells; 2nd. A swarm of 8-ounce rockets; 3rd. A fountain of thirty ditto; 4th. A spiral wheel; 5th. A vertical ditto.

DISPLAY 7.

Three bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjeant Hinton, Arsenal Depôt.—Division No. 3.—" Baunnoo."

1st. A shurrh gole, or town with revolving bastions illuminated; 2nd. A chunder cote; 3rd. A kunnuck chumpah; 4th. A swarm of 500 rockets; 5th. A palm-tree.

DISPLAY 8 .- (Dum Dum.)

Cond. Cordon.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. A rose piece.

DISPLAY 9.

Four bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjeant O'Brien .- Division No. 4 .- " Sookar Mullick."

1st. Representation of a native orchestra; 2nd. Two vertical wheels, and a horizontal wheel in the centre; 3rd. A man in the pillory; 4th. A double vertical wheel; 5th. A native firework, called "Undreet Ing Bung;" 6th. A swarm of 300 tourbillons; 7th. A palm-tree.

DISPLAY 10 .- (Dum Dum.) - Inside.

1st. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A swarm of 8-ounce rockets; 3rd. A new figure piece; 4th. A fountain of thirty 1-pounder rockets; 5th. A regulated, illuminated spiral piece.

DISPLAY 11.

Five bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside. Serjeant Daly.—Division No. 5.—" Hubby Mahommed."

A forest of white-blossomed trees, in the midst of which, 1st. Two rams fighting; 2nd. A tiger and buffalo fight; 3rd. Two men wrestling, and a hathphul; 4th. A fort attacked by ships and troops; 5th. A palm-tree.

DISPLAY 12.—Inside.

1st. Rockets and shells; 2nd. A yew-tree; 3rd. Swarms of 8-ounce rockets; 4th. A rose piece.

DISPLAY 13.

Six bounced rockets in succession, a signal to fire outside.

Serjeant Neal .- Division No. 6 .- " Mudden."

A feu-de-joie of 5000 rockets covering one mile of ground, which serve as a train towards the explosion or eruption of "Mount Etna," which will discharge 16,000 rockets, aigrettes, balloon shells, Roman candles, and maroons in abundance, and display about 200,000 brilliant stars in the air at once.

DISPLAY 14.—Inside.

The "Golden Temple," or "Eastern Court of the Directors," brilliantly illuminated; the Kings of the East in royal robes, and crowned with eastern diadems, being seated in durbar, within, and surrounded by attendants. At the angles of the steps in front, are two illuminated pyramids, and a cascade of fire in front of the centre: at the top of the pediment appears a brilliant sun rising, arched over with an extensive bow of brilliant spur-fire, and containing, in illuminated letters, the motto of the Haileybury medals, " Redit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit:" underneath the pediment (which has the Company's arms embossed in silver on a ground of gold in its centre) appears their motto, "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ:" and on the wings of the building, over the colonnade, and under the King's arms, which appear at each end embossed in gold, "Gulielmus IV. Rex," and " Adelaide Regina," flanked by illuminated stars, having the King's and Company's arms appearing as transparencies in the centre of each respectively. From the ceiling within, hangs an illuminated chandelier, and on each side of the building, which presents a front of ninety feet, will be a number of large blue blossomed trees, two fountains of fire, two horizontal wheels with crowns, &c. &c.

To conclude with (in illuminated letters) " God save the King."

N. B. Fire balloons will ascend, and rockets will be thrown at intervals from the balconies of the Ochterlony column, and the artillery and disposable infantry employed in salvo and platoon firing during the night.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Thursday, May 22.

A Petition was presented from the Merchant Scamen of North Shields, against the contribution of sixpences to the Greenwich Chest. Also from J. Beasmore, late Serjeant Armourer in the 17th foot, stating certain services and savings he had rendered the country by the exposure of abuses, and praying for inquiry.

Monday, May 26.

The Committal of the Merchant Seamen's Widows' Bill was postponed till Friday, at the instance of Sir J. Graham, who stated that upon the understanding that the 20,0001. which would be taken from the funds of Greenwich Hospital by this measure, should be charged upon the consolidated fund, Government would give the Bill no further opposition, and that they desired it to stand over till Friday, for the purpose of preparing clauses, of which the object was to facilitate its operation.

House of Lords, Tuesday, May 27.

Sir J. Campbell.—The Marquis of Londonderry said, he was glad to find that since his motion for certain papers relative to that officer's case, his Majesty's Ministers had made another communcation to Don Pedro, in behalf of Sir John. For three months and a half preceding that motion, no measure had been taken by Ministers on behalf of that officer, although he had been in prison since Angust last, now nearly a year. He wished, however, that the letter of Sir G. Shee had been produced. A degree of severity, of cruelty, he might say, had been exercised towards Sir J. Campbell, by Don Pedro, that was totally unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare. By his motion he had gained at any rate two important points—first, the production of the letters of this gallant officer, which did him the highest credit for the mode in which he stated his case, for the clear view which he took of the subject, and for the honourable sentiments which he avowed; and secondly, Government, after a delay of three months, had now consented to make a renewed application in his favour.

Earl Grey said, that the letter he considered to be a private communication. A better had been submitted to the proper authority, and looking to all the circumstances, Sir J. Campbell had no claim whatever as a British subject. He was not aware that any peculiar severity was manifested towards Sir J. Campbell. A room was allotted to him which he had entirely to himself, and he was allowed to communicate with

any one he pleased.

The Marquis of Londonderry did not intend to submit any motion on the subject; but he hoped, that the attention of government having been called to it, the liberation of Sir J. Campbell would speedily take place.

Earl Grey observed, that what had passed in that House had not had the slightest

influence on the conduct of Ministers upon the subject referred to.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that if the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had wished to act fairly by Sir J. Campbell, he would have interfered sooner in his behalf.

House of Commons, Tuesday, May 27.

An account was ordered of all sums received by the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond, from the Thames River Pilots, in pursuance of the Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 125., s. 4, for the year ending 21st Dec. 1832; distinguishing the payments of three guineas each from the poundage paid upon the earnings of the said pilots; and a like account for the year ending 31st Dec. 1833, with the names of the Thames River Pilots at present holding licences as such.

Monday, June 2.

Accounts were presented of sums received by the Trinity House from Thames River Pilots, 1832 and 1833, with the names of Pilots holding licences. The Amendments to the Perth Navigation Bill were agreed to. Petitions were presented from retiring Merchant Seamen from contributing towards Greenwich Hospital. A Petition was also presented from the Secretary of the Merchant Seamen's Hospital Society for the introduction of a clause in the Merchant Seamen's Widows' Bill, for applying a portion of the Merchant Seamen's sixpences to the maintenance of the Hospital Society.

Wednesday, June 4.

Mr. Plumptree presented a petition from several officers and privates of the British Army, complaining of being obliged to attend processions and other Roman Catholic ceremonies. The hon, member gave notice, that he would bring before the House the case of an officer who had suffered great oppression in consequence of refusing to attend at a Roman Catholic procession in the island of Corfu. Sir H. Verney supported the petition, and said, that though he was anxious to preserve the strict discipline of the Army, he thought that the legislature ought to continue to protect British soldiers from being obliged to attend at ceremonies to which they had conscientious objections. After some further discussion, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On the Motion of Mr. Hume, it was ordered that it be an instruction to the Committee on Militia Estimates to inquire what alterations may be expedient in the establishment of the disembodied militia, with a view to further reductions in the estimates, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House.

Thursday, June 5.

Several petitions were presented in favour of the Leith Harbour Bill. The Cromarty Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed. A petition was presented from R. M'Cormick, late a private in the 17th Lancers, alleging extortions practised in the Army, in the supply of articles furnished to the men, and praying for inquiry: to lie on the table. Mr. Ald. Wood brought in a Bill to amend the Steam Navigation Act, which was read a first time. Mr. Robinson brought forward a motion for an address to the Crown respecting the rights of British subjects to prosecute the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and in the bays, harbours, and rivers thereof. After a short discussion the Hon. Member withdrew his motion, on the understanding that Government would immediately take up the subject.

Friday, June 6.

On the motion of Sir J. Graham, the House went into Committee on the Greenwich Hospital Annuity Bill. Sir J. Graham said, that he had now a resolution to move in reference to the sixpences paid by Merchant Seamen, and which an opinion had been given, should be provided in another way. Those sixpences amounted to about 22,000. a year, and he now moved that the sum of 20,000? should be annually charged upon, and issued out of, the Consolidated Fund of the United_Kingdom, towards the support and maintenance of Greenwich Hospital. The resolution was agreed to.

Monday, June 9.

The second reading of the Leith Harbour Bill was put off for six months. A petition was presented from the shipowners, &c. of Galway, complaining of the inefficient system of pilotage in the bay and harbour of that port. Sir E. Codrington presented a petition from a person named Williams, formerly a surgeon in the Navy, complaining of having been dismissed the service without any just cause, and stating that the charges against him were utterly false. The Hon and Gallant Member denied the right of the Admiralty to dismiss any officer under the circumstances of the present case. It was exercising a Royal prerogative contrary to law, the consequence of which might be very severe. He knew that it was in contemplation at one time, at the Admiralty, to strike him (Sir E. Codrington) off the list, from political motives, but they did not dare to do so, for they knew that he had it in his power to appeal to the opinion of his country, and that he would have done so. But in the case of Mr. Williams, they thought they might trample on an officer with safety, because he was not in a situation to resent ill treatment. He hoped the House would insist on having the case fully inquired into.

Mr. Labouchere defended the conduct of the Board of Admirally in exercising their authority in this case, which they minutely investigated in 1826, and were satisfied of the correctness of the allegations made against him before they struck him off the list of half-pay officers.

Major Beauclerk said, whether the allegations were true or false, the petitioner had

not been treated in a proper and constitutional manner.

Sit J. Graham coincided in the opinion expressed by Mr. Labouchers, and said, it was proved by indisputable evidence that the petitioner was a ——, and therefore they felt justified in dismissing him from the service. He denied that the gentlemen composing the Board of Admirally could be capable of acting against any individual on the motive attributed to them by the Hon, and Gallant Admiral. If he (Sir J. Graham) had seen any thing inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman in the conduct of the Honourable and Gallant Admiral himself, he should neglect his duty if he failed to recommend his Majesty to dismiss him. Under a monarchical government like ours, it was necessary that an arbitrary control over the Army and Navy should be vested in the Crown, so far as it regarded promotion and dismissal.

Admiral Adam said, the Board of Admiralty was answerable to the King and the country for their conduct, and it was not likely they could be guilty of any

injustice.

Sir E. Codrington said, he never denied that his Majesty had no power, or that the King should not have the power of promoting or dismissing officers. He never said that a man who had behaved inconsistently with the character of an officer and a gentleman ought not to be dismissed: but what he said was, that a man who had earned a stipend by long and valuable services ought not to be deprived of it, though he was dismissed from the profession. The Hon. Member for Tauston had spoken of his insinuations. He was not a man to insinuate, but he always spoke out boldly

what he meant, and would say to that Hon. Gentleman's face, and the Hon. Baronet's too, that there was no one who had striven more than himself to advance the honour of the profession. He knew how cases were treated by the Admiralty, and it was his intention to have all the cases of dismissal within a given period brought before the House, for that was the proper place in which to investigate such cases. He was the last man to say anything derogatory to the authority and dignity of his Sovereign; all that he meant was to deprecate the assumption of the King's name by any body of men to do that which was unjust. The Petitioner and his accusers had never been brought face to face, and therefore he (Sir E. C.) had as much right to believe the Petitioner as he had to credit the statements of his accusers. He himself had felt something of the injustice with which the board of Admiralty acted towards individuals who came under their ban. He had courted inquiry, and desired a Court Martial, which had been refused, and continued to be refused, and he had been kept in the back ground, because he would not make himself politically subservient to party. He should have an opportunity yet of setting that and other matters to rights, and the Board of Admiralty might depend that he was not to be deterred from doing his duty either to the public or to himself. The Hon. and Gallant Member then presented a petition from another medical officer in the Navy, complaining that after spending nearly the whole of his life in his Majesty's service, he was now about to be thrown on the poor rates, having been refused his pension because he had, in want of other employment, served on board a private trader.

Sir James Graham denied that there was any injustice in this case, and said, that if complaints of this nature were daily made, the discipline of the Navy was at an end, and he would not envy those who had brought about such a state of things.

After a few words from Capt. Dundas and Mr. Labouchere, the Petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Rumbold presented a Petition from the seamen of Great Yarmouth, complaining of distress.

Mr. Hume asked why certain papers in the Office of the Secretary at War moved for, had not yet been presented.—Mr. Ellice replied, that they were in course of preparation.

The Greenwich Hospital (Annuity for Support Bill) was reported, and the annual sum of 20,000%, out of the Consolidated Fund agreed to.

Tuesday, June 10.

The Perth Harbour and Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed. The General Steam Navigation Bill was read a second time, and committed.

Wednesday, June 11.

Mr. Plumptree presented a petition from certain individuals, now clergymen of the established church, but formerly offlicers of the Army, praying that protestant officers and soldiers should not be bound to attend the idolatrous ceremonies of the church of Rome, or the idol worship of any other people; also praying for an address to his Majesty to restore to rank, pay, and compensation certain untilatry officers who had been dismissed from the service for alleged breach of discipline in having conscientiously refused to assent to take any part in those idolatrous ceremonies. In the prayer of these petitions he fully concurred.

Mr. Lalor contended, that the officers who were dismissed for refusing to fire a salute at a religious festival in Greece were justly punished for breach of discipline. He also begged to deny that Catholics were in any of these ceremonies of religious worship guilty of idolatry.

Mr. Plumptree said, that Protestants took a very different view of the question of

Mr. Finn thought, that on occasions of all ceremonies of Catholics, the utmost delicacy should be shown to the conscientious objections of Protestant soldiers to be present at such ceremonies.

Mr. R. Grant hoped the Hon. Member would postpone his motion on this subject a short time, as there was now an inquiry going forward which might be favourable to the petition.

Mr. Plumptree consented accordingly.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1st SEPT. 1834.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depots of the Regts.
are stationed.]

lst Life Guards—Windsor. 2d do.—Regent's Park. Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park. lst Dragoon Guards—Dorchester. 39th Foot-Madras; Chatham. 40th do.-Bombay; Chatham. 42d do .- Malta, ord. to Corfu; Aberdeen. 43d do. !- Cork. 2d do.-Ipswich. 3d do.-Dublin. 44th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 45th do.—Madras; Chatham. 4th do.—Cork. 5th do.—Manchester. 6th do.—Glasgow. 7th do.—Limerick. 46th do .- Weedon. 47th do .- Dublin, ord. to Gibraltar. 48th do.—Madras; Chatham. 49th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 1st Dragoons-Brighton. 50th do.—New South Wales; Chatham, 51st do.—Buttevant, 52d do.—Enniskillen. 2d do.—Edinburgh.
3d do.—Hounslow.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Nottingham. 53d do .- Malta; Plymouth. 54th do.-Madras; Chatham. 55th do.-Madras; Chatham. 7th Hussars-York. 8th do.—Coventry.
9th Lancers—Newbridge.
10th Hussars—Dundalk. 55th do.—Madras; Chatham,
56th do.—Madras; Chatham,
57th do.—Madras; Chatham,
68th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth,
39th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth,
39th do.—Geylon; Gharlar, ord. to Malta;
Do. [3d batt.]—Kilkenny.* [Limerick.
61st do.—Ceylon; Sheerness,
62d do.—Madras; Chatham,
63d do.—Madras; Chatham,
63d do.—Madras; Chatham,
64th do.—Jamalca; Boyle,
65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth,
66thdo.—Kingston, U. C.; Plymouth,
67th do.—Grenada; Cashel,
68th do.—Portsmouth, &c., ord. to Gibrallar, 11th Light Dragoons-Bengal. 12th Lancers-Blrmingham. 13th Light Dragoons-Madras. [Limerick. 14th do .- Longford. 15th Hussars-Dublin. 16th Lancers-Bengal. 17th do .- Leeds. 1/th do.—Leeds
Grenadier Guarda [1st batt.]—Portman St.
Do. [2d battalion]—St. George's Bks.
Do. [3d battalion]—Dublin.
Coldstream Guarda [1st batt.]—The Tower.
Do. [2d battalion]—Westminster.
Sc. Pusil, Gnarda [1st batt.]—Windsor.
No. [2d battslipe.] Westminster. 67th do.—Grenada; Cashel.
68th do.—Strotsmouth, &c., ord. to Gibrallar,
68th do.—St. Vincent; Tralec.
70th do.—Gibraltar; Cork.
71st do.—Bermuda, ord. home; Perth.
72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Palsley,
73d do.—Corfu; Dover. Sc. Fusil, Gnards [1st batt.]—Windsor.
Do. [3d battallon]—Knightsbridge.
1st Foot [1st batt.]—St. Lucia; Londonderry.
Do. [2d battallon]—Dubling.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—New South Weles; Chatham. 73d do.—Corfu; Dover.
74th dot.—Belfast.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
75th do.—St. Lucla; Buttevant.
77th do.—Edinburgh.
78th do.—Ceylon; Dundee.
79th do.—Quebec; Stirling.
80th do.—Blackburn.
81st do.—Birr.
82d do.—Glasgow.
83d do.—Hallfay, N.S.; Newry.
84th do.—Hallfay, N.S.; Capoort. Sth do.—Gibraltar, ord. to Malta; Templemore
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Malta; Drogheda.
8th do.—Mauritus; Youghal.
9th do.—Mauritus; Youghal.
10th do.—Cofu: Piemouth 10th do.—Corfu; Plymouth. 11th do.—Zante; Brecon. 12th do.—Winchester. 13th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 84th do .- Jamaica; Gosport. 84th do.—Jamaica; Gosport.
85th do.—Galway.
86th do.—Demerara; Gosport.
87th do.—Mauritlus; Portsmouth.
88th do.—Corfu; Chatham.
89th do.—Fermoy.
90th do.—Nans. 15th do.—Atnione.
15th do.—York, U. C.; Carlisle.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—N.S. Wales, to proceed to E. Indles in
18th do.—Dublin.
[1835; Chatham. 14th do .- Athlone. 18th do-Dublin. [1835; Chatham. 19th do, Trinidae in 18th do-Dublin. [1835; Chatham. 19th do, Trinidad; Newcastle. 20th do.—Bombay; Chatham. 11st do.—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham. 23d do.—Janalea; Hull. 23d do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Portsmouth. 24th do.—Wattsal. Virginia. 91st do.-Limerick. 92d do.-Gibraltar; Fort George. 93d do.—Canterbury.
94th do.—Malta, ord. home; Cork.
95th do.—Cephalonia, ord.home; Templemore.
95th do.—Hallfax, N. S.; Kinsale.
97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth. 24th do .- Montreal ; Kinsale. 25th do .- I)emerara ; Armagh. 26th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 27th do.—Mullingar. 98th do .- Cape of Good Hope ; Devonport. 99th do.—Mauritius; Gosport.
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—Hallifax, N.S.; Jersey.
Do. [2d battallon]—Corfu; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe. 29th do.,—Manchester. 29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale. 30th do.—Bermuda; Clonmel. 31st do.—Bengal; Clautham. 32t do.—Quebec; Waterford. 33d do.—Warrington. 34th do.—New Brunswick; Stockport. 28th do. : - Manchester. 1st West India Regiment-Trinidad. 2d do .- New Providence & Honduras. Ceylon Rifle Regiment-Ceylon. Cape Mounted Riflemen-Cape of Good Hope. 35th do .- Dublin. 36th do.—Antigua; Nenagh. 37th do.—Jamalca; Clare Castle. 38th do.—Bengal; Chatham. Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone. Royal Newfd. Veteran Comp.—Newfd. Royal Malta Fencibles-Maita.

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I Regts. next for Foreign Service.

138

ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Acteon, 26, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, Mediter. Acteon, 20, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, Activer. Aftna, sur, v. 6, Com. Wm. Arlett (act.), Portsm. African, st. v. Lieut. J. West, particular service, Alban, st. v. Lieut. A. Kennedy, West Indies, Algerine, IJ, Lieut. Com. G.C.Stovin, Chatham. Alligator, 28, Capt. G. R. Lambert, East Indies, Andromache, 28, Capt. 11, D. Chads, C.B. East Indies.

Arachne, 18, Com. J. Burney, West Indies. Astrea, 6, Capt. A. King, C.B., Falmouth. Beacon, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland, Mediter. Beacon, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland, Mediter. Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fittroy, South America. Belvidera, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong, West Indies. Bermuda, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir T. Usher, Kt. C.B. K.C.H. Bermuda. Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. South America. Brisk, 3. Lieut. Com. J. Thompson, coast of

Africa.

Britannia, 120, Capt. P. Rainier, C.B. Mediter, Britomart, 10, Lieut. W. H. Quin, Coast of Africa. Brzzard, 10, Lieut. W. C. Burbidge, Portsm. Caledonia, 120, Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley,

Catedonia, 129, Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bt. K.C.B., Capt. T. Brown, Mediter. Canopus, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. Mediter. Carron, st. v. Lieut. Com. J. Dufil, do. Castor, 36, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay, Nore. Ceylon, 2, Lieut, J.G. M'Kenzie, rec. ship, Malta. Challenger, 28, Capt. M. Seymour, S. America. Champion, 18, Com. Hon. A. Duncombe, Medit. Charpion, 18, Com. Hon. A. Duncombe, Medit. Charybdis, 3, Lient. Com. S. Mercer, Coast of Afr. Chatham, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. Chatham.

Childers, 16, Com. Hon, H. Keppel, Mediter, Cockatrice, 6, Lient, Com. W. L. Rees, S. Ameri, Cockburn, I. Lient, Com. C. Holbrook, Kingston, Lake Ontario.

Columbia, 2, st. v. Lieut, Com. B. Alpin, particular service.

Columbine, 18, Com. T. Henderson, Sheerness, Comus, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton, N. America. Confiance, st. v. 2, Lieut, Com. J. W. Waugh,

particular service particular service.
Conway, 28, Capt. H. Edeu, South America.
Cruizer, 16, Com, Jas. M Causland, W. Indies.
Curaçoa, 26, Capt. D. Dunu, East Indies.
Dec, st. v. 4, Com. W. Ramsay, Plymouth.
Dispatch, 16, Com. G. Daniell, West Indies.
Dublin, 50, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Townshend,
South America.

Edinburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres, Mediterranean.

Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Kt. C.B. Mediterranean.

Espoir, 10, Licut. Com. C. W. Riley, Falmouth. Excellent, 76, Capt. T. Hastings, Portsmouth, Fair Rosamoud, sch. Lieut, Com. G. Rose, coast of Africa.

Fairy, sur. v. 10, Com. W. Hewett, North Sea. Favourite, 18, Com. G.R. Mundy, Mediterranean, Firefly, 3, Lieut. J. M. Donnel, West Indies. Firefly, 3, Lieut. J. M'Donnel, Firefly, st. v. Lieut, T. Baldock, Falmouth. Flamer, st. v. Lieut, C. W. G. Griffin, Falmouth. Plamer, st. v. Lieut, C. W. G. Griffin, Falmouth, Ply, 10. Com. P. M'Quhne, West Indies, Forester, 3, Lieut, G. Miall, coast of Africa, Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell, West Indies. Gannet, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell, West Indies. Griffon, 3, Lieut, 1. E. Parlby, coast of Africa, Harrier, 18, Com. S. L. H. Vassel, East Indies, Hastings, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G. J. H., Capt. H. Shiffner, Lisbon. Havannsh, 42, Capt. W. S. Badcock, Sheerness, Hornet, 6, Lieut, F. R. Coghlan, South America, Hyacinth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood, E. Indies, Imogene, 28, Capt. H. Hart (act.) do. Investigator, 2, sur. v. Mr. G. Thomas, Shetland, Isis, 50, Rear-Adm. Warren, Capt. J. Polkinghorne, Cappe of Good Hope.

horne, Cape of Good Hope.

Jackdaw, sur, v. Lieut. E. Barnett, West Indics.

Jaseur, 16, Com. J. Hackett, Mediterraneau. Larne, 18, Com. W. S. Smith, West Indies. Leveret, 10, Lieut. G. Traill, Lisbon. [Africa. Lynx, 3, Liout. Com. H. V. Huntley, coast of Malagascar, 46, Capt. E. Lyns, Mediterranean. Magnifectn. 4, Lieut. J. Paget, West Indies. Mailbar, 74, Capt. Siz W. A. Montagu, K.C. H., l'lymouth.

Mastiff, 6, sur.v. Lieut, T. Graves, Mediterranean,

Mastiff, 6, sur.v. Lieut.T. Graves, Mediterranean, Medica, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin, partic. service. Melville, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir J. Gore, K.C.B. Capt. II. Hart, East Indies. Nautilus, 10, Lieut. W. Crooke, Lisbon. Nimble, 5, Lieut. C. Botton, West Indies. Nimrod, 29, Com. J. M. Dougal, Mediterranean, North Star, 28, Capt.O.V.Harcourt, S. America. Ocean, 90, Vice-Adm. Hon. Chas Eiphinstone

Ocean, St. Vice-Adm. Hon. Chas Explaintstone Fleeming; Capt. E. Barnard, Sheerness, Orestes, 18, Com. H. J. Codrington, Portsm. Pearl, 29, Com. R. Gordon, West Indies. Pelorus, 16, Com. R. Meredith, coast of Africa. Phænix, st. v. Com. R. Oliver, particular serv. Pickle, 5, Lieut, Com. A. G. Bulman, W. Indies. Pike, sch. Lieut. Com. A. G. Brionan, W. Indes, Pike, sch. Lieut. Com. A. Brooking, Plymouth, Pique, 36, Capt. H. J. Rous, Plymouth. Pluto, st. v. Lieut. T. R. Sulivan, coast of Africa. Plymouth, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. B. H. Ross, C.B. Plymouth.

Portland, 52, Capt. D. Price, Mediterranean. Portsmouth, yacht, Adm. Sup, Sir F.L. Maitland, K.C.B. Portsmouth.

K.C.B. Portsmouth.
President, 52, Vice-Adm. Sir Geo. Cockburn;
Capt. M. H. Sweny, (act.) N. Ame, Station,
Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, Deptiord,
Racer, 16, Com., J. Hope, West Indies.
Racehorse, 18, Com. Sir J. E. Home, W. Indies,
Rainbow, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, West Indies.
Raleigh, 18, Com. M. Quin, Sheerness.
Rapid, 10, Lient. Com. F. Patten, 8, America.
Rattlesnake, 29, Capt. C. R. Drinkwater, Portsm.
Raven. aur. 4. Lieut. H. Kellett, Portsmouth. Raven, sur, v. 4, Lieut, H. Kellett, Portsmouth, Revenge, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. Mediter. Revenge, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. Mediter.
Rhadamanthus, st. v. Com. G. Erans, W. Indies
Ringdove, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge, Lisbon.
Rolla, 10, Lieut. F. H. H. Glasse, partie, serv.
Rose, 18, Com. W. Barrow, East Indies.
Rover, 18, Com. Sir G. Young, Bt., Mediterranean.
Royal George, yacht, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord A.
Fitzelmence, G. C. H. particular service.
Royal Socretien, yacht, Lapt. Sup. C. Bullen,
C.B. Pembroke.

G. B. Pembroke.

H. M. Williams, Lisbon.

C.B. Pembroke.

Royalist, io, Lieut. R. N. Williams, Lisbon.
Salamander, st. v. Com. W. L. Castle, partic. serv.
Samarang, 28. Capt. H. C. Paget, S. America.
San Josef, 110, Adm. Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B.,
G.C. H., Capt. G. T. Falcon. Plymouth.
Sapphine, 28, Capt. Hon. G. W. R. Trefusis, Ports-

mouth.

Saracen, 10, Lieut, Com. T. P. Le Hardy, Lisbon, Satellite, 18, Com. R. Smart, K. H., S. America, Savage, 10, Lieut, R. Loney, Haifax. Scorpion, 10, Lieut, Com. Nic. Robilliard, Plym. Scout, 18, Com. W. Holt, Mediterranean. Scaldower, 4, Lieut. J. Morgan, Portsmouth. Serpent, 16, Com. J. C. Symonds, West Indies, Skipjack, S. Lieut, W. H. Willes (act.), West I. Snake, 16, Com. W. Robertson (b), S. America, Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson, S. America, Spartiate, 76, Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., Capt. R. Tait, South America. Speedy, 8, Lieut. C. H. Norrington, on a cruise from Portsmouth. Saracen, 10, Lieut. Com. T.P. Le Hardy, Lisbon.

from Portsmouth.

Spitfire, st. v. 6, Lieut. Com. W. H. Symons, Falmouth.

Stag, 46, Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B. Plymouth, Swan, 10, Lient, J. E. Lane, Sheerne Talavera, 74, Capt. E. Chetham, C.B. Mediter. Talbot, 23, Capt, W. F. Pennell, Plymouth, Thalia, 46, Capt, R. Wanchope, Chatham, Thunder, aux. V. Com, R. Owen, West Indies, Thunderet, 84, Capt, W. F. Wise, C.B. Mediter, Tribune, 24, Capt, J. Tomkisson, Chatham, Trinculo, 16, Com. J. R. Booth, coast of Africa, Tweed, 20, Com. A. Bertram, West Indies, Tyne, 28, Capt. Lord Visc. J. Ingestrie, Medit, Vernon, 50, Capt, J. M'Kerlle, Sheerness, Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones, West Indies, Victor, 16, Com. R. Russell, N. America, Victory, 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C. B., Capt. E. R. Williams, G.C. B., Capt.

Viper, 6, Lieut, L. A. Robinson, Falmouth, Volage, 28, Capt, G. B. Martin, C.B. Mediter, Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman, West Indies. William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren, C.B. Woolwich, Winchester, 52, Capt. E. Sparshott, K. H.

Chatham. Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley, Plymonth. Zebra, 16, Com. R. C. M'Crea, Chatham.

PAID OFF.

Sapphire, 28, Hon. G. W. R. Trefusis.

SLOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Names.	Lieuts.	Stations.
Briseis, Jo	hn Downey	Brazils & Buenos A.
Eclipse, W	. Forrester	Jamaica & Mexico.
Goldfinch,	Edw. Collier.	. do. do.
Lapwing.	G. B. Forster .	North America.
		Brazils & Buenos A.
		Brazils & Buenos A.
		e. Jamaica & Mexico.
	Robt. Peter	
Pandora.	W. P. Croke	. Leeward Islands.
		Brazils & Buenos A.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE COMMANDERS. Wm. Shallard. G. St. Vincent King. J. H. Priest.

To BE LIEUTENANTS.

Newton Fowell.

To BE PURSER.

John France,

APPOINTMENTS.

WHITEHALL, July 28.

The King has appointed Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiralty.
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone
Fleeming, to be Commander in Chief at the
Nore.

CAPTAINS,

M. H. Sweny (acting)... President,
J. M'Kerlie......... Vernon,
Alex, Ellice, Flag to Vice-Adm, Fleeming.

COMMANDERS.

M. Quin......Raleigh, T. M. Currie......President,

LIEUTENANTS.

									Pickle, se
C.	W.	Pears	٠.						Arachne.
-	-	Ross				·			Do.

Robinson	. Despatch.
J. B. Woodthorpe	Wasn.
Jas. Derriman	Ord Devenment.
A. Forbes	
A. Webb	
T. Edwards	. Do.
J. Stubbin.	Do.
S. Pullen	
T. H. Holman	
J. Hallowes	
J. Maitland	
G. F. Dashwood	
J. W. Montagu	
U I Man	Don't don't
H. L. Maw	
S. G. Freemantle	
Hon. B. W. Devereaux	Do.
S. II. Usher	
C. Festing	
R. Hay	. 1)0.
Hon. J. R. Drummond	
C, F. Hill	. Do.
G. G. Loch, Fing to Vice	·Adm. Fleeming.
A. W. Milward	Thalia,
J. Richardson	. Meden.
W. Lewis (b)	Thunderer.
G. Lowe	
C. D. Acland	
C. J. Bosanquet	

MASTERS.

J. Higgs, Naval Establishment, Trincomale	e.
G. B. Hoffmeister Melville.	
H. Davy	
W. Forbes	
G. Watson Dee.	
E Lawkins Malabar.	
W. Brodie President,	



M.	Bradshaw Vernon.
I.	Bailey (acting) Algerine.
T.	W. BatemanComus.

SURGEONS.

G. Symers	Cruiser.
J. Kidd	Pearl.
C. H. Fuller (acting)	Wasp.
C. M'Arthur, M.D	President.
J. Campbell (b)	Vernon.
W MtClure	Role Idage

ASSISTANT SUBGROWS

- Gordon Comus,
M. CorryDee.
J. Machonchy Victory.
James Kittle Malabar.
W. White Espoir.
A. Sanderson Vernon.
G. F. Rowe Talbot.
H. H. Hammond (sup.) . Victory.

J. H. Martin (sup.) Victory, J. J. Lancaster Serpent,

PURSERS.

G. V. Oughton President. W. E. Bushell Vernon. W. Dyer (acting) Stag.
CHAPLAINS.
Rev. J. Baker

Rev. Hugh Jones Stag. ROYAL MARINES.

APPOINTMENT.

CAPTAIN.

J. Campbell Malabar,

ARMY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, July 28.

Royal Regt, of Artillery.-Second-Lieut, St. John T. Brown, to be First-Lieut, vice Tapp, resigned.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 1st.

4th Regt, of Light Drag.—Cornet J, Vernon to be Lieut, without p, vice Ellis, dec.; Cornet R, Knox to be Lieut, by p, vice Vernon, whose prom. by purchase has not taken place.

24 Foot.—G. S. Moodie, Gent. to be Eus. by p. vice Newcombe, app. to the 95th Regt.

3d Foot.—Lieut. W. H. S. Rainey has been permitted to resign his commission.

4th Foot.—Lieut. C. C. Elrington, from h.p., of 55th Regt. to be Lieut, vice Hall, app. to the

52d Regt. 524 Regt.
5th Foot.—Ens. J. Du Bourdieu to be Lieut.
without p.; Gent, Cadet C. Durie, from Royal
Military College, to be Ens. vice Du Bourdieu;
Lieut. E. C., Giffard to be Adjut. vice Aldrich,

deceased.

9th Foot.—Ens. J. W. Robinson to be Lient, by p. vice Webster, who ret.; Ensign C. M. Creagh, from the 99th Regt. to be Ens. vice Ro-

binson.

35th Foot.—Capt. A. Tennant to be Major, by p. vice Semple, who ret.; Lieut. H. D. Griffith to be Capt. by p. vice Tennant; Ens. J. Fraser to be Lieut. by p. vice Griffith. To be Ensigns by p. En. C. G. Baker, Gent. vice Campbell, who ret.; G. G. Baker, Gent. vice Fraser.

37th Foot.—J. M'Gregor, M.D. to be Assist-Surg, vice Martin, app. to the Staff.

40th Foot.—Gent. Cadet. R. B. Bennett, from Royal Milliary College, to be Ens. by p. vice Maxwell, app. to 59th Regt.

52d Foot.—Lieut. G. Hall, from 4th Regt. to be Lieut. viceW. Butler, who retires upon l.p. of 55th Regt.

55th Regt. 56th Foot.—T. J. Smith, Gent, to be Ens. by p.

vice Charlwood, promoted.
59th Foot,—Lieut, O. S. Blachford to be Capt. by p. vice Hartford, who ret.; Ens. the Hon. T. Leslie to be Licut. by p. vice Blachford; Ens. J. P. Maxwell, from 40th Regt. to be Ens. vice Leslie.

Rist Foot.—Ens. R. Hale to be Lieut. by p. vice Oakley, who ret.; Ens. and Adj. J. H. Stewart to have the rank of Lieut.; C. T. Jones, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hale. 82d Foot.—W. R. Cazalet, Gent. to be Ens.

by p. vice Firman, who ret,

90th Foot.—Lient. R. Straton to be Capt. by p. vice Gleeson, who ret.; Ens. J. H. Cotton to be Lieut. by p. vice Straton; H. Fane, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Cotton.

95th Foot.—Ens. R. K. Newcome, from the 2d Regt. to be Ens. vice Scobell, promoted.

99th Foot.—G. L. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ens.

by p. vice Creagh, app. to 9th Regt.
Cape Mounted Riflemen.—G. E. Cannon
Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Morris, who retires.

Unattached.—To be Lients, by p.:—Ens. H. Scobell, from 95th Regt.; Ens. J. Charlwood, from 56th Regt.

Brevet.—The undermentioned Officers of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service to have a step of rank by Brevet in his Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, for distinguished service in

To be Majors.—Capt. B. W. Pogson of the 47th Bengal Nat. Inf.; Capt. A. Wight, late 23d Bengal Nat. Inf.; Capt. D. Anderson of the 29th Bengal Nat. Inf.; Capt. N. Penny of the 69th Bengal Nat, Inf.

Hospital Staff.-Assist.-Surg. G. Martin, M.D. from 39th Regt. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Mair, app. to 59th Regt.; R.A. Neville, Gent. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Gordon, dec.

Memoranda.—The exchange between Capt. Baldwin of the 53d Regt. and Capt. Harvey of the 73d Regt. as stated in the Gazette of the 18th ull, has been cancelled. Lieuts, W. J. Hughes, upon h.p. of the 39th Regt. and E. Enright, upon h.p. of Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, have been allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of Unattached Lieutenancies, they being about to become settlers in the colonies.

Fordingbridge Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.— The Earl of Normanton to be Capt. vice Eyre

The Eart of Normandar Coote, dec. 2d Troop of the Castlemartin Yeomany Cavity—C. P. Cullen, Gent, to be Cornet, vice L. Mathias, resigned.

L. Mathias, resigned.

Southern Regt. of York West Riding of Yeomany Cavalry—J. L. Fernander, Esq., to be consulted to the Cooker Section (2). Capt. vice Naylor resigned; T. Taylor, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Fernandez promoted.

Yorkshire Hussar Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry -H. Vyner, Gent. to be Lieut,; Hon. W. H. Dawney, to be Cornet. Second Somerset Regt. of Militia-A, G. Leth-

Bridge, Esq. to be Captain,
Ramsbury and Aldbourne Troop of Yeomanry
Cavalry,—F. L. Popham, Gent, to be Lieut. vice Baskerville, promoted.

Salisbury Volunteer Infantry.—J. N. Wilmot, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Andrews, resigned: G. Short, jun. Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wilmot, promoted.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 6.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. A. Breden to be Col. vice Cary, dec.; Capt. and Brevet Maj. S. Kirby to be Lieut.-Col. vice Breden; Sec. Capt. G. Pringle to be Capt. vice Kirby; First Lieut. B. Cupnage to be Sec. Capt. vice Pringle; Sec. Lient. C. Bingham to be First Lieut. vice Capt.

Cuppage. Shropshire Militia,-W. W. T. Bayntun, Esq.

Hereford Militia,-R. B. Phillipps, Esq. to be Dep.-Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Militia, -M. W. Merryweather, Geut. to be Ensign,

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 12.

3d Lt. Dragoons .- Lieut. W. J. Downes to be and I. Dragoons.—Lient, W. J. Jownes to be Adj, vice Jackson who res. the Adjutancy only. Adj vice Jackson who res. the Adjutancy only. The L. Dragoons.—Cornet C. Hagart to be Lieut, by p. vice Chetwynd who retires; F. T. Farquharson, Gent to be Cornet, by p. vice Hagart; Surg., R. Lawder, M.D. from the 59th Foot, to be Surg. Hibbert, who exch. In J. T. Scotz Fasileer Guards.—Capt, the Hon, H. T. Scotz Fasileer Guards.—Capt, the Hon, H. T.

Stanley, from h.p. unatt. to be Lleut, and Capt, paying the diff, vice Gambler, appointed to the 53d Foot.

Bost Foot.—Capt. W. Blois to be Maj. by p. vice Gawler, prom.; Lieut. W. J. M. Hughes to be Capt. by p. v. Blois; Ens. G. Murray to be Lieut. by p. vice Hughes. Sold Foot.—Capt. M. J. Gambier, from the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Capt. vice J. H. Baldwin, who set women has weet free the diff.

who ret upon h.p. unatt. rec. the diff.
56th Foot.—Lieut. J. Charlewood, from h.p.

mat, to be Lieut, v. Baillie, app, to the 81st.
57th Poot.—Ens. F. H. Jackson, to be Lieut,
by p. vice Worsley, whose prom. by p. has not
taken place; Gent, Cadet L. Frost, from the
R.M. College, to be Eus. without p. vice Worsley, dec. 58th Foot,—J. S. Robson, Gent. to be Ens. by

p. vice Craigie, who ret.
59th Foot.—Surg. J. G. Hibbert, M.D. from

the 7th Lt. Dragoons, to be Surg. vice Lowder,

who exch. 81st Foot.-Lieut. J. Pringle, from the 56th, to be Lient, vice Cope, app. to the Rifle Brigade; M. A. Nethercote, Gent, to be Ens. by p.

vice Francis, who ret.

91st Foot.—Capt. T. E. Blackwell, from h.p. unatt. to be Capt. vice L. Græme, who exch. rec. the diff.

97th Foot.-Maj. J. Campbell (late 57th) from h.p. unatt. to be Maj. vice J. Tyler, who exch.

Rifle Brigade,—Capt. G. M. Stevenson, to be Maj. by p. vice the Marquis of Douro, prom.; Lieut. C. F. Napier, to be Capt. by p. vice Stevenson; Secretary Lieut. R. Petley, to be First Lieut. by p. vice Napier; Lieut. W. H. Cope, from 31st, to be First Lieut. vice R. G. Parnther. who retires upon h.p. unat.; Lord C. G. Russell to be Sec. Lieut by p. vice Petley. Unattached—To be Lieut-Cols. by p. Maj. A. Marquis of Douro, from the Rifle Brigade; Maj. G. Gawler, from the 52d Foot.

Brevet.—Capt. C. C. Vivian, of the 7th Lt. Dragoons, to be Major in the Army. Staff.—Maj. J. Tyler, h.p. unat. to be Dep.-

Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving an the Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Army, vice Eckersley, who resigns, Hospital Staff.—To be Assist. Surg. to the

Forces, G. G. Robertson, Gent. ; R. Turner, Gent. ;

Forces, G. G. Robertson, Gent., R. Turner, Gent.; R. Paterson, Gent.
Memorandum.—The appointment of Mr. J.
Alian to be Ens. by p. in the 57th, on the 15th
June, 1834, is vice Jackson, prom. and not vice
Worsley, prom. as previously stated. Lieut.—
Col. R. Moodle, h.p. of the 104th, and Lieut.—
Col. J. T. Morisset, h.p. unatt, have been permitted to retire from the Army, by the sale of
unatt. Lieut.—Colonelcies, they being about to
become scittlers in the colonies. become settlers in the colonies.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Aug. 13.

The King has been pleased, on the nomina-tion of Lord Foley, to appoint J. J. Tulman, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, one of His Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gent, at Arms, vice Walsh, res,

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 15. 4th Lt. Dragoons.—Corn. W. Jones, from h.p. 4th Lt. Dragoous.—t.orn. w. somes, atom age, of the lat Drag, Guards, to be Corn. repaying the diff. vice Knox, prom.
6th Foot.—Ens. T. H. Martin, from h.p. of 18th Foot, to be Eus. vice Lang, app. to 34th, 12th Foot.—Ens. and Adj. J. Thompson, to have the rank of Lieut.
3th Foot.—Capt. G. R. Thompson from h.p., unat to be Capt. vice Orange, prom. i. Ens. F. II. Lang, from the 6th, to be Ens. without p.
52d Foot.—L. Jones, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Ross, prom. in 7th, G. D. Donkin, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hall, prom. in 4th.
60th Foot.—A. Leigh, M.D. to be Assist, Surg. vice R. Swift, who retires upon h.p.
Unattached.—Capt. W. N. Orange, from 34th, to be Maj. by p. Lieut. the Hon. J. C. Best, from 7th Foot, to be Capt. by p.
Hospital Staff.—Assist. Surg. H. Fisher, M.D. from h.p. of the Staff Corps of Cavalry, to be Assist.—Surg. to the Forces.
Brevet.—The under-mentioned Cadets of the Mose E. I. Comn.'s Service, to lave temp. rank of the 1st Drag. Guards, to be Corn. repaying

Assist.-Surg. to the Forces.

Brevet.—The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. E. I. Comp.'s Service, to have temp. rank of Ens. during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, of the R. Engineers at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining; Gent. Cadet C. C. Johnston; Gent. Cadet J. Hill; Gent. Cadet H. Wood.

Memorandum .- The date of Lieut. Olphert's commission in the 62d Foot is Oct. 12, 1833, and commission in the e2d Foot is Oct. 12, 1833, and not Oct. 22, as previously stated. The Christian names of Ens. White, of the 84th, are Lawrence Luke Esmoude; Maj. J. Menzies, upon h.p. unat. has been allowed to retire from the Army, with sale of an unat. Majority, he being about to become a settler in the colonies.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 11. Royal Artillery .- Gent. Cadet R. M. Mundy, to be sec. Lieut, vice Wodehouse, prom.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 18.

Royal Artillery.-Second-Capt. C. Dalton to be Capt. vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Greente superseded, being absent without leave; First-Lieut, R. Burn to be Second-Capt, vice Dalton; Second-Lieut, H. S. Rowan to be First-Lieut, vice Burn.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 22.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been gra-ciously pleased to permit the 51st (or the King's Own Light Infantry) Regiment, to bear the

words "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Orthes," and "Pyrennees," on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been authorised to be borne by the Regiment, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the Regiment at Corunoa, on the 16th January, 1899; at Salamanea, 22d July, 1812; at Orthes, 27th February, 1814; and in the Pyrennees, from 28th July to 2d August,

1st Regt. of Life Guards .- Lieut, Lord W. Beresford, from 43 Foot, to be Lieut, vice Hale,

app. to the 3d Light Drags.

3d Light Drags.—Lieut. J. R. B. Hale, from
1st Life Guards, to be Lieut. vice Jackson, app. to the 43d Foot.

to the 43d Foot.
4th Light Drags.—P. Kemp. Gent. to be
Cornet, by p vice Jones, who ret.
2d Foot.—G. N. K. A. Yonge, Gent. to be
Ens. by p. vice Fanshawe, app. to 53d Regt.
3d Foot.—Ens. J. H. Cameron, from 19th
Regt. to be Ens. vice Netterville, who exch.
7th Foot.—Ens. J. Meade, from 43d Regt. to
be Lieut. by p. vice Best, prom.
12th Foot.—Ens. A. J. Netterville, from 3d
Regt. to be Ens. vice Cameron, who exch.
30th Foot.—Assist. Surg. J. Homford, from the
Staff, to be Assist. Surg. J. Genford, from the Staff, to be Assist, Surg. vice Gillespie, dec. 36th Foot.—Lieut. Col. A. M. Maxwell, from

h.p. unatt, to be Lieut.-Col, vice R. Nickle, who exch.

43d Foot,—Lieut, F. Jackson, from 3d Light Drags, to be Lieut, vice Lord W. Beresford, app. to 1st Life Guards; A. L. Cole, Gent, to app. to 1st Life Guards; A. D. be Ens. by p. vice Meade, prom. in 7th Regt.

50th Foot.—Capt. the Hon. J. C. Best, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice H. Des Voux, who

exch. rec. diff. 52d Foot.-Ens. H. D. Fanshawe, from 2d

524 Foot.—Ens. 1. D. Fansnawe, from 2a Regt. to be Ens. vice Mirray, prom. 59th Foot.—Major F. Fuller to be Licut-Col, by Nice Fuller, who ret. Capt. N. Hovenden to be Major by p. vice Fuller: Lieut. W. A. Heathcote to be Capt. by p. vice Hovenden; Ens. E. H. Poyntz to be Lieut, by p. vice Heathcote; H. W. Cumming, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Poyntz.

69th Foot,- Ens. E. Garland to be Lieut. by p.

69th Foot.—Ens. E. Garland to be Lieut. by p., vice Lowther, who ret; J. Campbell, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Garland.

79th Foot.—Capt. F. Romilly, from h.p. unat, to be Capt. vice J. Robinson, who exch. rec. diff. 87th Foot.—Major-General Sir T. Reynell, Bart. K.C.B. from 99th Regt. to be Col. vice Sir J. Doyle, dec.

99th Foot.—Major-General Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B. to be Col. vice Sir T. Reynell, app. to

A.C.B. to be Col. vice Sir T. Reynell, app. to the command of the 87th Regt. Hospital Staff.—J. A. D. M'Bean, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Bomford, app. to 30th Regt.

Memorandum.—Capt. R. F. R. Cary's rank in the Army is 6th January, 1833, instead of 6th January, 1832, and his rank in the Royal Regt. is 10th January, 1833, instead of 10th January, 1832.

Corps of Loyal Uxbridge Volunteers .- A. O. Medley, Gent, to be Ens.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. C. Havelock. 16th Lancers, of a son.

July 24, at Beaumaris, the Lady of Captain Stanhope Jones, Royal Anglesea Militia, late

59th Regt. of a daughter.
July 25, in Sackville-street, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Sir S. Blane, Bart, Scotch Fusilier Guards,

At Florence, the Lady of Com, Washington,

R.N. of a son.

At Lymington, the Lady of Com. L. C. Rooke, R.N. of a daughter.

At Kensington, the Lady of Lieut, Inglis, RN.

of a son. July 26. at Brighton, the Lady of Com. Townshend, R.N. of a daughter.

July 30, on board the Dreadnought, off Greenthe Lady of Lieut, Bowers, R.N. of a daughter.

Aug. 1, at Tooting, the Lady of Capt. Bowes, 95th Regt. of a daughter. At Port Patrick, the Lady of Lieut. R. J. Fayrer, R.N. commanding H.M. packet Spitfire, of a son.

of a son.

At Glass Drummond, near Kilkeel, the Lady
of W. Thompson, Esq. R.N. of a son.

Aug. 2, in Dublin, the Lady of Lieut. A.
Welch, R.N. of a son.

Aug. 3, at Weston-super-Mare, the Lady of

Major W. Godley, of a daughter,

At Buckland Lodge, Portsea, the Lady of

Capt. Askew, R.N. of a son and heir,

Aug. 8, at Portsmouth, the Lady of Major F.

Hope, of a daughter. Aug. 9, at Belfast, the Lady of Lieut. Robt. Horton, 74th Regt. of a daughter. At Brighton, the Lady of Dr. M'Mullin, Dep.

Insp. Gen. of Army Hospitals, of a son.

Aug. 12, at Weedon Barracks, the Lady of Dr. Paterson, Surg. 46th Regt. of a son. Aug. 14, at Southampton, the Lady of Capt,

Inglefield, R.N. of a son.

Aug. 15, in Cumberland Terrace, Regent's
Park, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ashworth, of a daughter.

Aug. 16, the Lady of Capt. Jebb, R.E. of a daughter.

daughter.
At Castlecomer, the Lady of Capt. Henry
Hartford, late of 59th Regt, of a son.
At Castletown, Celbridge, the Lady of Lieut.Col. Conolly, M.P. of a son.
At Calverleigh House, Devonshire, the Lady
of Lieut.-Col. Chichester, of a daughter.
At Elm Coltage Southmen, the Lady of Major.

At Elm Cottage, Southsea, the Lady of Major Taylor, 20th Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 16, at St. John's, New Brunswick, Capt, J. T. Coffin, R.N. second son of 'Gen. Coffin, to Sophy Wallace, daughter of Lochland Donald-son, Esq.

At Kilcolgan Church, county Galway, Major C. Pepper, late of the 27th Regt, to Matilda, daughter of Arthur F. St. George, Esq. of Tyrone.

Tyrone.
July 21, at Alverstoke, M. Ryan, Esq. M.D.
51st Regt. to Sophia, only daughter of Gay
Shute, Esq. of Gosport.
At St. Pancras, Capt. J. G. Boss, R.N. M.P.
to Elizabeth, daughter of the late T. Wylie, Esq.
July 26, at Felbrigg, Col. Sis. F. Cooke,
K.C.H. C. B. to Katherine, daughter of the late
Vice-Admiral Wiudham.
Luty 21, at Giberlar, Liout. F. L. Edridge.

July 31, at Gibraltar, Lieut. F. L. Edridge, R.A. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of T. Grain,

At Exeter, Lieut, W. H. Hennis, R.H.A. to

Sophia Charlotte, only daughter of the late J.

Henry Bluhm, Esq.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major W. J. Richardson, of Oak Hall. Essex, to Augusta Jane, second daughter of the late Colonel Hip-

pisley.
In London, Lient. W. Martin, of the 3d Drag.

Guards, to Miss Eleonora Byde.
At Selskar Church, A. Kellett, Esq. R.N. to
Maria Lucinda, eldest daughter of the late

Maria Lucinda, eldest daughter of the late Major Hanna, 56th Regt.
Aug. 6, at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Lieut Alexander Thompson Munro, Royal Horse Guards, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Porter, Esq.
Aug. 12, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut-t-Col. W. H. Kenner, Bengal Army, of North Down, Pembrokeshire, to Charlotte, daughter of Plan Ista I. Dubal. For of Leave. daughter of the late J. Dolbel, Esq. of Jersey.

Lieut.-Col. Gascoyne, eldest son of General Gascoyne, to Miss Caroline Leigh Smith, second daughter of John Smith, Esq. M.P. of Dale

Park, Sussex.

At Coldstream, Capt. Richard Harward, R.N. to Miss Julia Halsted, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir S. L. Halsted, and niece of the late Lord Viscount Exmouth.

At Landfort, Capt. W. H. T. Trollope, to Maria, daughter of A. Worsop, Esq. of Landfort, Wilts.

In Ballinode Church, Ireland, parish of Tydavnett, Captain J. Richardson, of the 83d Regt, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Woodwright, Esq. of Gola House, county Monaghan, At Topsham Church, Lieut, E. H. Donni-

thorne, of the 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Moore, Rector of Sowton.

Aug. 14, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Lieut. R. W. Innes, R.N. to Miss Charlotte Le Cren, of

Greenwich.

Aug. 20, at Petersham, Major-Gen, Burrows, to Eliza Catharine Bradshaw, daughter of Jas, Bradshaw, Esq. of Petersham.

At Dover, Capt. J. Mark Gambier, 53d Regt. to Helen, daughter of J. C. Lochner, Esq.

DEATHS.

LIEUT .- COLONELS.

Feb. 7, Hook, 16th Foot, Bengal. Gregory, late 44th Pout.

MAJOR.

July 20, Wood, late 3d Royal Vet, Batt. Fort Rose, North Brit.

CAPTAINS.

Jan. 2, W. Burton, R.M. March 7, Maclean, 2d Foot, on passage from

March 14, Weaver, R.M.
March 14, Weaver, R.M.
March 26, Lord James Fitz Roy, h.p. 7th
Drag, Guards, London.
May 14, Holmes, h.p. 60th Foot,
May 16, Morris, R.M.
June 30, Freeman, h.p. 31st Foot.

LIEUTENANTS.

Gray, Ceylon Rife Regt.
Dec. 28, 1833, Brown, h. p. 25th Foot,
June, Bowater, h.p. 3d Drag.
June, Bowater, h.p. 3d Drag.
June 13, Davis, h.p. 67th Foot,
June 15, Gimretris, h.p. 57th Foot,
June 39, Hore, h.p. 9th Drag.
Duff, h.p. 23d Foot.
July, Moran, late 9th Royal Vet, Batt,
Scobell, h.p. R.M.
Dombré, h.p., Meuron's Regt,

SECOND-LIEUTS. AND ENSIGNS.

Nov. 9, 1833, Rea, R.M. June 14, Fraser. 1st W. I. R. (Adj.) Greenock, July, Aldrich, 5th Foot, (Adj.) Gibraltar.

QUARTERMASTERS

Hill, late R.A. Peb. 19, Harris, h.p. Rutl. Fen. Cav. July 1, French, R.A. Woolwich. July 21, Pilklington, h.p. 99th Foot, Dublin. VETERINARY SURGEON.

Taylor, 2d Drag.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

May 2, Assist.-Surg. Adamson, R.M. July, Surg.-Mate O'Leary, h.p. 5th Irish Brig. BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Hamilton, Tower of London.

July 2, at Halifax, N. S., Com.-Gen. J. B. July 15, at Portsea, Mr. John O'Brien, Purser,

K.N. July 18, Lieut. E. K. Foley, R.N. July 32, at Tunbridge Wells, A. L. Emmerson, Esq. M.D. Physician to H. M. Forces, July 24, of cholera, Lieut. Thos. Brunt, R.N. Capt. W. Button, R.M. July 35, Major Alex. Gillespie, R.M. July 37, Capt. T. E. Hoste, R.N.—He com-

menced his career at the age of 13, with his distinguished brother, the late Sir Wm. Hoste, in the Amphion, and his conduct was conspicuous the Amphiou, and his conduct was conspicuous for gallantry on every occasion, being constantly employed in boat attacks. In 1809, he joined the Spartan, and was wounded in the gallant action which that ship had with a French force in the bay of Naples. He successively commanded the Ætna, Weazle, and Wasp. Of cholera, Lieut. H. Studdy, R.N.
July 29, Capt. G. Sanders, R.N.—Captain
Sanders was made Commander, April 199, 1802, and in March, 1804, appointed to the Falcon, 14. In June 1805 he envaced a division of the

In June, 1805, he engaged a division of the Havre flotilla, and his sloop suffered severely in her sails and rigging. He was subsequently employed in the Baltic, co-operating with the garrison of Dantzig, during the slege of that city. He was next appointed to the Bellette, 18, on the Leeward Island station, in which vessel he captured several French privaters. He was made Post Captain, June 2, 1809. At Tenby, Lieut-Colonel Elliot Boyle, late Bengal Establishment.

July 31, Capt. R. Rowley, R.N. On board H. M. S. Stag, Mr. James Loudon,

Aug. 5, at Sheerness, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard King. Bart. K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

In Dublin, Lieut. R. P. Lloyd, late 47th Regt. Aug. 8, at his residence in Somerset-street, Gen. Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B. K.C. Gov. of Charlemont, and Col. of 87th Regt. (Royal Irish) Pusiliers.

At his residence, near Esher, George Palmer,

At its residence, mar Essuer, George Falmer, Esq. Admiral of the White. In Prussia-street, after an attack of cholera, which terminated in a brain fever, Mr. Henry Rounds, formerly Lieut, of 48th Regt.

Aug. 9, suddenly, Lieut. Col. Sir D. Ogilby, Hon. E.I.C. Service.

Aug. 4. at Bath, Lieut.-Col. St. John Heard, E.I.C. Service. At Ballincar, Sligo, Capt. James Ormsby,

At Bailinear, Sigo, Capt. Saines Chansy, h.p. 52d Regt. Com. J. Yule, R.N. one of Nelson's Lieu-tenants in the Victory. In Dublin, of cholera, Com. Jonathan Christian,

R. N. Assist, Insp.-Gen. of the Irish Coast Guard, Aug. 13, after a few hours' illness, Colonel

Edward Bayly.

Aug. 14: in Holles-street, Carendish-square, Colonel John Drigue Morgan. Appointed to an Ensigney in the 79th, in 1730, be joined that regiment in Jamaica, in 1781, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy. December 16, 1781. At the reduction of that corps on their return from America, in 1784, he was appointed to a Lieutenancy, but 1787, he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 79th, and reduced with its 11th company, on December 34th. In 1788, he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 73th, and reduced with its 11th company, on December 34th. In 1788, he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 73th, and joined that corps the year of the 18th of 18

consequence of ill health. In 1798, he was appointed Brigade-Major, and attached to the Northern District. In 1890, he resigned his staff appointment to join his regiment in Ireland, and sailed from Cork on the expedition to Quiberon Bay, and from thence to the Mediternanean. In 1891, he embarked at Minora, with the command of a detachment from the different regiments of that island, which had volunteered to serve with him as Marines on board the Generaux, with a view of intercepting three Prench frigates then cruising off the island. In 1892, he was promoted, by purchase, to a Majority in the 5th Foot, and placed on half-pay the same year by the reduction of its second battalion. In 1893, he was re-appointed Brigade-Major to Major-General Lord Forbes, then in command of the Kent District. In 1897, he was appointed Inspecting Field-Office to the Gloucester Recruiting District. In consequence of some of the districts being reduced in January, 1817, his head-quarters were established at Coventry, on which occasion he received an address from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Gloucester. On the 25th July, 1819, he received the Brevet of Lieut-Colonel, and of Colonel, 215th of August, 1819.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

Jui.y 1834.	Six's The	Six's Thermometer. Maxim. Minlm. Barom. Thermo. Bygrees. Par		A1 3 P. M		Pluvia-	Evapora-	
	Maxim. Degrees.			Hygrom, Parts,	meter Inches.	Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.	
ď 1	68.6	56.8	30.20	63.4	449	_	.187	N.N.E. fr. breezes
	68.1	57:3	30.10	64.7	469	.017	194	N.E. mod, winds
1 3	68 6	60.1	30.10	68.6	444	-	• 205	N, by E, fr. br. & fine
Q 4	69.8	61.2	30.17	69 6	431	-	• 198	N.N.E. fresh, beaut. day
5 5	70.5	61.7	30.03	70.2	462	-	-190	N. by E. mod, wds, cloud
6 6	71.8	65.3	30.00	66.0	480		-184	N.N.W. to N. by E. showe
D 7	67.5	63.2	29.70	66.3	457	.093	.173	S.W. var. br. with rain
8	69.5	63.4	29.91	69.0	472	-	-080	W.N.W. fr. br. & squall
8 9	69.5	62.8	30.11	67.6	467	.100	.087	N. mod. wds. and fine
¥ 10	66.7	61.4	30.03	64.7	475	-	-060	S.W. moderate, cloudy
₫ ii	68-1	60.5	29.92	68.3		-	-064	W.S.W. fr. br. & fine
5 19	71.0	59.9	29.84	71.0	426	_	.072	S.S.W. mod. wds. fine
O 13	70.5	60.4	30.02	69.4	434	-	*065	S.W. mod, br. variable
5 14	70.3	62.6	30.08	68 - 7	451	.012	.023	S, by W. It, wds. shower
d 15	74.0	62.2	30:17	73.7	433	-	-100	S.W. It. airs, fine
8 16	76.8	65.4	30.00	75.2	436	_	•163	N.W. mod. br. fine day
4 17	78.7	64.8	29.96	76.4	453	-	-169	S.E. mod. winds, sultry
9 18	73.0	66.3	29.71	70.8	452	.084	-126	E. It. airs, showery
5 19	74.8	61.9	29.58	65.4	485	.503	- 150	W.S.W. fr. br. & squally
Ó 20	65.6	58.7	29.70	64.3	468	.036	•102	S.W. mod.wds. lt. shows
0 15 16 17 17 18 19 20 20 21	65 0	60.1	29.80	65.0	496	•151	•084	E. fr. br. variable
d 22	67.2	59.8	30.00	66.3	485		•126	N. by W. mod. wds. cloud
Ö 23	72 6	61.4	30.03	72.0	437	-	-148	N. by E. beaut, day
1 24	71.4	61.5	29.96	70.6	423	- 1	-170	W.S. W. It. wds. fine
8 25 l	72.5	60.8	29.83	71.4	425		150	S.S.W. mod, fine day
5 26	72 3	69.4	¥9.79	69.3	421	- 1	.090	S. by W. lt. wds, cloudy
O 27	68-6	62.1	29.89	64.8	493	•730	.075	S.S.W. squally & var.
1 28	71.2	59.7	30.00	71.2	457	- 1	.072	N.E. fr. br. cloudy
0 22 23 24 25 26 27 29 29 29 29 29 20 21 31	77.6	64.3	30.02	74.6	496	•570	•088	N.N.E. mod. wds. cloud
ğ 30	75.4	64.0	29.93	75.2	492	- 1	•090	S.W. lt. br. & fine
1 31	74.0	64.3	29.82	74-0	500	-037	-034	W, by N. It, airs, cloudy

1834.] 145

NAVAL TACTICS.

"Britannia needs no bulwarks—no towers along her steep:

Her march is on the mountain wave—her home is on the deep."

It is customary to acknowledge, that Great Britain is mainly indebted to the Navy for her grandeur and prosperity; and that, as colonies, commerce, and ships, are her greatest stability, so much the more must her maritime interests be attended to. Yet it is not a little singular, that the higher range of naval knowledge has never been cherished as an abstract science, by any fostering act of the Government. true, that navigation, to a certain degree, was intended in the provisions by which the College at Portsmouth was established; but the brief period allowed to finish boys in mathematics, languages, drawing, dancing, and other requisites, leads rather to cramming than instructing; and the most expert youths from thence are indebted more to their previous instruction, and the hands they afterwards fall into, for their ultimate character, than to the Institution. This is not so much the fault of the excellent officers and masters who superintend, as of the plan, which is rather that of a school than a college: and so truly is the fact borne out by the effects, that among our splendid seamen, the Collegians have, as yet, done nothing in any theoretical or practical department of the service, in which they have not been equalled-to use the softest expression—by those who have been privately educated.

It may be partly owing to this cause, that the art of naval evolutions has never appeared in this country in a systematic form, except as translations from Hoste, Morogues, Byland, Bourdé, Lescallier, Grenier, and other foreign writers; and even in these, the elementary rather than the scientific portions have been principally elucidated. Captain John Smith, who wrote his "Sea Grammar" more than a century and a half ago, apologised for giving directions "How to manage a sea fight," by saying that he had seen many books of the art of war by land, and never any for the sea. It is true, that Britons have not altogether acquired their splendid reputation on the seas, without a knowledge and practice of the rules contained in such works; but we are amply prepared to contend that our country would have been still better served, had naval science invariably been the companion of seamanship and courage. We have certainly proceeded from victory to victory with a success commensurate to the boldness of our measures; -but it has often been a "touch and go" affair, and there have been many deplorable instances of golden opportunities lost, and even of unmerited defeat. Many of these cases of failure may be traced to the cause in question; for a man may work a ship tolerably well, and yet be so "pig-headed" as to despise geometry, and never inquire into the reason why she works. He may be utterly unconscious of the actions of fluids on the surfaces of solid bodies at liberty to obey the impulse exerted on them, and of their true centres of gravity and gyration, though it is by the application of those principles that the action of the wind on the sails, and of the water on the rudder may be calculated, and from thence the true and apparent velocities of a ship, with the direction of her motion determined; as well as the true mathematical curve of pursuit. Nor must we forget, notwithstanding our extraordinary prosperity, that we have been more than once baffled by the

manœuvres of French officers with inferior force, and that their consummate skill in command has been rendered unavailing, principally from their men being unequal to the execution of duties, which are cheerfully encountered by our own intrepid sailors. But even if our late enemies are not actually possessed of tactical superiority to ourselves, they must at least be allowed the merit of being more communicative, and consequently of having contributed more to the general knowledge of this branch of power. It is, however, somewhat consolatory, that though we have written but little on Naval Tactics, yet the illustrations of those who have published on them, are chiefly drawn from the instances furnished by the English fleets,—whose provess has afforded lessons to the maritime universe.

There are certainly many most valuable naval and military works before the public, which are equally creditable to the writers and the United Services; and some of the later productions are establishing the important events of the age, on a broader basis of truth, than has hitherto been known to history. But publications on Marine Science have not advanced simultaneously, though to a nation like Great Britain, at once warlike and commercial, the prosperity and honour of which are so intimately connected with naval tactics and navigation, few studies are of more real importance, or are more properly the objects of public encouragement. Under these impressions, it was therefore with pleasure that we hailed the advertisement of Captain Boswall's translation of Père Hoste, and with still greater gratification that we

have pored over the elegant work which he has produced *.

Paul Hoste, or L'Hoste, was born at Pont-de-Veale, in France, in the year 1652. At the age of seventeen he entered into the order of the Jesuits, and is therefore usually known as Father Hoste. He afterwards sailed—a sort of rara avis in nave-with some of the most distinguished admirals of France in their naval expeditions, and was in several of the sanguinary battles which the French fought with the English and Dutch fleets in the seventeenth century; and he was on board the flag-ship in the disaster of La Hogue, in 1692. The practice of seamanship was here engrafted upon a sound mathematical education, and his writings were eminently useful to the French Navy. died Professor in the Royal College of Marine, at Toulon, in 1700, and must ever be remembered as one of the most accomplished seamen that has appeared. "It will not be thought strange," says the Father, "that a man of my profession should have written on these subjects, if it is known, that for twelve years I have had the honour to be with M. le Maréchal d'Estrées, M. le Duc de Montemart, and M. le Maréchal de Tourville, in all the expeditions where they commanded our naval forces."

Of the treatises of Pere Hoste, that "Des Evolutions Navales" is of the highest importance, as it is usually considered the parent of all that have since appeared upon the subject. It is historical as well as didactic, and illustrates the principal naval transactions of a period of fifty years preceding the time of its publication. It comprises every requisite for forming the line, order of sailing, attack, defence, and other dispositions of fleets, in so clear a style, and with such able illustrations of the precepts delivered, that most of our best officers

^{*} A Treatise on Naval. Tactrics, by P. Paul Hoste. Translated by Captain J. D. Boswall, R.N., F.R.S.E. With 52 plates, and additional notes and illustrations. Mainburgh, 1834.

have thumbed his pages; and there never was a fairer application of the known proverb than can be lugged in on this occasion—

"Fas est et ab Hoste doceri."

A translation of a portion of this important work was published in 1762, by Lieutenant Christopher O'Brien, R.N.; who certainly undertook a task which, however well he intended, was beyond his capacity. So little notion had he of the theory of naval evolutions, that he dismisses the most scientific parts of the work as "rather matter of speculation and amusement, than of real use at sea." Still the volume was not without merit; the remarks display the feelings of a zealous officer, and the tables, exhibiting a view of the French Navy, in 1755, with the dimensions and equipment of the vessels, places and times of building, and the fate of each ship down to August, 1761, are very interesting for references.

But the book now placed before the Service is altogether of a superior description, and is highly creditable to the taste, skill, and public spirit of Captain Boswall; for it is evident that his expenses must have risen to a serious amount. It comprises the whole of the Père's " Evolutions Navales," literally, perhaps too literally translated, as appears from certain gallicisms in the English version, and illustrated with plates and diagrams of singular neatness: indeed, some of the ships are so beautifully represented, that it would have gladdened the heart of Hoste to have anticipated such an edition of his work. Captain Boswall has also given appropriate references to various English writers on maritime affairs, so that the several statements may be readily compared; and he has moreover made two valuable additions,—the forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles by Duckworth, in 1807; and embellishments of the battles fought by Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, on six very curious plates, from drawings by the late Sir John Knight, who was then Captain of the Barfleur. On the latter point we have already expressed our free and unbiassed opinion, and we have only to remark that Captain Boswall, on examination, fully coincides in the absurdity of the claims, so injudiciously set up for Clerk of Eldin, as the tactician to whom the nation is indebted for its naval victories *.

Hoste's system of evolutions will enable an officer, of any pretension to intelligence, to understand the orders of sailing, battle, chasing, and retreat, under their several circumstances; the changing of the dispositions of squadrons; the re-establishment of the orders on a change of wind; and the various manœuvres of a fleet in presence of an enemy. Much of this, it is true, may be gained without any severe attention to the mathematical principles of the theory: but a commander who knows something beyond passing an earing, or telling the time of high-water at London Bridge, is more likely to refine on stratagem, and by skilful contrivance to add largely to his force. He who merely fights a ship pell-mell does no more than any brave seaman

^{*} It is matter of regret that professional books should ever be got up by landsmen, as they cannot be correct, and are therefore calculated to mislead youngsters. When Falconer's Marine Dictionary required a reprint, instead of calling in some intelligent officer, the "Booksellers" employed Dr. Burney, of Gosport, who, "good man," unqualified as he was for the task, merely expanded it with Admiralty Orders, and such-like ephemera. In ignorance, he has given an article on "Tactics," alike discreditable to the Service, to truth, and to the memory of Falconer.

might do, and though quite fit for a cruising captain, will never make a

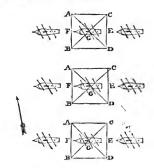
distinguished flag-officer.

Considering the time lost in chess, flute playing, backgammon, and caulking, it certainly does not appear that there is any excuse for professional ignorance; nor will an officer of the watch, who trims a sail. be at all the worse for knowing that the velocity of the ship will be as the sine of the angle of incidence of the wind on that sail, as long as the position of the sail, with respect to the keel of the ship, remains the same. The strength with which the wind approaches a surface placed in an oblique direction to it, is obviously less than when the surface is perpendicular to the current, so as to receive its direct force: but science shows that this diminution of strength is exactly in the proportion as the sine of the angle of incidence is diminished. Hence it is evident, that a surface which is presented obliquely to the course of the wind is actuated by a less quantity than if it were placed perpen-These two diminutions of force and of quantity dicularly to it. follow the same proportion; whence it is readily inferred that the impulse of the wind on a sail varies in different degrees of obliquity, in the same proportion as the squares of the sines of the angles of incidence. Now should our sailor have made such theory reducible to his routine duty, he will be at once in self-possession, and on the high road to public distinction; as well as being fully able to appreciate such writers as Paul Hoste, at sight.

It is true, that the knowledge of Hoste is imparted through the medium of simple methods, and that his theories are clearly explained by elaborate diagrams and engravings, so as to be open to the most moderate capacity; but he who can apply the principles of physical science to the practical conditions of naval evolutions, will comprehend at a glance, what would cost the uninitiated some time to unkink. We suppose that Captain Boswall's work will be consulted by those who are desirous of understanding the movements of a fleet, and shall therefore abstain from the copious extracts which could be made, did our space admit. Though as it is usual to give a specimen of the author's manner, when introducing a treatise to the notice of the public, we will here quote how the Père proposes to assist the officer of the watch, by a simple method, called the Navat Square—

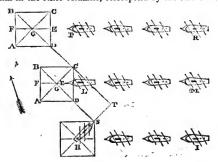
F

"1. To facilitate the movement of a fleet, a great square ABCD, is drawn on the deek of a ship, between the main and mizen-masts, of which the line FE answers to the keel of the ship, in such a manner, that the point F is the head, and the point E the stern; the line FE always represents the course of the ship, and the lines ADBC mark those abreast of it. When a ship is on a wind, the diagonals CABD, show the direction in which the ship will be, after going about from the starboard or larboard tacks, and for this reason, we call CA the starboard diagonal, for when the ship is trimmed on the larboard tack, she tacks on DB. The effect of all this is founded on the two lines of bearing making an angle of 133° or twelve points, equal to the two courses, when close hauled to the wind, supposing it to be north, so that, if the ship stands to the wind, by the line GE, she must stand on the other tack, GA.



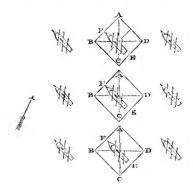
2. This square is of great use for enabling ships to keep their stations in the fleet; for example, if a fleet is in three columns, and stands on the line of bearing on which the columns are ranged, all the ships of the same column will correspond to one another by the line F E of the square, and the ships of a column correspond to those of other columns by the line C D.

Remark.—In this manner it will be easy for the officer, in walking the deck, at a single glance to ascertain if he is in his station; for, having closed the wind, he will see the points F E, if the ships of his column correspond to him by the line F E; and the point C D, if the ships which ought to be abreast of him in the other columns, correspond by the line C D.



3. If the fleet is in three columns, and the ships stand on the line of bearing, which is not parallel to the columns, then the two diagonals of the square mark the station of each ship; for if the ship stands on the larboard line of bearing, the ships of the same column will correspond by the larboard diagonal, and the ships of one column correspond to the ships of the other columns by the starboard diagonal.

Remark.—The officer will know if he is in his station, for, having closed the wind, he will see the points B D, if the ships of his column correspond by the line B D, and the points A C, if the ships which ought to be abreast of him on the other tack, in the other columns, correspond by the line A C.



4. If the fleet is in three columns, H I, L M, P R, and it is wished to tack in succession, without disturbing the order of the columns, the head H having tacked, the head L will continue on its tack till it finds the head H in its diagonal B D; namely, when the head L shall tack, the head H is at the point S, when the head L will also tack, and the head P continue on her tack till she finds the two others in her diagonal B D, namely, when they are at the points V T.

Remark.—The diagonal which determines the points where the heads tack, is opposite to that on which they tack; thus, when they are to tack on the larboard diagonal, it is the starboard diagonal that determines the points where the heads ought to tack; this is very easy; for if the officer of the ship L places himself at the point B, he will know when he should tack, if, in looking along the line B D, he sees the head H at the point S; but he must observe with care, when looking, that the ship L is exactly to the wind."

In a fleet's order of sailing the objects to be attained are—1. That the respective situations of the ships shall be such as to obviate any danger of their running foul of each other; 2. That they shall be so placed as to enable them expeditiously and without confusion to perform any evolution, or to form into order of battle; 3. That the fleet shall be so connected as to preserve a ready communication with any part. For these purposes the various orders of sailing may be most advantageously consulted in the book before us, which has evidently been the parent of M. de Morogues' tactics, and even of those of the Viscount de Grenier, whose system is the most defective of the three. On fleets being drawn up, in time of action, on two lines parallel with one of the

two lines of bearing, the worthy Father makes the following observation:—"This order of battle was exactly observed, for the first time, in the famous battle of the Texel, where the present King of England, James the Second (then Duke of York) defeated the Dutch on the 3d of June 1665, and it is to his Britannic Majesty that we are indebted for it in all its perfections."

The reasonings of Père Hoste are illustrated by examples, demonstrative and historical. In these the severe contests between the English, French, and Dutch fleets, prove that our gallant ancestors, as well as their no less gallant opponents, were well acquainted with the theory and practice of fighting, and manœuvring their ships to the best advantage, in the midst of every difficulty and danger; and we feel a kind of nautical cosmopolitism while comparing the strategy of such men as Blake, Du Quesne, Van Tromp, Monk, Russell, Opdam, De Ruyter, Lawson, Tourville, and d'Estrées. The "new school," as every ten or twenty years' crop of officers calls itself, have something to do before these illustrious names can be eclipsed; and we beg to remind our aspirants (aside) that, though they may be as good as their contemporaries, it is our business, from our insularity, commerce, and colonies, to excel other maritime nations in every particular.

Paul Hoste has an excusable bias towards the Count de Tourville, but his historical relations bear little or no stamp of prejudice; and for an example of his style, as rendered by the translator, we will extract his account of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. This memorable event is introduced, by the Tactician, as an example of the necessity for a fleet, in a storm, to be sure of having a port under its lee; which, with the advice of not keeping the sea in dirty weather, are sound corollaries, although our own ships have latterly "known no winter," and kept Ushant in sight all the year round. We remember, in 1811, on a rapid fall of the barometer and threatening sky, Sir Edward Pellew ran into Hieres Bay with his fleet, and rode there at single anchor for three weeks. After which he re-appeared off Cape Sicie, saying—"There we saved John Bull the price of a couple of frigates."

"History does not furnish anything more distressing than the loss of the fleet of Philip II. King of Spain. This prince having resolved to conquer the kingdom of England, constructed 140 galleons of an extraordinary size, arming them with a great number of machines, and 2500 pieces of large cannon, with nearly 30,000 sailors and soldiers, and the greater part of the Spanish noblesse. The ships of war were accompanied by a prodigious number of store-ships, carrying stores, and six months' provisions. All Europe watched with anxiety to see on what place it was destined to act; but it is of little matter to send a great fleet to sea, if officers of talent are not appointed to conduct it; the experience of officers is more necessary than the size of the ships, or the number of guns. Philip failed in this essential, and gave the command of his fleet to the Duke de Medina Sidonia, who had no experience whatever; he took but little trouble to provide good sailors

^{*} The blockade system was at once wearing to men, officers, and ships, and was, in some points of view, of very questionable policy. The expenses of the "Ushant Team" must have been enormous. "For my part," said Admiral Vernon, in a confidential despatch to the Admiralty, "I have always looked upon pretending to block up the port of Dunkirk from their privateers getting out in the winter time, to be little better than the labour of the wise men of Gotham for, bedging in the cuckoo."

and clever pilots; forgetting that he might as well have sent his galleasses without sails or oars, for these are useless, if it is not known how to employ them; thus, they began with such blunders in leaving Lisbon, that the fleet had nearly perished before reaching Cape Finisterre. They entered the Channel with a S.W. wind, and were before Plymouth on the 30th of July, where they might have defeated the English, who were in disorder, and were little disposed to receive an enemy they did not expect. Recaldi, Lieutenant-General of the Spanish fleet, urged the Duke to attack them, but it requires a clever man to follow good counsel. The Spaniards stood out, followed by the English, who molested them greatly, and even carried off a galleon that had been disabled by running on board some ship. He anchored the 6th of August before Calais. It was represented to him, that he must begin by making himself master of some port, to return to in the event of bad weather, and that the coast of Calais was not a roadstead where a great fleet like his should anchor, where it would be exposed to many accidents; but nothing could make him comprehend the peril by which he was menaced. The night of the 7th of August, the English, who had anchored sufficiently near to observe him, sent down eight fire-ships. who remembered the infernal machines of the bridge of Antwerp were in such consternation, that, after having cut their cables, crying everywhere Fire of Antwerp *, they made sail with a confusion that passes all imagination; at the same time, the wind which was high, with a great sea, now blew a gale; the obscurity of the night, and the disorder of the Spaniards, greatly augmented the horror; no one thought of giving orders, or of executing them; the ordinary rules of pilotage were no longer observed; every one did at hazard what caprice or fear suggested, some going at the mercy of the wind that threw them on the coast, where they were wrecked, others stood out, and separated in several little squadrons, falling on board, and sinking The wind having ceased a little at break of day, the English perceived the horrible condition of the Spanish fleet: they saw, everywhere, ships dismasted, and so dispersed, that it was easy for them to attack; they took, sunk, and burnt a great number who were unable to defend themselves. There was only Ricaldi, Pimentel, Tolede, and Moncade, who having rejoined their Admiral, formed a small squadron, and sustained, with inconceivable vigour, all the efforts of the enemy; but the bad weather having recommenced, they were soon separated. Moncade was thrown, with his galleasse, on the coast of Calais, where, being attacked by a great number of English frigates, he defended himself like a lion, till having received a musket-ball in the forehead, he fell dead on the bodies of those who had already been killed around him. Tolede was more fortunate, for seeing him-self forced in his galleon, which was quite exposed, he jumped into a boat with some of the bravest of his crew, and cutting his way through the enemy's boats, who pursued him, succeeded in reaching the shore, while his galleon sunk under the feet of the Dutch, who boarded her. alone, during six hours, engaged the Dutch squadron, and surrendered at last, with a great number of Spanish nobles. The Duke seeing, when it was too late, how necessary it is to a fleet to have a place for shelter, collected the remains of his fleet, and resolved to return to Spain, by the north of Scotland; but he again learnt, that the sea is everywhere fatal to those unacquainted with it. The greater part of the ships that accompanied him perished on the coasts of England and Scotland. He arrived in Spain, almost alone, bringing with him the worst news, and the least expected, that was ever received.

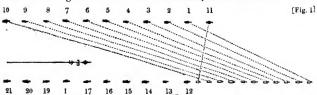
[•] As some of Captain Boswall's readers may not recollect the meaning of this outcry, it may be proper to remind them, that during the famous siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards, in 1585, an attempt was made to destroy a bridge built by the besiegers, by means of fire-ships, which, with a most horrible explosion, blew up all the outworks, set fire to the whole bridge, and buried above 500 Spaniards in the ruins. The shout, therefore, of "Fire of Interpt?" must have been appalling.

Having mentioned Sir Edward Pellew's magnificent fleet, which may be truly cited as one of the noblest that ever floated, we feel disposed to give a small drill to our tactical readers; promising to be so plain and explicit, as not to puzzle or perplex those whom we rather wish to amuse, or perhaps instruct. When we served under that excellent officer, it was a day of animated and chivalrous bearing; and in the vista of futurity we fondly contemplated the enforcement of Britain's commands at the head of a well appointed squadron—

"Congenial Hope! thy passion-kindling power, How bright, how strong, in youth's untroubled hour."

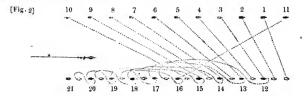
But the pleasing vision is over, and the thirty or forty years' walk up the Captain's list is a damper; added to which, the Service is deadened to insignificance by the new project of issuing Protocols, instead of despatching that best negociator, the English man-of-war, "who speaks all languages, and suffers no bamboozling." However, in preparing for the duties of one day bearing the Flag, we regarded naval evolutions with no little attention and delight; and among other ideally important regulations, which we determined to impress upon our future captains, was one which involved a serious criticism on Sir Edward's order of sailing with respect to his ensuing order of battle. We will call that which was adopted in the fleet, the established order, and ours the proposed; and we hope to show that the latter is less complex and more expeditious than the other. As the matter may be deemed dry by some readers, we shall confine ourselves to forming the order of battle from that of sailing, first on the lee column, or division, then on the weather one; and we shall keep to the same tack which the fleet is supposed to have on board, although the rationale might be extensively applied. The diagrams will therefore represent, by black spots, the ships standing north, on the larboard tack, for Cape Sicie: when sailing they are three cables apart; in order of battle they are distant a cable and a half from each other; and there is an interval of nine cables between the columns. It should be also stated, that the only difference between the established order of sailing, and the one proposed, is, that in the former, the larboard, or weather division or column, is composed of all the ships from the van to the centre of the line of battle, and the starboard or lee division, of all the ships from the centre to the rear; but in the latter, the order of sailing is formed by placing every other, or alternate ship, in the same column or division.

Proposition I. To form the order of battle from the established order of sailing on the line of the lee column, and same tack:



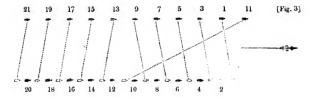
The fleet is on the larboard tack in the established order of sailing, the leader of the lee column, No. 12, brings to,—each ship of the weather one makes all sail, and in the direction of the interrupted black

lines, pushes into her station, at the same time the Admiral, No. 11, takes his, and the ships of the lee column close up to the proper distance,—when the evolution is performed. This is also managed by a second manœuvre thus:



Here the rear ship, No. 21 of the lee column, brings to, each ship of the weather one bears down to its station, in the direction of the interrupted or occult lines, and all the ships, except the rear one, of the lee column, either tack or wear, and in the direction of the dotted lines take their several stations,—and the evolution is completed.

Proposition II. To form the order of battle, from the proposed order of sailing, on the line of the lee column, and same tack:



Here the lee column brings to, and the ships of the weather one run down to their several stations, in the direction of the interrupted lines. The Admiral, No. 11, at the same time takes his station between 10 and 12,—and the evolution is completed. In this arrangement one of the columns is assumed by odd numbers, and the other by the even ones, so that, in line of battle, the distinguishing pendants will run in sequence.

In casting one's eye over the two first diagrams, and comparing them with the third, the above propositions are exemplified. One would suppose that the plain and unembarrassed manner in which the required evolution is performed by the proposed mode, when contrasted with the same movement executed according to the established manner, would preclude the necessity of making any observations on the preference due to the former. But habit or custom, and prejudice produced by it, is difficult to overcome; we may therefore be excused in offering a few remarks, on some of the advantages which the proposed order of battle has over the existing one, in point of time, space, and facility.

As to the time required for the performance of the evolution, every one will allow that ships running down to their stations, with the wind on the quarter, as on figure 3, will at least make equal progress in equal time with those going with the wind near abeam, as on figures 1 and 2,

some with it a little before, and others a little abaft it, on the lines of their respective courses. This assumption may be disallowed by a testy critic, because it is possible under certain circumstances, for the ships going with the wind near abeam, to make greater progress in equal time. We readily admit the possibility, but not the probability; the latter is strongly in favour of those going with the quartering wind. But in admitting the possibility of the former making greater progress in equal time, it should be observed that the difference must, in any case, be so trifling, particularly on so short a distance as that required to be run, as to be scarcely perceptible. Indeed, when compared with the difference of the distances which they have both to advance, it will amount tonothing; -yet with such a caviller we will not confine ourselves to a fathom, but freely give him a cable. Now the ships on figure 3, have only nine cables' length to run, or very little more, while those on figures 1 and 2, have, the nearest of them, eighteen cables-the Admiral, No. 11, only excepted; and the furthest ship more than twentyseven cables' lengths to sail, before they reach their respective stations. Now if, as assumed, they make equal progress in equal time, the vanship in the two first diagrams will be twice as long in gaining her station, as any ship will on the third diagram. But the near ship in the same first figures will be more than three times as long in getting to hers, because she has more than three times the distance to run. much for time.

The Admiral's ships are, in the observations on the figures, excluded; but it is seen that in the third diagram, No. 11, the Flag has twice the distance of any other, or eighteen cables, to move. This, however, we cannot consider as a disadvantage; for, while to windward running down, he will be well situated to observe and correct any inaccuracy in the already tolerably well-formed order, we would hope, of his fleet. And the eighteen cables which he must make, will be performed in less time than the van-ship will run hers,-because, in the established evolution, the vessels' heads are all the same way, but in that proposed, the Admiral's stem is towards the others; and ships lying-to will, we know, fore-reach something. On the contrary, in figures 1 and 2, the Admiral's ship will have only nine cables, or the same distance with each of the ships in figure 3-exclusive of the Flag-to gain his station. What then is the difference? In the one order, the fleet is soon formed, except only the Admiral; but in the other, the Flag and a few ships are soon formed without the fleet. Which is preferable?

In forming the line from both these methods, we have conceived the lee column to bring-to, or be stationary; but, were it otherwise, and the lee column continued to stand on, though under easy sail, the advantage of the proposed over the established order would be still more evident. The reasons are obvious, at least to the seaman, and for others these observations are not intended. We have also placed the leader of the lee column in both orders, abeam of the leader of the weather one, or the ship astern of the Admiral's. But the leader's station of the lee column, according to the established order, is abaft the beam two points, or in the direction of the wind from the leader of the weather column, which increases the time required for the performance of the manœuvre on the first diagram.

2. Now for space. Though we all know that there is sufficient space

on the ocean to exercise all the navies of all nations at the same time, vet it may happen, from various causes, that a fleet may be so situated as to require an almost instantaneous formation of the order of battle, in the utmost possible compression; or, in other words, in the least possible space: and the admiral who, by his order of sailing, so arranges his ships as to form the required movement in the least room, will have an important advantage over another who has not foreseen the possibility of such a case. Some may say, it will probably never occur; that is likely, but still it may; and he who has provided for every contingency will, in such an event, reap laurels, where the fame of another less provident would be scathed. In forming the order of battle from that of sailing, in figure 3, one cable and a half is required for the van, and the same distance for the rear ship, more than was before occupied by the lee column in the order of sailing; but in executing the manœuvre on figure 1, a space of sixteen cables and a half is required ahead of the leader of the lee column. The same objection, however, does not lie against the evolution on the second diagram, it being performed in precisely the same space as the one in figure 3. Possibly these remarks on space may be considered superfluous, and a growler may say, that the signal can be made to form as most convenient-or for particular ships to tack and wear-or alter course to port or starboard-and be thus steered by buntin into their desired positions. In answer, we ask-Where are such night signals? If by day-is it not better for ships to lie so arranged as to acquire at once, and with ease, their allotted stations, than to be thus signalized into them at the probable risk of getting puzzled?

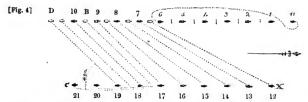
3. It remains to speak of facility. Upon this head much may be written; for on the ease of performing the required evolution, depends much of the difficulty or danger of fleet-sailing. But we will be brief. The ease with which each vessel in the 3rd figure goes down to her station, is evident from the bare inspection of it, for every ship before, and every one abaft the centre, runs down on equal and parallel lines, and they arrive at their several stations at the same time; in the performance of which manœuvre, he must be a lubber indeed who could contrive to get his ship on board of another. Nor is simplicity the only advantage. The vessels of the lee column being already formed, serve, if we may be allowed the expression, for direction posts, or, as a soldier would probably say, as piquets to dress by. Now, in the first manœuvre, figure 1, instead of on equal or parallel, every ship runs down upon unequal and converging lines, and therefore, instead of reaching their several stations at the same time, arrive each at different periods. Stronger objection might be made against the second authorized manœuvre, figure 2; but they will be too evident to need further explanation to those at all

versed in maritime drills. From what has been advanced on the above propositions on the lee

column, we conclude that the proposed order of sailing is preferable to the one established, because the transition from it to the line of battle is performed with greater case-in less time-and, under certain cases, We will now advert to the weather column.

Proposition III.—To form the order of battle from the established order of sailing, on the line of the weather column, and same tack.

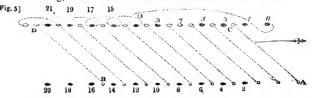
Here the leader of the weather column brings to, while the other



ships of the same column close up to their proper distances; that is, the rear vessel, No. 10, will be then placed immediately astern of the small black line equidistant from the former positions of the ships 5 and 6. The six headmost vessels of the lee column instantly tack; the first five, with a free wind, run into their stations; the sixth just fetches hers; but the seventh, No. 18, must stand on one cable's length and a half—No. 19, three cables—No. 20, four cables—and the rear ship, No. 21, six cables, before they can each respectively gain their several berths in the line of battle. At the same time the Admiral, No. 11, tacks or wears, and takes his position in the place formerly occupied by the ship No. 6, now the centre of the squadron, and the evolution is completed.

But to render this clear to those who will barely inspect it, we must add a word in elucidation. In the above diagram, the occult lines show the course of each ship of the lee column to take up her station in the order of battle, or in the line of the weather one, except only those which are drawn north and south between the vessels 21 and 18, which lines are parallel to their respective courses on the larboard tack, and being on the same perpendicular, could not otherwise be shown. The ships from 12 to 17, as above observed, instantly tack; but No. 18 is obliged to stand on till she arrives at the point A; because B, the place she is to fetch, and the point A, are in a line parallel to that made by 19 and the letter D. Now C 19 D form an angle of 45°, and the line A B is parallel to 19 D; therefore if she tacks before her arrival at the point A, the position B, which she ought to place herself in, will form an angle of more than 45° on the line A C, on which she is sailing close to the wind. Now ships sail six points, or 67° 30' from the direction of the wind, when close-hauled, which being doubled when she puts about, makes an angle of 135° with the direction of her former course. But the angle B X A contains 135°, consequently B C A must be equal to 45°; wherefore if she tacks short of the point A, the angle formed by the position B, and the line of her course, will be greater than 45°, and therefore she could not fetch it, unless she laid closer to the wind than we have allowed, or made an angle with its direction of less than 67° 30'.

Proposition IV.—To form the order of battle from the proposed order of sailing, on the line of the weather column and same tack:—



In order to perform this evolution, each ship of the lee column must stand on, till her intended position in the order of battle bears S.W. from her, or forms an angle of 45° with the line of her course on the larboard tack; the ships of the weather column having brought to. Now if -which we have in every instance supposed-they are all in their berths, this station will at the same moment of time be attained by each. For while the ship 2 is reaching the point A, the ship 20 will gain the point B; and so of every other in the space between 2 and 20. A C is parallel to B D, and the same on all the intermediate lines; and A 20 is parallel to C D. Therefore it follows that-if all the vessels tack at the same time—the same rate of sailing on their respective courses will carry them, at the same instant, to their several positions in the line of battle; and this evolution will have somewhat of order, regularity, and precision, which would be sought for in vain in that described under figure 4. This might be easily made apparent by examples, but is in itself a fact so entirely within reach of simple reasoning, that any additions might produce embarrassment rather than demonstration to a young mind. Whether the established or proposed order be preferable, let the reader decide.

ON RAIL-ROADS AS A MEANS OF MILITARY DEFENCE.

It has been observed by a distinguished modern writer of our own country, that if with a philosophic eye we attentively peruse the volume of history, we shall discover that most of the grand climacterics of the world have been ushered in by some great scientific invention or discovery. Thus gunpowder, in the middle ages, broke the barbed ranks of the feudal aristocracy, and revolutionized the whole system of war. The art of printing sapped the foundations of the Church of Rome, and extended the domain of thought. The mariner's compass led to the discovery of a new continent. But it is in the age in which we live that a new principle—a "Novum Organum"—has been introduced, the most powerful yet ever wielded by man. Gunpowder and the Mitre, it is now the fashion to exclaim, have had their day, and Steam, it is confidently predicted, will henceforward govern the world.

With our Gallic neighbours, the merit of almost every new invention in the material world is estimated by the success of its application to Thus, when first Montgolfier produced an the science of war. aërostatic machine, the sensation it occasioned in the French capital was most extraordinary. Nothing was talked of at their petits soupersat the toilets of the women, in the lycées, and even at the court itselfbut of this new invention. A volume might be filled with the extravagancies it gave birth to. The politicians of that period calculated with patriotic anxiety the amount of the budget of an aerial navy, while more than one minister was spoken of as likely to obtain the portfolio of this new department! The corps de génie, inoculated with the universal mania, imagined that some new resource for besieging Gibraltar would be derived from it, far more formidable than the celebrated floating batteries of the Chevalier d'Arçon; in fact, all their fears were that an invention so calculated to extend the limits of the monarchy would be first brought to perfection by their old rival England, who would thus usurp the empire of the air, as she had so long done that of the sea. The venerable Franklin, who was at that time in Paris, confirmed the general delusion; for, on being questioned by some individuals who, amid the public excitement, preserved their reason and sang froid, what utility would be derived from this new invention, the philosopher replied, "Of what utility is the newborn babe?—the child may die in the cradle—may live, and turn out a blockhead; but on the other hand, he may be destined to become the glory of his age and country; so, therefore, may the most splendid results be obtained by means of this machine."

Events, however, have not justified the anticipation of the American philosopher; for, with the exception of a single instance at Fleurus, where a balloon was made use of for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy's position, aërostatics have made no figure in war; nor has its application been made subservient to any other branch of science. The extravagant ideas which this machine, at the period of its invention, gave rise to, are now diverted into another channel. By means of rail-roads, invasions are henceforward to be rendered impossible; and through their instrumentality the political dream of the Abbé de St. Pierre—"La paix perpétuelle"—will at last be realized. The following is the language used by a French writer of some celebrity, in treating this subject, and which we shall give to our readers in his own vernacular tongue:—

"Cependant les avantages que nous venons d'énumérer sont d'UNE IMPORTANCE SECONDAIRE si on les rapproche d'une considération nouvelle. Au moyen d'une pareille machine, la défense militaire d'un pays acquerrait des ressources inconnues jusqu'ici, il deviendrait possible de passer de l'armée permanente, ce fléau des nations modernes. Quel pouvoir insensé oserait concevoir le dessein d'attaquer une contrée qui posséderait les moyens de porter sur le point attaqué des millions d'hommes, et avec la dépense que nécessite aujourd'hui le transport seul des baggages et des munitions qui pourrait leur fournir de l'intérieur et

au plus bas prix toutes les provisions nécessaires?"

There is, we are ready to admit, in this view of the subject, much that is just and correct; but, taken in its ensemble, it is the dream of a heated imagination, the "fata morgana" of the mind, which, if only partially attainable, would convert our swords into ploughshares, and relieve the reveries of the Abbé de St. Pierre from the imputation of

political chimeras.

Now, in the first instance, rail-roads, to become the means of military defence, suppose a country radiated in every direction with these lines of communication from the capital, as the centre of power, to the frontiers: otherwise, did it only possess one or two principal lines, they might possibly be situated out of the strategic direction, and therefore, as a system of defence, become as utterly useless as the entrenched camp of the Russians at Drissa in 1812, which, placed out of the true direction of their defensive system, which ought to have pivoted upon Moscow, was abandoned almost as soon as it was formed. Having laid this down as an indispensable condition, we will now proceed to the consideration of this question, and select France as our theatre of operations.

A single glance at the map will show us that France has two fronts from Dunkirk to Bâle—one from Bâle to Savoy; one from Savoy to Nice—besides the line of the Pyrénées and the maritime line of the ocean: it results, in consequence, that she has six fronts to cover. We will therefore suppose France in possession of six strategic lines of rail-

roads, drawn as perpendicularly as possible from the capital to each of these fronts. We say perpendicularly, as the necessity of presenting as little flank as possible to the direction of an invading army's march is an indispensable condition. In estimating the cost of rail-roads, it is not so much the distance as the physical configuration of the country through which it is carried that must be taken into consideration. Again, in the present instance, it must be borne in mind that the lines in question would be strategic and not commercial; that they must be constructed with reference to the territorial lines of operation, such as nature and art have traced out for the defence of states; frontiers covered with fortresses: those which are defended by nature; chains of mountains, rivers, the sea, or other insurmountable obstacles. being in possession of an accurate survey of the country through which these lines would be carried, it would be impossible to form any correct estimate of their expense; yet, in order to give our readers some faint idea of their costly nature, we will venture on an approximate calcula-From Paris to Cherbourg the distance is 200 miles; from Paris to Strasburg, 260; to Lille, 140; to Lyons, 300; thence to Marseilles 220; and from Lyons again to the Spanish frontier, 240 miles.

Here then we have 1360 miles of rail-road; and if, for the sake, as we said before, of an approximate calculation, we take the cost of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, say 20,000l. per mile, which, from the causes we have enumerated, viz. the necessity of constructing these roads with reference to the territorial lines of defence, we consider would be considerably below the mark, we shall have the enormous sum of 27,000,000l. for a military system of rail-roads, which, as a system of defence, we shall endeavour to prove would not only be inadequate to the purposes for which it was designed, but far more expensive even than any other of the numerous systems of defence ever proposed to the French Government. Again, in this estimate, we have made no account of the transverse roads that would be necessary to connect the

great strategic lines.

Having thus shown that rail-roads, as a means of military defence, would be more expensive than any other mode ever yet presented to the consideration of the government of a country, let us now consider their tactical properties. When acting on the defensive, the objective point of an army is that which it has to cover; the capital being considered as the centre of power, is therefore the principal objective of a defensive system of warfare; but there may be nearer points, as for example the defence of the first front or of the first line of operations: thus, a French army reduced to act on the defensive behind the Rhine, will have, as a first objective, to defend the passage of the river, to endeavour to succour the fortresses of Alsace, should the enemy succeed in effecting the passage, and in laying siege to them; their second objective would be to cover the first base of operations upon the Meuse or the Moselle.

It must be confessed that a system of rail-roads branching from the capital to every point of the frontiers, and connected again by transverse lines, would enable the government of a country to rapidly direct the mass of their forces on the decisive point—certainly the most important desideratum in war, whether offensive or defensive; but, on the other hand, should any unforeseen contingency oblige the defensive army to abandon its forward position, the great advantages of this system in the

first instance would be lost; for, on retiring, the defensive army must destroy so much of the rail-road as traverses the country in their rear, otherwise, it would afford the same advantages to the invading army as it had hitherto done to themselves; for if ever these lines of communication are to be made subservient to war, the enemy's staff would be as equally au fait to their dimensions as to the plan of every fortress within their territory, and the invading army would be as naturally provided with carriages proper to be applied to them, as with pontoons for the passage of a river, or any other machine of war; for, in the event of their application to the science of war, horse-power would be substituted to locomotive machines, as the latter are too complicated in their details, too expensive in their results, for warlike purposes. "Toutes les machines de la guerre," said Napoleon, "doivrent être aussi simples que possible dans leur construction." Again, Bulow, in his "Neurn Kreigs System," has laid it down as a maxim that the means of subsistence of an enemy's army, rather than the army itself, should be the object of operations. This maxim of the Prussian tactician would, in the instance of rail-ways, be more than ever true, from the obvious necessity of destroying a line of communication that enabled a country to rapidly concentrate the mass of their forces upon the decisive point of the theatre of operations, and to protect this line of communication it would be necessary to post troops en echellon along the whole line of communication, in order to guard against any sudden irruption of the enemy, or it must be covered by a ditch and embankment along its whole line, defended by redoubts at intervals, otherwise, the enemy, by a sudden irruption, by tearing up only a few yards, might effectually destroy this boasted line of communication; and even this would be ineffectual, since, from some neighbouring height commanding it—and such positions along a line extending several hundred miles would abound—the enemy, without a direct attack, might plough it up with its artillery. If this view of the subject be correct, the idea of rail-roads being made subservient to the military defence of a country is as great an absurdity as any that ever entered the head of the hero de la Mancha.

At the dawn of every new invention the human mind, dazzled by visions of its own creation, loses itself in the regions of phantasmagoria, and conceives the most extravagant notions of its importance. For our own parts, we see nothing in the political prospects of the world that encourages the hope of the possible extinction of war deduced from increased means of destruction. Of the expansive force of gunpowder, of its power tactically speaking, we know little more than was known of it on the day in which it was discovered by the monk Roger Bacon. Aërostatics have not made a single step beyond their first. The idea, therefore, of a strategic system of rail-ways is an absolute chimera; for, independent of the enormous expense it would entail upon a country, we think we have shown that it would be inadequate to the purpose for which it would be designed. But while advancing this, we are not blind to the partial advantages to be derived, even in a tactical point of view, from these rail-ways, and particularly for offensive operations. What advantages, for instance, would a line from the capital of France to one of her maritime depôts on the English Channel afford that country for the invasion of England? A grand descent upon

an enemy's coast is unquestionably among the most difficult operations of war; and if Napoleon had ever the serious project of throwing his 160,000 veterans upon our shores, the non-execution of this colossal project may, we think, be fairly attributed to the difficulties of transporting them across the Channel; difficulties which, now-a-days, by the application of steam to navigation, are not only considerably diminished, but which circumstance will greatly modify, if not totally revolutionize, the whole system of naval warfare.

These considerations are therefore worthy of the serious attention of our Government. The first to possess ourselves of the aid of this mighty agent, we are the last to think of its application to the science of war *. Both the Russian and French Governments have constructed some very large steam-vessels mounting guns of very heavy calibre. Again, a commission of French engineers have recently arrived in this country, for the purpose of studying our rail-way communications, with a view to their adaptation in France. At the present moment, it is true, the best understanding exists between the two countries, and our political apprehensions are directed into another channel—towards the rapid developement and grasping ambition of Russia. But the position of this northern power relatively to ourselves is, after all, eccentric; the only point upon which the two countries could come in serious contact with one another is India; and the invasion of our Indian empire, from the length of the line of operation, is an enterprise the strength even of the Russian eagle will scarcely venture upon. These are enterprises beyond even the power of the greatest empires.

France, on the other hand, is situated at our very threshold; is our old hereditary foe, against whom we should be always on our guard, and is moreover the most preponderating power on the Continent. The identity of principles that at present closely unites the policy of the two Governments is of a transitory nature; while the conflicting territorial interests of the two empires must, from the nature of things, remain ever the same. The advent, then, of a war between England and France, is an event certainly not out of the sphere of political probability; and what the mind of Napoleon quailed before, viz. the invasion of England, may, by his successors, from the facilities which the application of steam to navigation affords, be yet attempted. might be the result of such an enterprise, dependent as it would be upon so many intricate combinations, it would be idle here to speculate upon. Suffice it to say, that there is in such an enterprise no tactical impossibility. It behoves, therefore, the Government of this country to narrowly watch the rapid growth of steam power in France, where it has so wide and so favourable a field for its operation, or we may one day or other be taken unawares; and the people of this country at length see-what has not been seen for centuries before—the fires of an enemy's bivouacs on the sea-girt shores of their own island.

G. H.

As the application of steam to our navy becomes more extended, the necessity of giving a mechanical education to our officers, or at least of forming a special corps who shall be practically as well as theoretically acquainted with all the various details of the steam-engine, will, we think, be felt to be of the first importance; in fact, this acquirement will become a more essential branch of seamanship than the knowledge of every other part of the interior economy of a ship of war.

A VOYAGE BY STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SUEZ.

BY LIEUT, G. G. MACDONALD, R.N.

IN FURTHER ILLUSTRATION OF THE PAPER, BY A COMPANY'S OFFICER, IN OUR LAST NUMBER, ENTITLED "INDIA, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA."

I SAILED in the Vansittart, East India ship, from the Downs, on the 4th of March, 1833, and without any event of note arrived at Madras on the 4th of June, when I first learnt that the subject of steam communication by the Red Sea was occupying the public mind in India, and subscriptions in aid of which were going forward. From Madras I proceeded to Calcutta, and there found that the subject was warmly entered into, and countenanced by the government authorities; but at this period—the month of June-no plan had been fixed. From Calcutta I passed to the upper provinces, such as Cawnpore and Agra, and there found a general interest in its establishment; and being the only sailor in those parts, I was frequently referred to for my opinion. Never having served in the Indian seas, or been in the Red Sea, I could only answer from the general laws of wind and weather in tropical climates, and could arrive at no other conclusion than that a steamer, such as belong to Government, could communicate with Suez in any season; but as to the returns, so as to meet the current expenses, I could form no opinion.

Subscriptions daily increased, and about the beginning of October, Government offered the use of the Hugh Lindsay, at its charge, for four voyages; to which the Bombay committee made objection, that, from her construction, she would be expensive and form no criterion to judge by. Another objection was also made, that, in the event of loss, who were to be the losers, there being no established body or company.

The Calcutta presidency or committee, who were by far the larger body, applied to the Government for its aid; this being granted, the Committee purchased the Forbes steamer, which it improved and enlarged by lengthening at midships, and advertised her to start from Calcutta for Suez on the 1st of May, 1834, intending to make some port in Ceylon the first stage for coal, or to tow a vessel with coal

round Cape Comorin. Such was the aspect of affairs in October; and this disunion had the effect of deterring further subscriptions in a great measure. Being then at Agra, I determined on proceeding to Bombay, in a S.W. direction about 700 miles, and thence to the Red Sea by the steamer. Accordingly I left Agra the 24th of November, under escort of a party of horse, to Neemuch, distant about 300 miles, or thirty days. The country through which I had to pass is called Rajpootana, and this space to Neemuch belongs to the Rajah of Jeypoor, and has been in general considered unsafe, from numbers of armed and unarmed men who prowl about; the latter equally dangerous with the former, from assuming the appearance of harmless peasants or mendicants, and who with extreme adroitness seize their victim and choke him instantly. They are known by the general name of "Thugs." It was from this circumstance that I availed myself of a guard. The daily distance averaged twelve miles; and the road throughout was level and good, on which a gig might drive

Near Tonk, the capital of Ameer Khan's dominions, we were attacked by a body of armed men in the night, which succeeded in carrying off a camel and property of the value of 1200 rupees. Neemuch is a large military cantonment; and from thence I passed on to Baroda, in the gulf of Cambay, in a direct line through the country of the Bheels, by Pertabghur, Banswarra, Champanur, to Baroda; thence to Bombay, where I took passage in the Hugh Lindsay, for Suez; and thence proceeded to Alexandria and Malta.

The periodical winds in the Indian Ocean are the N.E. and S.W. monsoons-the former commencing in October and ending in April: this is considered the fine season. The S.W. monsoon generally becomes strong the beginning of June, and continues so till the latter end of July and part of August. The general force of this wind during these months is what a seaman would term a strong breeze, causing a long heavy sea from W.S.W., the course a steamer would steer to the mouth of the Red Sea. In August the force of this wind abates, and is succeeded by the N.E. monsoon, or fine season, in November. Therefore it appears clear that for nine months there can be no doubt of a steamer being able to ply; but from the middle of May, June, July, and part of September, I have some doubts; and my reasons are these: the height of the wind and sea is such, that the rate of a steamer would be reduced to an average of 21 miles per hour, or about 65 miles per diem. Now the nearest stage for coal from Bombay is Socotra, about 1200 miles, which would require fifteen or sixteen days, if not more; and I believe no steamer can well stow more than fourteen days' I have said nothing of the Red Sea, as a steamer can always ply, though strong breezes occasionally occur; but there are ports for shelter, such as Mocha, Hadeida, Judda, &c. &c.

If therefore a steamer of about 400 tons, with two engines of 50horse power each, were specially constructed for the service, all the practical information which would be desirable might be obtained. Her build should be rather full, so that fourteen or fifteen days' coals, with provisions and water, should not immerse her too deep in the water. A vessel of this nature would, I think, average 53 miles per hour, or about 130 miles a-day; the distance to Suez is 3000 miles; the time therefore occupied would be twenty-two days steaming, and four stoppages for

coal at Macullah and Judda.

With respect to the revenue arising from the carriage of letters and passengers, it would be impossible to form a correct estimate: but, as an attempt at a proximate calculation, if we assume the number of Europeans in India to amount to 9000, the half of whom might be induced to correspond by each packet, and that the charge of each letter to Suez be two rupees, this would give a return of 9000 rupees, or 900l. sterling; and if the average number of passengers be taken at eight, each paying 700 rupees, we have 5600 rupees, or 560l. sterling. These sums added together and doubled, presuming the same would happen in returning from Suez, would produce nearly 3000L

The expenses of a steamer are her cost in the first instance, and the pay and provisions of ten Europeans, viz. the master, two mates, and two engineers, one gunner, one steward, and three seamen; the others may be composed of natives, who are paid and fed at a triffing expense. Both of the engineers should have the knowledge of a smith,

and be provided with forges, in the event of any part of the engine becoming damaged; for the Arabs have no knowledge of this nature. The transit from Cossier or Suez to Alexandria is quite easy, inasmuch as that there are quantities of camels for a mere trifle, and the journey from Suez to Cairo is performed in three days, and where are to be found two inns or hotels. At Cairo you descend the Nile in boats in thirty-six hours to Atfe, where commences the canal to Alexandria, whither you are conveyed in boats in twelve hours; but the mails could be sent forward, immediately on anchoring at Suez, by a dromedary to Cairo—seventeen hours, distance 72 miles; thence to Alexandria in thirty-six hours, 140 miles.

It therefore appears to me that a mail from Bombay to England would be as follows:—To Suez twenty-seven days; to Alexandria three days; to Malta, should there be a government steamer in attendance, five days; and to Falmouth fourteen; London, two—in all fifty-one days; and by adding fourteen days from Calcutta to Bombay, intelligence from the seat of Government would be received in sixty-five days

-say seventy days.

Branch steamers, to Cevlon, Madras, and Calcutta, would soon also arise, as the distance to the latter may be considered little more than half effected when at Bombay. The customary mode of travelling by land is marching with an establishment of tents, horses, &c., and occupies at least two months to Calcutta: Madras and Ceylon in proportion. The voyage by sea to Calcutta from Bombay is long and tedious, often two months, and seldom less than one month. If, then, in the progress of this undertaking, we suppose three steamers at Bombay on the 1st of January, one of which sails for Suez, which she reaches in-say thirty days, remains there ten days, and allowing thirty days to return to Bombay, gives a period of seventy days; to which add twenty days more at Bombay, and she is then ready to start again the 1st of April. The other steamers of course follow the same evolutions as to February and March. The March and April boats should remain at Suez, or rather retard their departure, so as to return in the height of the S.W. monsoon to Bombay, and resume their monthly tour in August: by this arrangement no boats would leave Bombay from May to August.

If such an arrangement as the foregoing was generally known, I make no doubt but that the number of passengers would be considerable, composed of those connected with the country, attracted thither from curiosity to visit a land little known beyond the sphere of the Company's civil and military servants. The disposition of the Pacha of Egypt is favourable to the undertaking; he had, at the period of my visit, engineers surveving the coast between Suez and the Mediterra-

nean, with a view to the formation of a railroad.

The following is an outline of the voyage of the Hugh Lindsay, from

Bombay to Suez:-

We started at two P. M., of the 1st of February, 1834, wind N.W., pretty fresh, which caused a swell on the beam, the course being W. by S. ½ S. It is the general law of winds in tropical climates to blow towards the shore, in consequence of its being much heated by the sun's rays; but as you draw away from the land, the wind assumes its proper direction; and in the Indian Ocean, at this time of the year, it is N.E.; therefore on the Coromandel coast the wind is N.W., as the land lies nearly



north and south; consequently the steamer rolled considerably, which impeded her progress: the rate for the first twenty-four hours was but four miles per hour, the engines revolving ten times in a minute only, from their being so deeply immersed in the water. On the 3rd day the rate increased to about five knots, occasioned by the expenditure of coal and the swell subsiding, from the wind drawing more aft, viz. to N. and N.N.E. 6th and 7th days, the wind light from E.N.E., and rate 6 knots. 8th day, fine weather; wind E.N.E.; rate 6½ knots. 9th, fine weather, the wind more to the eastward as we approached the Arabian coast, blowing towards it; rate, 7 knots. 10th day, wind nearly S.E. blowing on the land, along which we were running to Macullah, off which we hove-to for the night, and early the following morning anchored close to the town, and made hawsers fast to the shore.

There can be no place better adapted for coal than Macullah, being situated in a bay, and lies north and south; it is, however, exposed to winds from S.S.W. to W.S.W., which blow strong from May to August, preventing any communication during that period; but the island of Socotra, lying S.E. of it, is a safe depôt during the monsoon. The distance from Bombay to Macullah is 1391 miles, showing a daily average of 140 miles by the Hugh Lindsay. The coal was brought on board by the Arabs in their boats, and consumed three hours of the first day and the whole of the second in doing so. They were paid in Spanish dollars, but the number I took no note of. Captain Wilson found it necessary to make a bargain previously, and, if I recollect right, had to pay in advance. The coal with which the steamer was supplied from Bombay to Macullah was the Liaugeneth; its daily consumption only 13½ tons, and properties—"no smoke." The consumption of the other, or Newcastle coal, was found to be 17 tons per day.

Started from Macullah on the morning of the 13th, wind from E., and rate 61 knots. There being no more than 71 days coal on board, that being considered enough to carry her to Judda—957 miles. On the 15th, at noon, we entered the Straits of Babelmandel, and were off Mocha at five, P.M.; but at eight o'clock the wind began to freshen from the N.W., which by the morning increased to nearly a gale; her rate being reduced to about 4 knots. It being very unusual to meet the N.W. wind so low down, and from the appearance of the sky, Captain Wilson deemed it prudent to run back to Mocha for more coal: fearing that, should the breeze continue, his coal would not carry him to Judda. We therefore put back, and anchored at Mocha in the evening; which is an open roadstead to the W. and N.W.; there was therefore a heavy swell, but the wind moderated in the night, and early on the following morning the Company's agent sent coal off in boats. It was deemed prudent to put a relay of coal at Mocha, lest an accident of this nature should occur.

Having taken in two days' more coal, we again started for Judda on the 17th, and had no sooner gained the sea than the N.W. wind commenced, and for three days it blew strong; rate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. On the 22d it moderated; rate $7\frac{1}{2}$ knots; and early on the morning of the 23rd, we anchored at Judda. The anchorage here is quite safe in any wind, from its being protected by numerous coral reefs, through which there are narrow but deep passages.

Started from Judda on the 25th; and on gaining the sea encountered the N.W. wind again, with increased violence; and during the 26th, 27th, and 28th her rate was from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour. On the 1st of March it moderated, which enabled us to anchor that evening at four o'clock at Cosseir, distance about 450 miles from Judda. Cosseir is a safe anchorage, and only exposed to easterly winds, which, however, seldom or never blow; as winds in long, narrow straits or seas, such as the Red Sea, blow invariably up or down, particularly in tropical climates.

On the 2nd we left Cosseir for Suez, wind light, from N.W.; and continuing so, we anchored at Suez on the morning of the 4th; being 31½ days from Bombay—25 of which were consumed in steaming, and 6½ in stoppages. This, therefore, Captain Wilson considered a long passage, as the N.W. winds seldom continue for such duration as the present voyage. The anchorage off Suez is the most inconvenient of any port, being distant two miles, and the approach to the town shallow and intricate; but near the town, and at the mouth of the ancient canal, there is an excellent harbour, which is so far useful as to expedite the loading of coal, and convenient for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers and their effects, &c.

The prevailing winds in the Red Sea are, the N.W. and S.E. duration of the former being generally nine months out of twelve. the wind should generally be confined to these points, arises from this sea being a long, narrow strait, and in tropical climates this rule is invariably good, it seldom or never blowing off the shore. The N.W. wind is usually strong or "fresh," seldom amounting to a gale, other than occasionally heavy squalls; the sea or swell is short and not very high, somewhat that kind of sea experienced in the Channel, voyage of the Hugh Lindsay, and the weather experienced between Mocha and Judda, and thence on to Cosseir, may be taken as a fair criterion of a long passage and bad weather. As to the currents in the Red Sea, I believe it to be influenced by none; having no tributary streams, the only motion of the water experienced in this respect, arises from the sea being forced, as it were, by the strong N.W. wind down to the mouth of the strait, and which is sure, on the breeze subsiding, to return upwards again to restore the level, which invariably happens in three or four days, as it is the peculiar quality of the N.W. wind to "lull" or subside after three days' duration, and perhaps in twenty-four hours again commences to blow. Therefore a steamer meeting with any accident in her machinery would maintain her position in mid-channel of the Red Sea during a night, if hove-to; and on return of daylight proceed to some port.

In conclusion, then, it appears that a steamer can ply between Bonnbay and Suez throughout the year,—the months of May from the 10th, June, and July, and part of August, excepted; and these only because of the difficulty of carrying an adequate supply of coals to gain Socotra, 1150 miles; as the wind in these months is always strong, a steamer's rate would be reduced thereby to an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

per hour, or 65 miles a-day.

168 OCT.

A TRIP THROUGH THE PROVINCES OF PORTUGAL DURING THE LATE STRUGGLE.

BY AN ENGLISH MIGUELITE OFFICER.

THE inhabitants of Braga were thrown into consternation by the arrival of an express, on the evening of the 23rd of March last, announcing the capture of Caminha by the forces of the Visconde Cabo de S. Vincente, who, aided by the treachery of the Spanish authorities on the frontier, had surprised the citadel, made themselves masters of the town, and put the Governor to death. Great confusion and bustle ensued-aides-de-camp were despatched to and fro, and other couriers continued to arrive. General Raimundo Pinheiro, military governor of the province of Minho e Douro, commanded in Braga, and with, doubtless, the best intentions possible, possessed neither the discrimination nor talent that, at so critical a juncture, became of such vital and para-A want of plan, of organization, everywhere mount importance, appeared; and his measures were marked only by indecision, and that procrastinating disposition, which too surely indicates incapacity and want of nerve. Throughout the entire contest, Dom Miguel's cause suffered severely from one sad error—the confiding of posts of importance, and places of trust, to individuals totally incompetent to the task; and I cannot but attribute the entire of our reverses in the north to the absence of an energetic and determined commander at this most important point.

After long discussion, and much difference of opinion, I received General Pinheiro's orders, towards midnight, to proceed with all speed to the neighbouring sea-port of Vianna, with instructions to the commander of the castle and town to maintain the place at all hazards until the arrival of reinforcements, which might (he was led to believe) be hourly expected. I was accompanied by a young officer, an Englishman, Captain Onslow, to whom was to be entrusted the cavalry that might be at Vianna, and whatever addition might arrive to our assistance during the operations. On reaching the entrance to Vianna by break of day, I found hasty defences had been thrown up at the long and narrow bridge, and two small field-pieces there in readiness; and on further route, the aspect of things induced me to believe an intention of defending this position. Arriving at the Castle, I was warmly greeted by the Governor, who readily stated that, with the promised aid, he had no fear whatever for the place. Upon the first news of the fate of Caminha he had marched, with all the disposable force he could get together, in the direction of the former place; but the intelligence he received of Napier's strength being greatly exaggerated, he had fallen back upon Vianna, in expectation of arrivals from Braga. course of the day rumours were afloat of the fall of Villa de Conde upon our left, and of further reverses, which afterwards proved untrue; when, towards the close of the evening, no reinforcements arriving, I was again ordered to Braga, to represent how affairs stood, and to urge the immediate necessity of succour,—and to state, that if this were not the case, and the reported occupation of Villa de Conde by the Pedroites proved true, that the Governor would evacuate the town, and retire upon Braga.

I returned to that city, and fulfilled my mission: this was on the

On the 26th firing was heard in the neighbourhood of Santo Tirco, and before day closed we were in possession of the intelligence of the action of Santo Tirco, and Lixa, and of our troops, after maintaining the contest with great gallantry, having yielded and fallen back upon Guimaraens, where it was the intention of Brigadier Quinhones to await the enemy's advance and accept battle. All assistance to Vianna was now out of the question; and every man we could spare was sent to join General Cardoza, who had joined Quinhones, and was now in The action of Guimaraens was fought to our dischief command. advantage; and now all that remained for General Pinheiro, who declined making a diversion in Cardoza's favour, by a stand at Braga, was to retire from the city in the best order he could. About an hour previous to evacuating the place, Captain Onslow, who, in a cavalry command, had been despatched to Guimaraens, was brought into the town very severely wounded, and carried to the hospital. The surgeons declared any attempt at removal would be fatal; I immediately waited upon an English gentleman, a resident, highly respected by all parties, who at once acceded to my wish of receiving Captain Onslow under his protection, as the only means of preserving him from the brutal fury of the ferocious hordes composing Pedro's mercenary corps.

It was evening when we left Braga; and never shall I forget the appearance of our first halting-place. From the brow of a range of hills, we could look down upon the vale which we had quitted; and the scene it presented would, to any observer, have afforded a convincing proof of Dom Miguel's popularity, and the universal, the unanimous detestation in which the person and principles of the successful competitor were held every where by the Portuguese. The scene could only be compared to the expatriation of a province; -where the thousands that accompanied our retreat issued from was at the period, and remains still, a question I can never solve. The night proved excessively cold; and while dismounted to afford my wearied animal rest, I perceived the Visconde d'Azanha, who had just arrived, and from him I learned the heroic conduct and desperate gallantry of the young Frenchman Colonel Puysseux, in command of our horse at Santo Tirco-who, in a final charge, to retrieve, if possible, the fortunes of the day, had been sabred on the head and face-was with difficulty rescued from the enemy, and conveyed from the field. The loss of this officer's services at this time was felt to be irreparable, and the circumstance of his wounds produced general sympathy.

Again we proceeded onward, and at an early hour the ensuing morning we reached the village of Salamondi, and remained there three days, awaiting intelligence that should influence our further route. On the 31st our march recommenced, and I had an opportunity of observing much of the people of the Tras os Montes—a rude mountain race, enthusiastically attached to the cause of the King. By the distribution in the various valleys of that province of many, and the continued journey of others, of those who at first accompanied us, unattached to the military, our numbers were now reduced to little more than 1,200 individuals. On reaching the third night's resting-place after a most fatiguing mountain march, I had scarcely got the saddle removed from my horse, and had installed myself in comfortable quarters, luxuriating in the idea of a snug nap, when the trumpets sounded to horse. The



Juiz de Paiz having received advices (confirmed by our Guerillas) of the rapid advance of a strong body of the enemy, who were within two hours' march of our present quarters. The darkness of the night was viewed with apprehension, our further progress necessarily leading over the most difficult and dangerous pass of the mountains. To add to our uncomfortable position, the track at one period of the night became lost for a time; and much difficulty occurred in regaining our path. The wind was really terrific, and every moment I anticipated our train of mules would be precipitated down the perpendicular ravines that encircled us on every side: but one single false step, and both man and beast must inevitably perish!

One truly lamentable accident did occur: an artillery officer, to whose watchful care and superintendence we owed much, in anxiety at a moment where, from the uncertain footing, the greatest vigilance and most watchful care was requisite, loosened his rein for an instant, when horse and rider fell in the gulf at our feet, and were dashed to pieces; the mangled corse was recovered. In the morning, the pitiable spectacle of his widow and child shrieking over the remains of a husband and father were distressing to a degree; and on the body being deposited in a neighbouring chapel, they could with difficulty be persuaded to

quit the spot.

Nothing exhibits the character of the Portuguese in a more favourable light than an occurrence of this nature. The feeling expression of the rude soldiery, the sympathy evinced in the delicate and soothing attention of all classes, would proclaim them at once a kind-hearted I have been in other lands, and point with pleasure and pride to my own; but I willingly attest, that in no country in the world, as far as my observation enables me to judge, is there a nation to be found more endued with kindly feelings, more generally hospitable than the Portu-The river Tamega obstructed our further course, over which we could pass but slowly, the ferry we had arrived at having but one boat, in which the general and his immediate attachés crossed; the greater part of the mounted men and officers swam their horses over. The river proved deeper than we anticipated; and I greatly regretted having joined the swimming party, as by no possible contrivance could we get dried, and the cold of those mountains at night, in particular seasons, is more severe than anything I ever before experienced. On reaching the opposite bank, we got together whatever wood or boughs of trees our foragers succeeded in obtaining, and made a rousing fire. The crossing of our entire party occupied some time, and our blaze of light served as a beacon to warn stragglers of our place of bivouac.

After the slaughter of some oxen, and the distribution and devouring of rations, we proceeded, in expectation of reaching Amarante the next day. Our march was productive of no new feature, but night again brought with it fresh difficulties, and a laughable incident occurred. Padre João, the domestic chaplain of General Pinheiro, had the misfortune to be proprietor of the most pugnacious and obstinate mule I ever witnessed; it would admit of no animal passing it out of the usual Indian-file way of travelling, and any such attempt of those in the rear to take precedence of the good father, was attended with symptoms of insubordination on the part of the clerical steed, of so decisive a character as generally to induce Padre João to precede all as our advance

guard. On the night, however, in question, the good man had omitted to do so, and an orderly, obeying the general's call to ride to the front, his attempt to do so, when on a very narrow footway, was immediately productive of belligerent demonstrations in the rival steeds: the padre was tumbled over, mule and all came to the ground, and ere he could well gain his footing, fortunately unhurt, the panniers of the animal, in its vicious endeavours, were loosened, and out rolled, before the hungry fellows surrounding and condoling, a collection of viands most tempting in description; a general scramble ensued, and entire fowls, remains of others, a ham, bread, beef, a skin of wine, with the etceteras of a prudent and well-provided traveller, became prizes to the foremost Padre João contemplated with horror the lawless procedure-remonstrance was useless. He was remounted on the back of the desperate mule, the cause of his calamity, and, in participation of the unexpected plunder, I lost sight for the time of both rider and mule.

We reached Amarante on the afternoon of the 4th of April, where at the entrance to the town we were warmly received by the spent shots that had failed their intended destination, and passing the area of combat saluted our arrival; from these, some few of our party suffered: in brief, the enemy were at that moment attacking the bridge, from which they shortly after retired, with considerable loss. The position of Amarante is well known, and needs no further description.

General Pinheiro has been greatly censured for this retreat, and it has been too much the custom in Portugal to decry every unsuccessful leader as a traitor; but this is absolute folly. What, for instance, had the general to gain by playing false ?-he lost all in the cause, is now an exiled and friendless fugitive. The reward of the treason, and not the love of treachery, makes the traitor. My connexion with the northern division of the army now ceased, as I received, upon arrival at Amarante, superior orders for Santarem. On the 5th I slept at night in a mountain estalagem; rising early in the morning, I passed some leagues along the banks of the winding and beautiful Douro, where on each side lay, in rich profusion, the vineyards; as the morning mist cleared away, dispelled by the rising sun, a picture was presented that might realize the visions of fairy land. My servant, a veteran of the 16th infantry, possessed more information than is usually found amongst his class; he had served in the Peninsula with the regiment in command of which Sir John Milley Dovle so greatly distinguished himself, and amused me with many anecdotes of that gallant but somewhat eccentric I could not but coincide with the regrets of the old soldier, that Sir John was to be found advocating the cause of anarchy and rebellion, and affording the weight of his adhesion to the expelled and treacherous Brazilian.

On arrival at the ferry I crossed over, and was now within a short distance of Lamego, the ancient and handsome city where the first Cortes were summoned and assembled. It was my intention, immediately upon procuring relays, to pass through Lamego without resting, and I should have done so, but was compelled, by the hospitable courtesy of the governor, General Ayres Pinto, a very aged man, and his son, a colonel in the service, to remain for a short time. Arriving from the coast, I was beset with questions for news,—" Had England declared

for Dom Miguel?"-" When was the squadron to be ready?"-and similar topics, upon which they sought for information with eager in-I was compelled, however, to be the harbinger of unfavourable news; rumours had already reached them, but they were ignorant of particulars. In travelling through the country, it of course has occurred to me to be sometimes entertained in palaces, but oftener in the cottage of the peasant, and I always endeavoured to ascertain with correctness the genuine feelings of all classes on the then existing contest. Lamego, I could not doubt it, my dress and imperfect accent proclaimed me a stranger on entry; the time I spent with General Pinto gave opportunity for this to spread-it was reported I was an Englishman, but this the people doubted, and for the first time I had to blush for my country, when I overheard the discussions upon the subject and the too-just reflections of a generous and warm-hearted people upon England, now rendered remarkable alone for its bad faith with foreign nations, and shameful interference in a contest in which it had so repeatedly pledged neutrality. I was more than once addressed, as far as my memory will serve me, in the following terms:-

"Ah, Senhor Inglez, que mal temos nos feito, que o Lord Palmerston continuasse a mandar de Inglaterra tantos estrangeiros—a escoria de todas as naçoens d'Europa—p". fazer nos a guerra; mattando tão baramente os nossos innocentes filhos e parentes! e desolando o nosso paiz? He por que nos defendemos o nosso legitimo soberano—S". D. Miguel 1""? desengane-se a Inglaterra. Lhe defenderémos até a ultima

gota do nosso sangue-não queremos outro Rei."*

I could only bid them be firm in their allegiance, and hope the sacri-

fice might not be in vain.

Of this one thing we may be assured, that the treacherous conduct and imbecile policy England has displayed towards Portugal has for ever alienated the Portuguese from us; our name is now execrated where, before Lord Palmerston had succeeded in rendering our national character a mark of reproach and dishonour, England was looked upon with the affectionate feeling of a foster land. The triumphs of the Peninsular struggle, that had raised Portugal in the scale of nations, owed this to her alliance with England—that connexion exists now only in name. Dom Pedro's first efforts, upon England's placing the power in his hands, were to mark his contempt of a country which (under its present misrule) even he could not respect, which he demonstrated by countenancing other alliance destructive to English interests.

On my quitting the town, the inhabitants flocked around, and had I replied to a fiftieth part of what was addressed to me, my journey that day must have been postponed. The King, The King, was the subject of every inquiry; was I the bearer of good news? &c. The reign of no monarch, in any time, exhibits an instance of equal popularity as that by which Dom Miguel's was distinguished; and history affords no parallel of infamy on the part of cotemporary governments (not even

^{*} Senhor Inglez, what harm have we done, that Lord Palmerston should continue to send from England so many foreigners—the outcasts of every nation in Europe—to make war upon us; killing so barbarously our innocent children and parents, and desolating our country? Is it because we defend our legitimate sovereign, Dom Miguel 1.? Let England undeceive herself. We will defend him until the last drop of our blood—we will have no other king.

the dismemberment of Poland) to the act that wrested the sceptre from his grasp, and tore from a devoted people the legitimate monarch, and consigned them to the ferocity of an infuriated homicide, whose usurpation is even now alone upheld by foreign bayonets, the outcasts of

nearly every nation in Europe.

I reached Viseu on the Sth, the day succeeding that on which Don Carlos and his family quitted it for Chamusca, Viseu is one of the finest towns of the north, and possesses several handsome churches, and some of the finest convents in Portugal; the people here were decided royalists; a vast body of volunteer recruits were drilling, and activity in Miguel's cause was apparent at every step. On the afternoon of the 10th, on surmounting a steep ascent, the most magnificent prospect rose in the vista. Coimbra, the ancient capital of Lusitania, appeared in view; the river Mondego flowing in a winding course, its banks and the surrounding country literally teeming with production. ral feature of Portuguese landscape is deficient in trees, but here, through an immense expanse, as far as the eye could reach, every variety of surface presented itself, hill and dale, wood and water; and Coimbra, the city of palaces, with its magnificent abbeys, its churches of unequalled richness, romantic Moorish remains, its commanding and towering appearance, glittering in the rays of the setting sun, produced an effect of surpassing splendour. The prior of the convent of Santa Clara invited my stay during the time I might remain in the city. The courteous de meanour of this talented ecclesiastic was shown by unceasing attention, and my hospitable entertainer pointed out to my observation every object of interest. The cities and towns of Portugal disappoint greatly on entry; their appearance in the distance is splendid, but the narrow, rudely paved streets, the houses jumbled together, produce a different effect on nearer approach; but the gorgeous interior of the religious edifices defies portraiture. At the church attached to the convent of Santa Clara are tombs of the founder of the Portuguese monarchy, Alphonso Henrique, and his son the second Alphonso. On the opposite side of the river, in a picturesque glen, is the tomb of Ignez de Castro, the fair but frail heroine of Lusitanian romance. Here was she born. and here she spent the hours of her happiness, and her misery. By these winding banks of the crystal Mondego, she met her princely suitor, listened to his youthful tale of love, believed it, and fell a victim to the ruthless anger of his father. Hapless Ignez! Whilst in this silent grove, amidst the recollection of history, the fearful scene of reparation offered to thy injured shade rises in the imagination of the stranger. The dying groans of the assassins; the ghastly queen, the glittering diadem encircling her fleshless forehead; the haughty nobles of Portugal bending at her feet; the monarch himself with a beam of triumph on his brow; all may he fancy, and sigh to think that even regal power could afford thee no better atonement than so vain a testimonial of sorrow and revenge.

Two days I remained at Combra, on the 12th I rested at Penella, which afforded me an opportunity of inspecting at leisure one of those remains of Moorish greatness, occasionally scattered over the country. The castle of Penella was erected on a natural height of great elevation, and in former days must have been impregnable. This mountain fortress occupied formerly an immense area, and commanded an extended

view of the adjacent country. Enough remains to prove the high state which the arts had attained amongst that fierce and enterprising people. Farther on is Thomar, which of all the towns of Portugal is the only one presenting an English appearance: it is well paved, clean, and admirably regulated: the neatness of the houses, and regularity of the streets, give it an air particularly British. Thomar is decidedly the prettiest town in the country. At this place, as at all others, activity everywhere prevailed in doing their utmost for Dom Miguel's cause. cannot express the surprise I felt at daily witnessing, on my onward route, the immense quantity of provision, and voluntary contribution of every description, that I passed on the road, destined as the free offerings of the inhabitants, which were being carried to the head-quarters of the King. I am actually in many cases compelled to refrain from stating facts that came under my own knowledge, from the certainty of my statements being rejected and not meeting with credence, to such a point of unparalleled enthusiasm did the devotion of the people to Dom Miguel exhibit itself. I passed through Atalaya and Golegão without halting, save for relays, and towards the close of the day I came in view of the rocky and impregnable heights, which held the fortunes, and at the moment I contemplated, influenced the destinies of Portugal.

My trip through the country had amply repaid the fatigue I endured. I had passed through the provinces of Minho e Douro, Tras os Montes, Beira Alta, and Estramadura. I had been thrown amongst, and in the habit of familiar intercourse with noble, churchman, trader, and the tiller of the soil. The general aspect of both town and country bore ample and fearful tokens of the direful effects of civil contention. Appalling misery and wretchedness too frequently met the eye. The total cessation of commerce, the interruption to tillage, the draining from (at all times) a scanty population of so many males for the army, exhibited

its influence.

In every case the peasant had his attachment to the institutions of the country strengthened during the struggle. The church was wealthy, and her riches were freely contributed to relieve the necessities of the poor. I have been in convents, and have witnessed the daily distribution of food to the hungry, can attest the unwearied attention of the clergy to the sick; wherever disease and contagion lurked, there, at the couch of the expiring sufferer were the ministers of religion to be found, ministering consolation and affording relief; and many fell victims to the faithful and zealous discharge of their duties. The greater the privation and misery endured by the Portuguese, only stamps with more indelible conviction the justice of the claims of Dom Miguel.

This one fact is certain, that despite of successes on the one side, and reverses on the other, at every fresh disaster the people of Portugal only clung with firmer devotion round their monarch; and beyond all dispute, would, but for the bad faith of treacherous allies, have expelled in the end the invader from their shores, and Dom Miguel the First would

have remained King of Portugal.

LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK .- MY FIRST TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMETT, P.M.

No. VI.

My last paper left me on the march from Rochefort under a strong escort, and notwithstanding the pain I suffered from walking with my feet almost bare—(for I had nothing to keep them from the ground but a piece of old canvass which a good-natured seaman cut from the lower part of the legs of his trousers, and laced them round my ankles like mocassins.)—I say, notwithstanding the pain from this cause, and the apprehensions of getting a crack on the head from some missile thrown by the mob, I could not but admire the streets through which we passed for their handsome appearance, and more particularly the Great Square, which, to the best of my recollection, was nearly in the middle of the town.

At last we quitted Rochefort, and when we had gained the mainroad our persecutors left us and returned back. About three miles
from the town we were halted, and the officers were separated from the
men; but at the earnest request of the men themselves, and the representations of the officers, the whole body was formed into detachments,
and the officers were chosen by the men to watch over their interests
during the journey. The commandant of the escort was a highminded, honourable, and gentlemanly man, whose eye was particularly
vigilant to prevent any injury or injustice being done to the prisoners.

The weather was delightfully fine, and the country through which we were passing was extremely rich and beautiful. The thick-clustering grapes hung upon the vines, and the kind-hearted peasantry,—especially the women,—frequently supplied those who were nearest with luxuriant bunches of this delicious fruit, and others gave them bread. Scarcely an individual of the humbler classes but seemed desirous of testifying their humanity, and the words constantly broke with pitying accents upon our cars—"Les pauvres prisoniers!"

The conduct of the Rochefort people had, in the first instance, strongly embittered my mind against the French generally, but the change experienced during our first day's march greatly redeemed them in my estimation. That night we halted at a small village, and there not being room enough in the prison, a great number of us were placed in a large storehouse, where clean straw was spread for us to sleep on; and after taking some soup which one of the villagers brought me, I fell into a sweet slumber and dreamed of home.

On the following morning, we were aroused early and separated into three divisions: the first (in which I was mustered) under Lieutenant Tomkin, marched at six o'clock, and the other two were to follow us, one at eight o'clock, the other at ten, so as to leave a distance caused by the interval of two hours each in the time of starting. Our grand escort left us here, and we had now but a few soldiers under the command of a lieutenant to guard us. This officer was well-mounted, and as he had charge of the whole of the three divisions, he divided his time and presence amongst us all,—a circumstance we by no means regretted, as he was a surly and severe man,—destitute of the bowels of

compassion. The serjeant over our own immediate party was of a very different character; he was strict in his discipline, and insisted upon good order being preserved,—but his efforts were unceasing to mitigate the situation in which we were placed: his aspect was of an unchanging nature, as if he had looked upon the world till all its joys or griefs had become indifferent to him: there was a something repulsive and forbidding in his countenance: but if ever man had a noble, generous, and feeling heart, it was that French serjeant. [He was a lieutenant-colonel at Waterloo.]

I had obtained a fresh supply of canvass for my feet, which were much blistered and extremely sore; but this was soon worn out, and I suffered dreadfully. About noon we halted in the market-place of a small town bearing every mark of antiquity, (I think it was Melle,) to rest and refresh. To escape the sun I took my seat on an old teachest, standing in front of a huckster's shop, and removed my tattered mocassins. Whilst doing this, an elderly woman came out of the shop accompanied by a young girl, very prettily dressed, and "Pauvre garçon!"-" Pauvre prisonier!" were uttered by both. The girl, with tears in her eyes, looked at my lacerated feet, and then without saying a word, returned to the house. In a few minutes afterwards she reappeared, but her finery had been taken off, and she carried a large bowl of warm water in her hands. In a moment, the bowl was placed before me,—she motioned me to put in my feet, which I did, and down she went upon her knees and washed them in the most tender manner. Oh, what a luxury was that half hour! The elder female brought me food, whilst the younger, having performed her office, wrapped up my feet in soft linen, and then fitted on a pair of her mother's shoes.

"Hail! woman, hail! last formed in Eden's bowers,
'Midst humming streams and fragrance-breathing flowers:
Thou art, 'mid light and gloom, through good and ill
Creation's glory, man's chief blessing still!—
Thou calm'st our thoughts, as halcyons calm the sea,
Sooth'st in distress when servile minions flee;
And oh! without thy sun-bright smiles below,
Life were a night, and earth a waste of woe."

During the process above-mentioned, numbers had collected round and stood silently witnessing so angelic an act of charity. "Eulalie" heeded them not; but when her task was finished she raised her head, and a sweet smile of gratified pleasure beamed on her face. Suddenly her look was arrested, as a stout-made firm-built man caught her atten-His appearance was that of rough gentility, but there was a marked ferociousness in his countenance which excited a feeling of alarm; and it was but little softened whilst gazing on the fair child of mercy and benevolence: nevertheless, the surrounding spectators seemed to view him with distinguished respect, and numbers were uncovered in his presence. He stood with his arms folded, and when Eulalic looked at him, a smile for the moment played upon his features as he exclaimed-" Qui bien fera, bien trouvera!" and taking a chain, to which was appended a gold cross, from his neck, he threw it over her shoulders and turned away. Low and confused sounds of approbation were at first heard, but they gradually swelled louder and louder, till they burst out into loud Vivas! from the French, and hearty English cheers from the British, "Vive la Chouan!"—"Vive le Cadoudal!"—

"Vive le Chef!"—resounded on all sides as he strode away; and the mere casual observer would have thought he was wholly insensible to the plaudits which rung in his ears. But Mr. Tomkin noticed him with deep attention, and he afterwards told me that the piercing eye of this bold and daring man (who subsequently became so conspicuous as one of the conspirators with Pichegru against the life of Buonaparte) was restlessly keen, as if he wished to penetrate the inmost recess of every heart, and more particularly, as among the shouts was occasionally repeated—"Vive les Bourbons!"

Our guards, though much gratified at the exhibition of French humanity and gallantry, were nevertheless angry and resentful at the succeeding exclamations; and, but for the serjeant, whose manly forbearance prevented it, there would no doubt have been tunult. As it was a few warm words passed; but the order was given to march, and our division quickly formed for the purpose. At parting, Eulalie threw her arms round my neck, and never were holier kisses given or received: our tears mingled together, and the most rugged natures yielded to the

benign influences of tender sensibility.

Off we started again, but I was now provided with a havresac, containing white bread, some dried sausages, and several other things; my feet were well shod, and the top of an old bonnet of Eulalie's was on my head; and never will the grateful remembrances of her kindnesses be erased from my heart. Off we started, much refreshed by the rest and the food we had obtained; and throwing off all anxious thoughts and cares of the future, the merry song and chorus, or the roar of laughter at some practical joke, frequently burst out and enlivened the march.

"I should hardly have expected," said I, addressing Mr. Tomkin, "I should hardly have expected so much generosity as we have experienced,

from enemies.'

"Humanity, my lad," replied he, "is the growth of no particular soil, nor indigenous to any peculiar country,—it is found everywhere,—but there are many actuating circumstances that tend to repress its influences, so as to brutalize the mind. I dare say the people of Rochefort, who attacked us with such deadly vengeance, were not naturally inhuman; but their passions had become inflamed by the sudden intelligence that those whom they loved "they would ne'er see again," and they gave vent to their anguish in rage against the supposed cause. The generous conduct of the peasantry, in this part of the country, arises not so much from regard to the English, as from attachment to the Bourbons, and I am much mistaken if we shall not soon experience a sensible change."

"You conceive then," said I, "that every one is naturally possessed

of humanity, but it is governed or guided by certain motives?

"Come, come, my young friend," rejoined he, "we will not enter upon a disquisition of this nature, it is rather too metaphysical, and we shall wander in its mazes till we lose ourselves. That was a delightful little girl,—Eulalie I think they called her—now she gave a practical proof of what humanity really is. Her tenderness in washing your feet, and the———"

"Sausages," chimed in a young midshipman of the captured brig,

"they looked delicious."

I suspected the poor fellow had not fared so well as the rest at Melle, and therefore immediately opened my havresac and gave him a portion with some bread. It was true, I measured the sausage out rather sparingly, as a strong feeling of selfishness gave my humanity a desperate lurch to leeward; however, he seemed very satisfied and grateful.

"You never served under him, Mr. Grummett," said old Winchbolt, respectfully approaching us, "as I have done, and by reason of that ere consequence, you can't love him as I did; tho'f for the matter o' that 'ere, all on us loved him: but I'm saying, Mr. Grummett, you never sailed with him, as I have done, man and boy, for many years, if you had—"he hesitated for a moment and looked hard at the remnant of Eulalie's bonnet,—"if you had, I wouldn't have axed you."

"What is it, Zach?" I inquired, "you have got a good tarpaulin-hat on your head, it cannot be this old truck that you want; and if you did,

Zach, I tell you honestly and candidly, I wouldn't part with it."

"Why, God bless you, Mr. Grummett," replied the veteran, "it warn't in regard of the truck I spoke, that in a shower of rain it will be like the nigger's buntin-jacket, 'soon wet, soon dry, massa; but it warn't in regard o' that,—thof I think my tarpaulin kiver would keep out the most water, I never expected you to chop wi' me; for, if I knows any thing of young blood and young hearts, you must be thinking of the beautiful bright eyes that have twinkled under that ere straw thatch, and mayhap you means to keep it as a sort of notch in the tally of gratitude. No, no, it warn't that, Mr. Grummett, it wur another thing."

I took off the old bonnet and examined it, and the truth flashed upon my mind at the very moment Mr. Tomkin addressed me, saying—"I

believe, my young friend, I can explain old Zach's wishes.'

"Ah, Lord love you, do, Mr. Tomkin," said the seaman, "pray splain the thing, for you can do it ship-shape, whilst I gets flustrated

and flabbergasted, like a craft in the doldrums."

"Well, Zach, I'll undertake it," returned the lieutenant, "but it is upon condition that, if successful, I shall share with you. The fact is, Mr. Grummett, you have a piece of black crape upon your head gear—I have been looking at it with rather a longing eye—but should not have said a word about it, if old Zach had not broached the subject. Respect for the memory of our late brave and excellent commander induces both of us to entertain a desire to possess and wear it,—is it not so, Zach?"

"I'm blessed if it arn't, Mr. Tomkin," answered the tar. "I wants to show some momento,—as they calls it ashore,—of my reverence for

him."

Without a minute's hesitation, though I must acknowledge, not without some compunction, I removed the crape and presented it to the lieutenant. "I would not ask it, Mr. Grummett," said he, "but the quantity or the quality is nothing,"—cutting it into three slips,—"the feeling everything,—and there is a memorial for each."

He wound the piece he retained for himself on his left arm .I replaced mine on the old bonnet, and Zach tied his portion round his

neck, and for several minutes neither of us spoke a word.

"I am heart-glad, however, Mr. Tomkin," said old Zach, "that the

hooker was sensible enough to know she warn't in good hands. By the piper, but 'twas a keen trick to run her nose hard and fast on the ground, and swear she wouldn't walk a step farther. I dare say the Frenchmen were quite comflobgisticated at her obstinacy. Besides, she just hit the very amagraphy of time and place, for there warn't another spot in her way like it. Well, she's gone back to the ould country, and here we go for Wardun."

"C'est la fortune de guerre," exclaimed the French serjeant, who had been listening to the better part of our conversation, and had made out something in his imperfect knowledge of the language. "Des Anglish marchez for Verdun, les Français allez à Fortune*—for dem it is un-

fortune malheureuse."

"I say, Zach," cried out a tar who had just been presented by a young peasant girl with a beautiful Provence rose,—"I say, Zach, will you lend the loan o' yer nose?" Old Zach's proboscis I have already described as being rather of the three-decker build. "Will you lend me the loan o' yer nose, for I wants to have a good smell at this here flower, and my konk's so small that I can ounly take it by halves."

"That's 'cause your wife brings it so often to the grind-stone when you're in port," replied Zach. And I afterwards learned this was metaphorically, though not literally, true: at all events it silenced the

joker, who made no reply.

The prediction of Mr. Tomkin, we found to our cost, was amply fulfilled; for the more we penetrated into the interior, the more rude and insulting became the inhabitants, particularly the soldiery; and though our serjeant exerted his authority to the utmost to prevent ill-usage, yet we were frequently abused, and some of the men struck by the populace. From this charge, however, I must exculpate the women,—they generally commiserated our situation, and spoke to us with kindness. It is true, there were some who were as brutal as their male companions, but the instances were rare.

Nothing could exceed the beauty of the country through which we passed, but its cultivation wanted that high finish which characterizes the agricultural districts of England. The peasantry, however, seemed to be extremely joyous and happy; though in the manufacturing towns there certainly did appear to be much wretchedness amongst the workmen, and a remarkable contrast in the buildings; some of which were elegant and splendid,—whilst others were mere hovels, the abodes of sickly penury and pining want; at least such is the impression upon my mind, after a lapse of years, when recollection revives the scenes of

our journey.

One town, the name of which I have forgotten, had a most superb bridge; and I well remember we were compelled to halt and form double files on each side of it, whilst a regiment of cavalry, admirably mounted, passed through between. The sun was pouring down his beams upon us, and the sky was so clear that it seemed like a microscopic glass collecting the rays in its focus and darting them upon our heads. But there was a sweet, refreshing, and cooling breeze came sweeping along the waters, and as we stood it played through the balustrades around our feverish temples, and came like the breath of life to the fainting spirit.

^{* &}quot;Forton" was the name of the French prison at Gosport.

The regiment of cavalry was a remnant of the Egyptian campaign, but its numbers had been recruited and fresh mounted since its return, and the men were newly dressed, making a splendid display with their horses and equipments; and we understood they were proceeding to the southward to keep in check a spirit of disaffection which had begun to manifest itself against the government of Napoleon, who, in addition to his unpopularity in that part of the kingdom, had caused considerable indignation by his defeats in Turkey, &c.

I have already said that the day was intensely hot and the sky clear, but towards the close of the alternoon the atmosphere grew dense and suffocating, whilst the distant thunder came rolling along the arch of heaven, and warning us of the approaching storm. So intolerable was the heat, that it was with difficulty we could drag our exhausted bodies along; and our guards laboured under the oppression as much as the prisoners. We had with great distress toiled up a steep ascent, and those who were first were ordered to wait till the rear had joined; for the party was straggling along the road, and those most behind

were at least a mile and a half from the front.

Although completely toil-worn, it would have been utterly impossible to gaze upon the spectacle before us without strong feelings of wonder and delight. The altitude of the eminence we were upon was great; and though the haze was rather thick, yet we could see over an immense tract of country, where the outlines were more defined and distinct from their not being flooded with overpowering light. Vineyards and chateaux -hills and vallies-mountains and streams-rivers and forests-towns and villages; in short there was everything which a painter loves to contemplate when his imaginative genius is composing a beautiful picture, and all was in admirable keeping, whilst the dark sky upon the verge of the horizon to windward was rendered more black as the declining sun hovered above the thickening clouds through which his radiance could not penetrate; though at intervals the vivid flash from heaven's artillery flamed through the gloom, and heralded the awful sounds that none can hear and be wholly unappalled. The spectacle was grand beyond anything I had ever witnessed; and the dread thunder came upon the ear like the voice of the Almighty, proclaiming his majesty, dominion and power, as the Creator of all.

Sailors are naturally superstitious—they love to throw a clothing of mystery over the various celestial phenomena; yet I have seldom found one who, though listening to the thunder with awe and reverence, yet gave way to terror at its sounds. The general feeling is totally distinct from dread; and I well remember, in after-times, the observation of an old quartermaster to the Rev. Mr. Corrie, for many years the well-known and highly-esteemed missionary in India. We were off the island of Ceylon, and the lightning was darting above our heads, whilst the thunder-crashes, peal on peal, shook the whole expanse, and made the very masts quiver and tremble with the concussion. Harry Mole stood at the midship binnacle conning the ship—his look was undismayed, but his head was inclined downwards, apparently in deep thought. Mr. Corrie noticed him, and as an explosion louder than the rest seemed as it would tear the vessel to splinters, he said to the old man, "My friend, this will make the sinner tremble."

Mole looked at him-there was no smile upon his features-no

attempt at effect, but his countenance showed the humble confidence of the Christian, with the intrepidity of a noble mind, as he meekly but fervently exclaimed, "Our Father, which art in heaven!" The manner and expression of the old man gave a new reading of the passage to the reverend clergyman, and to me it spoke volumes.

I have digressed whilst resting upon the hill top; but I trust my readers will pardon me, as I believe old Mole's ideas are precisely

those which seamen generally entertain. But to proceed.

In about half an hour the rear were pretty well up, and we commenced our descent into the valley. The storm, however, came rapidly upon us; the rain descended in torrents; and we were three leagues from our halting-place. In descending, a part of our road was between two craggy and lofty rocks, that formed a winding defile, as if some terrible convulsion of nature had rent them apart, and man had turned the chasm to his own advantage. But the rushing of the waters from the summits had worn deep indentations, which were speedily filled to overflowing, so that we were actually marching instep, and not unfrequently knee deep in the streams, which was not altogether unpleasant after the dreadful heat and stifling dust we had endured.

When about half-way down, our detachment was overtaken by several officers, well mounted and wrapped up in their cloaks; and as we made way for them to pass, the beautiful charger of the leader reared and plunged with alarm at the lightning: sometimes his fore-hoofs were striking fire from the rocks above his head, as he vainly essayed to spring up the almost perpendicular ascent; then would he dash from side to side, as if desirous of rushing into the very bowels of the earth; but his rider retained his seat in the most masterly manner, and seemed to provoke the animal's exertions that he might display his own superior horsemanship. His cloak had fallen loosely from his shoulder, and the rich embroidery and bullion of his uniform showed him to be of high rank, and his cocked hat was crowned with an immense plume of white ostrich-feathers, that nearly concealed the shape of the covering they were intended to ornament. The eyes of our French serjeant sparkled with delight, and his countenance became particularly animated as he gazed upon the officer and gave him the saute, which was instantly returned with a pleasant smile, as his quick eye glanced upon him, and " Eh bien, camarade—Aboukir je crois?"

"Ouis, mon Général," replied the gratified serjeant.

"Eh bien donc, mon ami," exclaimed the officer, laughing: "à vous,

le tempête est rien."

On hearing the appellation "mon général," Mr. Tomkin bowed as the officer passed him, and the compliment was immediately answered. The general raised his hat from his head in spite of the heavy rain, the beautiful white feathers waved in the gale, and luxuriant curls, having more the appearance of art than the effect of nature, nearly surrounded features remarkably handsome, but with a look of dare-devil recklessness that bade defiance to danger. Onwards he dashed with rash impetuosity, and was followed by many congenial characters, who subsequently rendered themselves eminently conspicuous during the wild career of Napoleon's ambition, and the whole were soon lost to our view in the narrow turnings of the road.

The storm, instead of being wasted by its violence, seemed to be

gathering strength, and the roaring waters came down like a rushing cataract, rendering it extremely difficult to keep our footing, and many were so completely exhausted as to render farther advance almost impossible, whilst to remain was certain death. For myself, inured from infancy to a country life, I did not suffer so severely; but it would be rank ingratitude were I not to acknowledge the very great assistance I received from Mr. Tomkin.

When we had arrived about two-thirds down this mountain-pass, the scenery changed its character, and the dark forest towering up the steep frowned on our right, whilst on the left was the edge of an almost perpendicular cliff, and in some places so contiguous to the road, that I could not help shuddering when I thought of the reckless horseman and his fiery steed having to approach so near to the dizzy precipice. At a break in the wood we were accosted by a peasant, who addressed the serjeant, and stated that "he was ordered to wait there till the detachment came down, and also that he was hired by the general to conduct us to a place of shelter."

" Monsieur le général n'a pas son semblable," said the serjeant, "il est incomparable;" and he turned off to the right beneath the umbrageous foliage of the trees, whose spreading branches darkened the pathway so as to render it scarcely perceptible, except when the lightning with its fierce blaze illumined the whole expanse of heaven and earth. Word had been speedily passed through the detachment that shelter was at hand; and the prospect of rest cheered the drooping spirits of those who were rapidly sinking under fatigue. In a short time after quitting the main road we came to a ridge of rocks, over which our guide rapidly passed, and called upon us to follow. We immediately obeyed; but the instantaneous glare of immense furnaces vomiting forth their brilliant flames so dazzled the sight that I was compelled to turn away. the suddenness of the spectacle causing no small degree of astonishment. and I must confess creating a feeling of alarm, especially as their use was then unknown to me. Having conquered the fierceness of the light, I descended into an immense cavern, where a dozen fires were vividly burning, and the persons who attended them stripped to the waist, reflected the red hue of the blaze, and seemed like demons preparing a place of torment for our reception.

Some of the seamen at first would not enter, imagining they had reached the confines of Tartarus, or had got to the grand arch-way to the infernal regions, whilst others boldly rushed in, determined to set his satanic majesty at defiance, and dry their well saturated garments by

his kitchen fire.

"I'm - if there arn't plenty of cooks," cried one. "Ould Bellzebub is going to have a shivo," said another—" I don't care how soon he pipes to dinner," exclaimed a third-" We shall have it hot and warm at all events," added a fourth; whilst a fifth brought all to a climax, by declaring "He was hungry enough to eat a couple of young imps half-roasted, half-raw."

"They are smelting ore," said Mr. Tomkin; "and at all events a good fire is no bad thing such an evening as this, even though we may

be placed upon short allowance of grub,"

I cordially assented to this, and was approaching one of the furnaces, when the guide directed us to another part of the cavern, as that in which we were to take up our quarters; it was pleasantly warm, and numbers stretched themselves upon the rocky ground in their wet clothes; but the serjeant immediately aroused them, and they were sent by small parties at a time to wring out the water and dry their duds; and when this was completed two whole sheep and sundry pieces of beef, smoking hot from the furnaces, were laid on clean boards before us, with a sack of bread; and the knives were quickly employed in the work of dissection. Brandy was moderately, but claret was plentifully, supplied; and as one and all declared they had had quite water enough for one day, very little of either spirits or wine was diluted.

As soon as our supper was finished we began inquiring of each other how it could have happened that we should fare so well, for it was evident we were expected guests, and busy conjecture went to work to try and puzzle it out. Some attributed it to necromancy; others swore they were enchanted; whilst a few contentedly satisfied their minds that they had supped at Old Nick's table, and therefore cheerfully drank " his honour's" health. The mystery, however, was soon explained; for previous to our lying down, the general who had passed us on the road came, surrounded by his suite, from an inner recess in the cavern, and certainly I had never before seen so noble and commanding a figure. He was tall in stature, but his height was greatly increased by the lofty white plumes above his head-his martial look, his firm step, and proud demeanour, were admirably borne out by the superb dress he wore, and his handsome countenance seemed to be beaming with satisfaction at having made the " poor prisoners" happy-for it was to him we were indebted for our shelter and repast. I thought to myself, if ever nature made a king, this man's brows ought to be encircled with a regal dia-Alas! in after years he became a monarch over a degraded nation, destitute of courage and abandoned in principle. He lost his throne; and the hero whom death had surrounded in a hundred battles, fell at the place of public execution. Ah, how often, when I have recalled his manly and handsome features to my recollection—how often have I thought of his last words to the soldiers who were drawn up to despatch him-" Save my face-aim at my heart-fire!" It was Joachim Murat.

With the most perfect affability he entered into conversation with Mr. Tomkin; praised the English as a brave nation—spoke of Napoleon with enthusiasm, and expressed a fervent wish that England and France united might give laws to the world. The lieutenant smiled at his earnestness, and looked a little doubtful as to its sincerity; he, however, made no reply upon that subject, but spoke of the other two detachments that were on the march, one at least of which must then be exposed to the weather. The general answered, "he had already provided for that—the rearmost detachment would halt at the last town we left, and the centre one he expected every moment."

Scarcely had this been communicated to the other prisoners when we heard a loud cheer, truly British, outside the cavern, which was immediately responded to by those within, and the centre detachment in a pitiable condition made their appearance; up sprang our party. Cordial greetings and warm congratulations passed on both sides; for the few days we had been separated seemed an age; we had travelled over many a weary mile from the place where we first left them, and now we

had again met unexpectedly, though, to the seaman accustomed to the rough tempest, not altogether without pleasure.

It was a curious spectacle to witness the welcomes of the tars to each other; there was no shaking of hands, but a grip of the arm, or a hearty slap on the back, accompanied their "What cheer, messmate? what cheer?" and offers of instant assistance were tendered.

Murat looked on with seeming pleasure; and as he conversed with the officers of his *snite*, he occasionally pointed out particular parties of seamen who might well be considered the pride and boast of England's naval pre-eminence, as they lent one another a helping hand, and as children of the battle and the storm manifested their strong fraternal

regard.

The fresh arrival underwent the same process of drying as the first detachment; a plentiful store of provision was then spread out—the grog and wine were once more set abroach, and, weary as we all were, no one thought of sleep. The fires burned warmly and brightly (there was no lack of atmospheric heat); the stuff that maketh glad the heart of man produced its full effect; and there they all sat upon the rocky floor, toasting "Here's to our friends at home," and singing old galleysongs; and perhaps never before had that cavern, and probably has never since, echoed more loudly to the strains of mirth—certainly I should think in no case under similar circumstances.

The tempest raged, the thunder rolled, the lightnings flashed without; but within all was cheerfulness and gaiety; and Jack, with his usual forgetfulness of the past, thought only of present enjoyment, leaving

the future to turn out as it would; yet we were all prisoners.

I was much gratified to find my friend Jennings in good health; and we sat conversing together upon past events; and here it was, at my particular request, he gave me the following brief outline of his history:

"I must first of all tell you, Mr. Grummett, that the name of Jennings, under which I pass, is an assumed one; what my real name is can be of no material consequence to any body; the time may come that I shall again resume it, and then as far as it can be traced back it

will be found without a blemish or a stain.

"I was the youngest and only surviving child out of a large family; my parents enjoyed a handsome competency—they lived respectably, kept several servants; and I never can remember a single instance of a tradesman having to call a second time to obtain the settling of his account. I was aware, however, that the right to a considerable portion of the property was disputed, and had been under litigation for several vears; but so firmly was I convinced from childhood of my father's rectitude of principle, that I inquired but little into it, being fully satisfied that he would never knowingly lend himself to a dishonourable The premature decease of both brothers and sisters, and my being in some degree the child of their old age, rendered me an object of unbounded indulgence, and with the heedlessness of youth I launched into extravagances which, I have since discovered, greatly tended to diminish their income, already circumscribed by heavy law expenses. From childhood my earnest desire was to join the army, and become a soldier; the wish 'grew with my growth and strengthened with my strength;' and, after repeated discussions on the subject-sometimes tenderly persuasive, at others with warmth and anger-my father purchased me a commission as ensign in a regiment of the line, which, in one fortnight after I had joined it, was ordered out to the West Indies.

"I need not tell you, Mr. Grummett, of the keen anguish that attends a parting from the authors of your existence. It is true hope may unfurl the bright banner of enterprize to the fair breeze of expectation, yet the thought of never meeting again, together with a thousand nameless and indescribable anticipations, spread their dark pinions and eclipse the gorgeous sun-light of ambition that would dazzle the imagination with its glorious splendour. Parting, Mr. Grummett, is painful reality, and mocks the romantic fervour of the fancy.

"But there was one besides my parents from whom I was to be separated-a gentle and amiable girl a few years younger than myself* -in fact my present wife. She was the orphan daughter of a Major Godfrey, who died in the East Indies, and had left a handsome fortune in that country to his child. Whatever it was, however, only a small portion reached England, and my affectionate and tender mother had taken the orphan to reside with her. Our hearts had grown togetherwe loved each other most devotedly, and our attachment was founded on the strong basis of mutual respect as well as esteem. We solemnly pledged our troth, conscious that the eye of the great Judge of quick and dead was upon us. It was not in a temple made with hands, nor before an altar of man's invention, but the spot was hallowed as the creation of the Deity, and the altar was consecrated by his own handyworks. The green earth teeming with the bounteous stores of Providence was our holy place, and the sparkling stars brilliantly shining in God's own firmament were the undying witnesses of the compact."

Here Jennings paused a few seconds, as if remembrance had overpowered him; he then passed his hand quickly across his brow, his

countenance resumed its firmness, and he went on.

"Well, Mr. Grummett, the regiment embarked, and after a voyage of no great interest we arrived at our destination in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, and from thence we went with the expedition against San Lucie; and I served under General Moore at the attack upon Morne Chabot, and was one of the storming-party at Morne Fortunée, where I received a severe wound. General Moore was pleased to speak favourably of my conduct on both occasions, and I was honoured by the notice of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. But my wound, and ill-health produced by over-exertion, compelled me to return home. I reluctantly applied—the application was granted—and after an absence of two years I again landed on British soil.

"During my stay in the West Indies I had held constant correspondence with my family; and though the letters of Amelia sometimes excited a suspicion that affairs were not in the best condition, yet I could never find anything on which to ground the most distant supposition of distress. Judge of my anguish, then, on going down to the home of my infancy and boyhood, intending to surprise my friends by my sudden presence, I found the residence occupied by other tenants, and heard a tale that overwhelmed me with misery. The law-suit in which my father had been involved for so many years was decided

There appears to be a discrepancy here, as I have stated in my first paper that the age of Mrs. Jennings was between nineteen and twenty. In fact, however, she was older than she appeared to be—her age, at the time of his relating his history, was twenty-three, that of Jennings twenty-seven.—F. G.

against him; he had been obliged to quit the spot where he had passed nearly the whole of his life; and the old age of my parents was doomed, if not to actual want, at least to the bitterness of poverty, compared with their former condition.

"I was soon made sensible that the sum paid for my commission and outfit, and the allowance necessary to maintain my rank as an officer, had lessened the little capital of my father, who, with my mother and Amelia, had retired to a small cottage in a distant village, and thither

I repaired.

"I shall pass by our meeting, merely saying, that the change of circumstances had wrought fearful havoc on my father's mind, which was fast sinking into imbecility; whilst my poor mother, almost heartbroken, was incapable of leading him to that consolation which is the best and surest in every time of need and difficulty. Amelia had attended them (for they kept but one servant) with dutiful affection; she had devoted the whole of her little property to their increasing wants, but there were yet heavy demands to be satisfied for law expenses.

"I had not been under the roof of my parents four-and-twenty hours, when agitation of mind produced a violent inflammation of my partlyhealed wound, and in a few hours more I was in a strong delirious fever. Day after day passed by, and I still remained unconscious, and when I recovered my reason I found another and more trying change had taken place: my aged father had been arrested-former acquaintances had been applied to for the purpose of procuring bail; but it is a cautious world, Mr. Grummet, and as old Harvey would say, ' the rats always quit a sinking ship'—so that no bail could be obtained, and he was consigned to a prison.

"At first I was undecided how to act-whether to retain my commission, and, by the pay, small as it was, contributing to the comforts of my mother, or by selling out, to obtain my father's liberation, though absolute penury would be the result. However, I soon fixed upon the latter, trusting to Providence for a restoration of health, which would

enable me to do something to keep us from starving.

" I sold out, and the proceeds restored my father to his dying wife, The shock of his going to prison had been too much for my poor mother, and after lingering a short time between the love of life and the depths of the grave, she expired in the arms of her grey haired partner, exhorting him to follow quickly to the promised rest of the christian.

"The Psalmist says, Mr. Grummett, 'the heart knoweth its own bitterness;' and truly did I find mine almost more than I could bear. After the interment of my mother, I placed my father, now almost in a state of helplessness, with a widow who had known affliction, and had in former times experienced his generous sympathy. Amelia was received among her father's relatives; but it was galling to my soul when I ascertained that she was kept in a state of menial dependence, from which I then had no possibility of rescuing her.

"Oh how fervently did I petition Heaven for health and strength, that by daily labour I might increase the comforts of my father! The God of Mercy heard my prayer and answered it-my wound completely healed-sickness departed-1 became robust and vigorous, and entered

upon humbling, though not degrading toil.

"I know, Mr. Grummett, that persons who are reduced from their

accustomed station in society but too frequently suffer their intellects and habits to sink down to a level with their circumstances, and perhaps, in some cases, even below that. For myself, I was determined from the first never to lose sight of what I had been; and though my occupation and rank might be humble, my mind should still retain its proper elevation. The Almighty aided me, and no arm but his could have sustained me through the many trials I underwent.

"Still my spirit yearned to be in the army and amongst my gallant comrades, fighting the battles of my country. The death of my father released me from the obligation which nature had bound upon me not to leave him whilst life remained, and when I had laid his perishing remains by the side of my departed mother, I enlisted in the ______,

resolved to use every effort to rise in the profession.

" Amelia was aware of my intention, but she did not attempt to dissuade me from it, and we cheered ourselves with the prospect of brighter days, when a union of hands should consummate the bond which held our hearts. Amelia, however, desirous of sparing me further present pain, forbore to tell me that she was suffering under persecution from her relatives, because she refused to listen to the addresses of a wealthy suitor, who had made her an offer of marriage. This fact came to my knowledge, through the information of a discarded servant of the family with whom she resided. I lost no time in assuring myself of its truth, and having obtained a furlough, I repaired to the scene of action. persecution had been carried beyond what I could have anticipated; Amelia was wretched; and leaving the prospect of grandeur and riches, she became the wife of the poor, but I will add, honest corporal (for I had already gained that first step). She was immediately cast adrift by her friends; but in each other's warm affection we found a full compensation for all.

" I had foreseen the probability of being ordered upon foreign service, but never contemplated that its probability was so soon to be accomplished. The route, however, came, and the certainty of its purport descended like a heavy blow upon my heart. There was the chance of my wife accompanying me, but it was only a chance; I therefore wrote to her relatives, imploring them to give her countenance and shelter, should that last hope fail. They were inexorable, and declared their purpose of abandoning her to her fate, however wretched it might Oh, Mr. Grummett, I cannot tell you what I suffered! myself sunk, indeed. Of my embarkation and other particulars, you have been an eye-witness, and believe me, at this moment, anxious as my mind must naturally be, I am far more happy than if I had left my wife amongst those whose tender mercies were very cruelty. But come, Sir, I see that the men are composing themselves to sleep, and we shall both want rest for to morrow's march. Good night, Mr. Grummettgood night, Sir; -remember in every trouble that may assail you this maxim-it was a favourite one of my father's, and I have experienced its truth—' He who eyes a Providence will never want a Providence to eye.' Good night, Sir-good night."

Jennings stretched himself out, turned away on his side, and shortly afterwards was in a sound slumber. His history had frequently beguiled me of my tears, and his last counsel prompted me to unfold the workings of my heart in fervent prayer to my Maker. I then laid myself down, and my frame was gradually overpowered by calm, refreshing sleep.

Oh, how delightedly did I wander among the scenes of my childhood!—how fondly was I caressed by my parents, who welcomed my return!—how proudly did I show myself and my honourable scars to my old companions! and my troubles were only remembered to enhance my joys. In the midst of my felicity an enemy appeared; I was charged with having deserted my duty; and even before the eyes of my parents, an officer of the law grasped me by the collar to drag me away to prison. Stung by the insult, I aroused myself—pshaw! it was only a dream—and the officer of the law, in the dress of a French soldier, had shaken me roughly by the shoulder to awaken me from sleep.

The bright and glorious beams of day lighted up the entrance to the cavern. The night of tempest had been succeeded by a lovely morning, and I was walking towards the ascent for the purpose of looking out, but was commanded by the sentry to stop, in a voice and manner of harshness and severity. The French serjeant witnessed it, but did not rebuke him; indeed, he seemed to partake of the sentry's feelings,

and I was about to address him, but he turned away in anger.

"I am sorry to say, Mr. Grummett," said Jennings, who joined me at the moment, "that our last night's entertainment has been repaid by ingratitude: two of the Asia's are missing, and the guard will be blamed for their escape."

"But surely," replied I, "it is not justice to punish those who re-

main for the conduct of the men who have gone off?"

"The serjeant has just discovered the loss," returned Jennings, "and being naturally vexed and sore at it, he looks with suspicion upon every one; but if I know anything of a noble spirit—which he most undoubtedly possesses—this humour will not last long, although we must expect our freedom to be still further abridged."

And so we found it: for the serjeant who had hitherto placed great confidence in us, by the indiscreet conduct of the runaways was induced to keep a more watchful eye; and thus, as in numerous other instances,

the innocent suffered for the guilty.

After partaking of the remnants of the evening repast, we emerged from the cavern, and the romantic nature of the scenery was truly gratifying to behold. I have seen many places that have delighted and astonished me, but no spot ever exceeded this in the wild, the wonderful, and the beautiful. In passing through the forest the effects of the lightning were plainly visible on the scathed branches of the trees and the changing colour of the leaves. When we once more gained the main road, the view from the summit of the cliffs I have before mentioned was highly picturesque and grand. The heavy rains had in many places overflowed the rivers and tributary streams, and the vale was nearly inundated, whilst the waters rolled and foamed along in their descent towards the sea, offering a strong contrast to the quiet of the green fields and the luxuriant vineyards glowing in the morning sun.

When we reached the banks of the river it was found to be impassable, and we were again compelled to halt for several hours; and here the third detachment joined us, and with them, handcuffed together, were the two deserters: they had been picked up by the peasantry, and delivered to the detachment on its march. There were but few, if any, who commiscrated their situation; and they were compelled to keep entirely by themselves, so as to hold no intercourse with the other pri-

soners.

The invention of British seamen soon contrived floats, and after some considerable delay we all got safe over, though not without numerous incidents, alarming at the moment, but so ludicrous in their nature as to cause unbounded laughter when safety was ensured.

That evening we were to stop at a village, which I had heard described as being particularly pretty and rural. On our arrival there was scarce a trace of it to be seen: the flood had swept nearly the whole of it away; its former inhabitants were wandering like restless spirits round the ruins of their once pleasant homes, and there was no vestige of a

place of shelter.

The three detachments (now embodied into one) were drawn up into a compact form, and the lieutenant of the guard was much puzzled how to act, the next station being at least three leagues distant, and another swollen river to pass. In this dilemma Mr. Tomkin proposed that the prisoners should assist the villagers in erecting a temporary shed for the night from the wrecks of the cottages, as well also to aid them in collecting their scattered goods and chattels. The lieutenant of the guard demurred for some time; but Mr. Tomkin addressed the prisoners, pointing out to them the impossibility of escape, and evidencing the two who had been recaptured, to prove his assertion. In language peculiarly suited to their understandings and feelings, he impressed upon their minds, that any attempt to get away would be visited with greater rigour upon those who remained; and he appealed to their generosity to act like men.

The lieutenant of the guard took Mr. Tomkin's word, and in a few minutes the whole of the prisoners (except the deserters, who were confined under the charge of a sentry) were scattered in all directions; and with the characteristic humanity of our brave tars, they cheerfully set to work. In a very short time, by dint of perseverance, a comfortable place of shelter was erected, and a great quantity of furniture and other property which the seamen had collected was brought in. A large fire was lighted, and though we were without food, yet the night was passed as pleasantly as circumstances would admit. No sooner had daylight streaked the eastern sky with its glowing tints, than the prisoners again set to work, and seemed to vie with each other in labouring to render the villagers assistance. In the course of two or three hours some of the cottages were rendered tenantable, and we left the spot amidst the blessings and gratitude of these poor people.

Many curious incidents occurred during the remainder of our march to Verdun, which we reached by the latter end of September; and through the exertions of Mr. Tonkin I was placed upon parole as one of the midshipmen of the Blazeaway, and had no cause to complain of my quarters, where I was very kindly treated by the worthy couple and

their family with whom I resided.

Our stay at Verdun, however, was but short. The 1st of October brought forth the preliminaries of peace. Ample funds had been transmitted to me by my father, (who expressed his great gratification at the character given of me by Lord Amelius Beaumscratch, and prophesied that I should one day become a commander-in-chief;) and in the course of a few months I was once more under the roof of my parents, enjoying the smiles of affection, and the praises of the fair. And thus ended MY FIRST TRIP.

190 [ocr.

AN EXCURSION TO ITHACA IN 1830.

Persons situated, pro tempore, in countries celebrated from the remotest antiquity, frequently form resolutions to see everything remarkable in their neighbourhood, and put it off from time to time, until at length they are ordered away, and no longer have it in their power to gratify their curiosity. Having more than once been culpable in this respect, and the warm weather approaching, a party of us stationed in Cephalonia, determined to seize time by the forelock and pay a visit to Ithaca, renowned in ancient story as the realm of the sage Ulysses. Accordingly, having some days previously despatched letters to a friend to ensure suitable accommodation, we started on Monday, the 10th of May, from Argostoli, at 6 a.m. for St. Euphemia, a small port on the Bay of Samos, between which and Ithaca there is a ferry-boat, being the place most conveniently situated for that purpose. We were three in number, well mounted, with a servant to look after the horses, which it was arranged should be left at St. Euphemia.

From the bridge of Argostoli, which is merely a low mound upwards of half a mile in length, that crosses the marshy expanse at the head of the harbour, with openings planked over at irregular distances, to allow of the flux and reflux of the water, the road, which is excellent and of recent construction, gradually ascends for the first eight miles. We passed through two large villages prettily situated on the side of the mountains, named Faraclata and Calligato, facing Argostoli, and within

four miles of it.

Cephalonia is generally a bare, hilly, stony country, excepting the valleys, many of which are rich and beautiful; here the hill sides were cultivated nearly to their tops, and covered with the ura passa, or currant vine, which we observed growing in what appeared to be little else than fields of stone. This vine is a low shrubby plant, either naturally or artificially made so by pruning, and being planted at regular distances, is scarcely sufficient to obviate the bare stony appearance of the land in such situations, the soil of which being of a ferruginous nature has a brownish, barren aspect, and where the rocks peep out, being of a grey limestone formation, they do not tend much to improve the appear-

ance of the face of the country.

Having surmounted the ascent, about the eighth mile-stone we began to descend, the road continuing good, though rather narrow, and running along the sides of the hills until we came to a village, about fourteen miles from Argostoli, where we turned off to the right, down a valley to St. Euphemia, leaving the main branch of the road which led to Asso and Guiscardo. The country between the eighth and fourteenth mile-stone as we descended was more rude, and with very little cultivation, the hills being covered with low brush-wood, cistus, heath, and arbutus. From the village near the fourteenth mile-stone, where the road turns off to St. Euphemia, for a distance of about four miles, it is little better than a mule-track; at various places, however, we found small parties at work improving it, and doubtless it will soon be more passable; at present it is very bad.

St. Euphemia, situated on a small creek on the north side of the Bay of Samos, appears but a miserable village, and is the only port on this

side of Cephalonia allowed to have communication with the neighbouring continent. It has a custom-house and deputy-collector from Argostoli, and a small party of military to enforce the observance of the quarantine laws. It is chiefly resorted to by small coasting-vessels from the Morea and opposite coast of Greece, which bring over cattle of every description for the consumption of the island.

The deputy-collector having been apprized of our visit beforehand, to secure accommodation for the horses, and a boat to transport us to Ithaca, with great civility came out of the village with his son to meet us, and conducted us to his house, where he had provided a collazione, superb for such a remote corner, consisting of coffee, chickens, pigeons, eggs, giblet-stew, olives, artichokes, a kind of large red oyster called frutta del mare, salad, and a variety of wines the produce of the country, some of them old, select, and very good. On entering the house his old dame presented each of us with a couple of full-blown roses, and on leaving it insisted on our taking umbrellas to shelter us from the sun during our passage in the boat.

The peasantry of the country through which we passed were particularly civil and polite, uncovering their heads and saluting us as we rode on, some of them bowing ridiculously low. The country, where cultivated, was chiefly covered with vines; we saw very little corn. In the valleys there was a sprinkling of fruit-trees, olives, a species of

oak which produces the valonia of commerce, the carob, &c.

We had a nice little bark, like a ship's jolly-boat, with four stout rowers to take us over to Aito, a little bay in Ithaca opposite to Samos, There was little wind, indeed not sufficient to ruffle the water, and what there was was contrary. When we cleared the northern headland of the Bay of Samos, and were fairly launched in the Mare Ionica, the scenery around was pre-eminently beautiful and interesting: the calm blue sea and cloudless sky, the bold coasts of Cephalonia and Ithaca, their brown heath-covered hills, in form and appearance unaltered since the days of Ulysses. We were nearly two hours in getting over. In crossing we spoke the gun-boat stationed at Zante returning from Corfu, where she had been for repair; she was a long, sharp, thievish-looking craft, and when we first perceived her stealing along the coast of Ithaca, where there was scarcely a breath of wind, she had a very suspicious appearance, and in any other situation, when the pirates were abroad, might have caused us to keep a more respectful distance.

On landing we found only the Guardiana, a boy of about twelve or fourteen years of age on the strand; there was not even a house, but only a shed for his accommodation, and that of the ferry. There are two bays of the name of Aito; the smallest, which faces Cephalonia, is a little south of the hill on which stands the ancient castle of Ulysses, and is only separated from the other and much larger bay of the same name, but on the other side of the island, by a neck of land not exceeding two miles in breadth, which is little else than a ravine between the hill on which Ulysses' castle is perched, and another hill to the southward of even greater height.

We were not a little disappointed to find that mules which had been written for to take us to Vathi, the town about four miles distant, had not been sent, nor any person to explain why. The little Guardiana was put in requisition to act as guide, and to carry our carpet-bags;

and when we had ascended by a very rough path, not a little torturing to tender feet cased in tight boots, and corny toes, of which there was no lack, and amidst the grumblings thereby occasioned at the want of attention in our friends not providing mules, we heard some person calling after us, and looking back perceived one of the boatmen endeavouring to overtake us, holding up letters in each hand. We of course stopped, and when the fellow overtook us and presented the letters for the purpose of being forwarded to Vathi, having been entrusted to him by the deputy at St. Euphemia, our surprise and chagrin may be imagined on finding that amongst them were the epistles we had written to apprize our friends of our intended visit. This sufficiently accounted for the want of mules, and though not a little vexed we laughed heartily at the ridiculous circumstance of thus being made the bearers of our own letters. As matters stood there was no help for it; however, one of our party, more nimble than the rest, was despatched to apprize the friends to whom the letters were addressed of our coming, taking them with him to show that it was not our fault they had not had an earlier intimation of our visit, a circumstance of considerable importance in so remote a quarter, where it is necessary to know beforehand what is to be provided, of all which we had been duly informed.

The day was warm, without a breath of wind, and no shelter from the sun's rays, except about once or twice in every quarter of a mile from some straggling tree, of which we were glad to take advantage and rest a little to recover from the fatigue of the scrambling ascent which continued for nearly a mile; and by an equally indifferent path the descent might be about another mile, when we reached a good recently-made road at the side of the greater bay of Aito, or Port Molo, a large deep inlet on the castern side of the island, which indeed, in our impatience, we at first mistook for the harbour of Vathi, the modern town of Ithaca, Tired, and expecting at every turn of the road, which wound beautifully at the bottom of the hills round each successive promontory, to obtain a view of the desired town, we were so often disappointed, that we almost began to despair, especially when another bay, Dexia, appeared, with the road passing over a high promontory at its farther side some half mile distant, when we had hoped to have been already at our journey's end. However, there being no alternative, we continued, but not without grumbling at the unexpected length of the road, to trudge onwards; and at length, having surmounted the last ascent, beheld the pretty little land-locked harbour of Vathi, with its island lazaretto in the middle, and neat crescent-shaped town on the beach at its upper part, hills on each side, and fine valley behind; all very delightful, except that we had still to walk about half a mile to reach it.

As we drew near we beheld our envoy returning alone, at which we were not a little surprised; but the matter was soon explained. He reached the town nearly an hour before us, and after perambulating several of its streets, at length encountered some soldiers—for he could not make the inhabitants comprehend his desire—who pointed out our friend's abode, where he learned that they had gone that morning on a pic-nic party to Mavrona, a place in the north of the island, celebrated for being the birth-place of Homer, about twenty miles distant. This was crowning our difficulties and completing the chapter of our disappointments; however, we proceeded, took possession of our friend's

house, found he had ordered dinner at six o'clock, took the liberty of ordering something additional, corresponding to the number of unexpected guests, rested and refreshed ourselves by taking some wine and water, and making our ablutions, after which we strolled about the town

pour passer le temps, till our hosts and the dinner hour arrived.

The dinner hour passed, and we waited patiently about half an hour without our hosts making their appearance, when we began to debate on the propriety of having dinner, which was ready, put on the table, and sitting down to it; but this was overruled; seven o'clock came, but no appearance of our hosts, and all then began seriously to incline to proceed to action. Another quarter of an hour elapsed, when being unable to stretch our patience and politeness further, it was resolved to have dinner put on the table, seeing, besides, the risk it ran of being spoiled by the delay. It was at length served, and we made ourselves quite at home, no longer even wishing for the presence of our good hosts, but rather wishing they would not make their appearance till it was fairly over; and in this we were lucky, for we not only dined heartily, but had passed the bottle round two or three times afterwards before it was intimated to us that they were approaching; and presently we had the pleasure of enjoying their surprise, and of giving as well as getting a hearty welcome. They had had a cold dinner in the country, provided by the friends they had accompanied, and we ate their hot one: all was, consequently, quite apropos. The evening was passed over the bottle in social converse, and planning excursions for the morrow. Comfortable accommodations were provided for the

night.

Tuesday, May 11th .- Rose early, and with our kind host I proceeded to visit a remarkable cave lately discovered about a mile and a half from Vathi up the side of the hill on the western side of the Bay; my two compagnons du voyage preferring the enjoyment of their pillows. Before I had got two-thirds of the way up I was inclined to opine they had been wisest, the ascent proved so steep and fatiguing, and the morning sun, which lay on our backs, so hot, without a cloud to intercept his beams, or a zephyr stirring, that it was anything but pleasant; and when we reached the cave-like many objects described as being highly worthy of a visit, and somewhat too highly coloured—the reality fell short of the description, and I was inclined to view it with as much disparagement as it had been too lavishly praised. But when I got cooler, and recovered a little from the severe but temporary fatigue, I looked on it with more satisfaction, and even felt that it was well worth The entrance was so small and obscure that it was not found without some difficulty, though my friend had visited it several times It was merely a narrow triangular chasm in a corner on the hill side, just large enough to admit a person with a little stooping; the aperture enlarged gradually for a few yards as we entered, and then suddenly expanding on the left, formed a large vaulted chamber, to the bottom of which the descent was rather slippery and steep; its roof and sides presented a series of rich and varied stalactites, forming innumerable pillars and projections of grotesque shape and form. A few wax tapers which we brought with us, being lighted and placed around the sides of the cave in various directions, served to show it tolerably well after our eyes became accustomed to the obscurity. The bottom was

strewed with loose stones, fragments of stalactites and others; in it we discovered a large square hewn block, slightly excavated on one of its sides, which we conjectured in former days, when Christian places of worship were under the necessity of being concealed, might probably have served as an altar: it was lying in an overthrown position, the excavated side resting obliquely against that of the cave, and facing downwards.

When the cave was of late first discovered, some gentlemen had excavated a portion of its floor, and found the remains of some baked earthen vases, lamps, and human bones, so that probably it had also been used as a place of sepulture. The cave itself resembled in many respects that of St. Michael's at Gibraltar, but was not on so magnificent a scale. The rocky mountain in which it is situated is a hard compact limestone, with veins of quartz; indeed limestone is the formation of the rocks both of Cephalonia and Ithaca; but the stratification around Vathi is the most singular and various of any I ever saw, at places being thin and schistose, sometimes presenting a horizontal aspect, sometimes an inclination in one direction, sometimes in another, and sometimes being almost perpendicular. All these various appearances were observed amazingly near to each other in the immediate vicinity

of Vathi; the upper and softer strata of a marly or gravelly nature often presented the appearance of a wavy line, and even curved; for instance, resembling the adjoining figure. The strata were of various degrees of thickness, from an inch and a half to a foot or two. In some places I observed between the lime-



stone strata, a stratum of flint. I also remarked, that the blocks of stone which were cut and shaped for building, when isolated, emitted a very strong metallic sound when struck by any hard body—nay, even by a stick. We brought specimens of the stalactites and quartz from the cave, and found the descent much more agreeable than going up.

After breakfast we went to see the celebrated Fountain of Arethusa in the Rorax mountain or rock; the island Resident kindly accompanying us, and even assisting us with a lift in his open carriage as far as the road permitted, about two miles up the rich valley of Vathi; we had still from two to three miles further to go, holding more to the eastward over the hills, with the clear blue sea at a little distance on our left by a very rude footpath, along which it was just possible for a mule or a donkey to scramble; the Fountain is situated at the top of a wild, wooded, steep-sided ravine in an angle of the face of the Rorax rock or mountain, which abruptly crossing, shuts up the head of the ravine. The spring is in a little cave which has been faced with masonry, and arched over in front, and really possesses many intrinsic attractions besides its fame to account for its celebrity-delightfully cool clear water, which those only who have sojourned in a warm climate can duly appreciate—a shady resting-place, and a fine view, with most romantic, though somewhat rude surrounding scenery. We felt the heat rather oppressive ere we reached it, and consequently enjoyed in a greater degree its cool water, shade, and retirement. Some wine and biscuit which we had taken care to bring, tended not a little to refresh us; and after resting awhile we started afresh over the heath-clad hills to return to the carriage. One of our party rode a mule, which safely

carried him even where we with difficulty could scarcely scramble and keep our feet. As mementos we brought away a few fragments of the rock, and of the beautiful little Lilliputian plant called Venus's hair, which grows on the cool shady sides of the sparkling fountain.

When we got to the top of the ridge between the valley and the Fountain, the sky being cloudless and the atmosphere clear, we had a fine view of several islands, dependencies of Ithaca, though at a considerable distance and more adjacent to the continent of Greece, of which also we saw the faint outline, especially of the high land forming the promontories on each side the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto. When we reached the spot where this interesting and extensive view burst upon our sight, the Resident, to give an idea of the absurdity of some of the T. G.'s, i. e. travelling gentlemen, who now penetrate into every remote corner of any celebrity, related an anecdote of one of this description: he not long before had visited the Fountain, escorted by a friend, who, when they arrived at this spot, pointed out the locality of Lepanto, when the traveller, seizing his spy-glass, and with great gravity accommodating it to his eye, exclaimed-" Ave, now I see the celebrated spot where the two famous battles of Lepanto and Trafalgar were fought." To which the gentleman acting as Cicerone, and who was a bit of a wag, replied-" Indeed! then I'll thank you for a peep through your glass, which must be an excellent one to enable you to do that." And afterwards, with an air of modesty, told him he fancied there must be some small mistake in what he advanced: but the traveller, who had read a great deal and trusted to his memory, remained firm in his position. The acting Cicerone, who really was well informed, said he had read almost every book on the subject of these battles, but could not recollect any passage which, even by misconstruction, would bear the other out; but the traveller, nothing daunted, boldly gave the name of his author, being no other than Lord Byron, in whose works he affirmed he had read it, and even specified that it was to be found in a note attached to a particular canto of Childe Still the Cicerone affected to doubt the correctness of his knowledge: being also familiar with Byron's works, and knowing that the Resident possessed the book, it was agreed to refer to it when they returned to Vathi, which was accordingly done, and as the traveller had said, the battles of Lepanto and Trafalgar were indeed mentioned in the same line, canto ii.; not as having been fought on the same spot, but somehow or other linked together in verse, so as to have given rise to this remarkable confusion of ideas. So much for your dogmaticlearned travelling gentlemen!

Having reached the carriage, we had a pleasant drive back to Vathi, the modern capital, passing the ruins of Ithaca Vecchio, high up on the side of the hill on our left. The valley is richly cultivated, and chiefly covered with vineyards, which extend far up the hills, the slope being carefully terraced; and we were informed that some of the choicest and richest wines of Ithaca were made from the grapes of this locality.

Vathi is a pretty little clean town, situated, as I have said, at the upper part of a fine circular little bay or harbour, which branches off to the south soon after entering the larger bay of Aito, which nearly divides the island into two parts, a north and a south. The houses in Vathi are built of stone, and the streets well-paved; the beach in front

of the town is skirted by a quay, which extends for more than half a mile, though not yet completed. This improvement belongs to the English, and I believe has been principally executed under the direction of the present Resident. The principal part of the town, its central, rises but little above the level of the water; but towards its western extremity, many of the houses are erected on the ascent of the hill which forms one side of the valley in which it is situated. The streets and houses are interspersed with gardens and trees, adding much to the beauty of its appearance. There is also a well-made circular road, which makes a sweep round the suburbs, chiefly through gardens, and is well planted at its sides, forming a pleasant promenade, ride, or I particularly noticed here, almond, pear, quince, pomegranate, fig, carob, and olive trees. The vines also were extremely luxuriant, and the chief attention appeared devoted to their cultivation. number of young mulberry trees had also recently been planted along this road and its avenues,—I suppose with a view to the future cultivation of the silk-worm, but hitherto they had made little progress.

We dined with the Resident, whose obliging disposition, attention, and civility, were beyond praise. In the evening we visited the Lazaretto, on the little island nearly in the centre of the harbour. It seemed a complete establishment on a small scale, corresponding to the size and wants of the place. It entirely covers the island, or rather shoal, on which it is placed, forming a little square internally, with a foot-path outside, circling the buildings at the water's edge. One or two sentries on the alert, are sufficient, night or day, to prevent all intercourse from without. The vessels performing quarantine lie imme-

diately under the eye of the guard.

Wednesday, May 12th.-After a cup of coffee and an egg, at six A.M. we began to retrace our steps towards Aito, on the summit of which the Castle of Ulysses, or rather its remains, are situated. The bays mentioned derive their name from the mountain which, from its situation, completely commands both. As we passed along the new road on the shore about a mile from Vathi, on a point of land formed by a small bay and the large bay of Aito, we saw the remains of Ulysses' Cave, celebrated in the 13th Book of the Odyssey; but the road, from necessity, having to pass over the very spot, great part of the cave was destroyed, and all that now remains of it is but a very insignificant convexity in the face of the rock. The hill sheltered us from the sun for a great part of our morning's walk, till we reached the top of the pass to the lesser bay of Aito, from which we diverged to our right to ascend the hill and view the Cyclopean remains of Ulysses' celebrated Castle. We found the ascent extremely steep and difficult, there being no regular path, though we had a guide whose services, as far as concerned that, were consequently useless. About half way up, we saw the Fountain whence the followers of Ulysses were wont to draw water for the use of the inmates of the Castle; how they contrived to carry it up was wonderful, for we found it extremely difficult even to scramble up unimpeded, save by the obstacle which the steepness and roughness of the ascent presented.

When at length we reached the summit, we had a splendid and enchanting view,—Ithaca itself expanded under our feet, surrounded by the deep blue Ionian Sea; before us, to the west, lay extended the coast of Cephalonia from Pronos to Guiscarda, with the ample bay of Samos immediately opposite; Santa Maura, with its white cliffs, Capo Bianco, so celebrated as being the site of Sappho's Leap, to the north; on the east, the great bay of Aito, dividing Ithaca into two nearly equal parts; the islands of Calamos, Meganisi, and other dependencies of the Ionian States, and the outline of the Morea in the distance; the calm, the beautiful, the blue Ionian Sea, with the clear vault of heaven, and the outline of each island and promontory reflected on its bosom, with the pure balmy feeling of the air, loaded with the perfumes of wild flowers, formed altogether a scene of indescribable beauty and interest.

The situation of the Castle seemed better fitted for the eyrie of an eagle than a habitation for human beings. It was, indeed, commanding; and in days of strife, when security was more thought of than convenience, was certainly well calculated for that end: having an uninterrupted view of the sea on both sides of the island, no approach could be made undiscovered, nor an attack, with any prospect of success, where the energies of a few resolute defenders might defy a whole host of

assailants

The remains of the Castle consisted chiefly in a number of irregular walls, veleped Cyclopean, from the huge-sized stones which were piled one upon another with all the regularity of art. These walls occupied the summit, and seem to have inclosed a considerable area: they also extended down the side of the mountain at various places, -sometimes even where in steepness it was almost precipitous. The sight of such vast masses piled on one another at such a height, and in such fearful situations, excited our admiration and astonishment; and the way in which it had been effected was perfectly inconceivable, unless, indeed, we admit of the existence of a race of gigantic stature in former times, to whom we of the present day are but as pigmies. Time, however, has made sad work, even with these remains; stupendous as they are, they are not sufficiently entire or connected to give any accurate idea of the plan of the structure. The site of the principal gate, which faced the east, was pointed out and appeared sufficiently obvious; but there was little, save the celebrity, beyond its natural advantages, to repay the trouble of ascending. In the area on the summit among the débris, we picked up a few fragments of old tiles and bricks, whose asperities time and the weather had completely rounded off, and brought them away as relics of other days,-probably those even of the great Ulysses himself.

We were little more than a couple of hours in accomplishing this visit. We found the descent comparatively easy; and on the shore of the lesser bay of Aito, a boat waiting to take us over to Cephalonia. Bidding adieu to Ithaca, we started without wind, but with four stout rowers, for Samos, and had only proceeded two or three miles, when we got a light breeze, which, though not quite fair, yet assisted the oars, and in an hour and forty minutes we landed at Samos, a distance of nine miles, according to the computation of the boatmen.

Here, again, we were fortunate in the attentions we received: the sub-deputy at the port met us on landing, and conducted us to a rustic collation, spread under a noble tree at the foot of the hill on which the Samian remains are still to be found, being more agreeable than any in-door accommodation to be had in the village. Our repast con-

sisted of fish and flesh, bread, wine, fruit and vegetables,-more abundant, however, than choice; but our exertions had earned us an appetite, and we ate and drank heartily, enjoying our repast much; and being by it refreshed, under the guidance of the sub-deputy, set out to view some of the ruins of ancient Samos, which, in its time, had been a city of great importance. The valley of Samos is one of the most extensive and fertile in Cephalonia; not, however, renowned for its salubrity, for where thousands once existed, there are now scarcely units. The ruins are chiefly situated on two hills south of the bay, -on the highest there are extensive Cyclopean remains. We were, however, too tired with our morning's excursion to reach these, having the journey to Argostoli still before us. We, however, inspected a number of ancient tombs on the side of the lesser mountain, which were remarkably curious and in good preservation, but containing nothing, having been rifled of their contents on being opened. Antique chains, rings, bracelets, lamps, &c., and bones, had been found in them; the former became the prize of the explorers,—the latter crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. The method employed to discover these tombs is, by driving a metallic rod into the earth, and when it is obstructed by a stone, to ascertain whether the sound it imparts denotes a hollow beneath, which it infallibly does to persons accustomed to the operation. There are still many tombs unexplored: they are generally formed of large flag-stones, six in number, and resemble a large chest sunk in the earth; those we saw open were of no great depth.

We visited the convent of St. Fernandez, which is beautifully situated on the summit of the lower hill, and is now occupied as a dwelling by some English gentlemen, who have got a lease of it and the surrounding territory, on a farming speculation. They were absent. The convent had been erected on the remains of a building of an infinitely more ancient date. A large square tower, of beautiful masonry and Cyclopean structure, still exists within its enceinte. The upper part, or more modern erection of the conventual edifice, appears crumbling away; whilst the lower, or more ancient, is almost as entire and fresh as when it was laid by the hands of the mason. Exterior walls also exist about the convent of similar antiquity, and, from their structure and durability, afford a striking contrast with the erections of a later age. The ascent to the convent is steep, and the side of the hill is prettily clothed with luxuriant shrubs, principally the arbutus. Everywhere the remains of ancient buildings are evident, and the fine disjointed blocks of hewn stone. which are plentifully scattered about, would be a mine of wealth to the proprietor in many other places. The ground under tillage is literally covered with the debris of tiles and bricks, and ancient coins are often turned in his labour by the husbandman. Some grand convulsion of nature, I imagine, from appearance, must have aided in the destruction of this city. We saw from the hill, being pointed out near its base on the strand, the remains of a fine mole, which extended in a semicircular direction a considerable way into the sea, and was now entirely covered with the water. Many other buildings, or rather ruins, were visible in a similar predicament. Pieces of tessellated pavement picked up there were presented to us, and were said to have belonged to some ancient Roman baths.

In the modern village of Samos, which consists of a few miserable

huts on the strand, there is not one respectable looking dwelling, owing chiefly, no doubt, to its insalubrity, and partly to its being a "Porto Chiuso," or shut port, the deputy collector even residing at St. Eu-

phemia, five miles distant, at the other extremity of the bay.

After resting a little, we mounted our horses, which having been sent round from St. Euphemia, were in waiting, and began our journey homewards. The road was good through the valley for about a couple of miles, alongside of a pretty rivulet, the charm of which, in a warm climate, is indescribable. The valley appeared well-cultivated, but chiefly with vines, currant and grape; though there appeared more corn, barley, and wheat, than I had observed elsewhere in the island: for Cephalonia is dependent on other countries for bread.

Our road, after quitting the valley of Samos, was a gentle, but continued ascent, newly cut on the side of a ravine, excellent, but just of sufficient breadth for a couple of horses to go abreast; and where a false step would have been a matter of life and death. About half way to Argostoli, seven miles, we crossed the pretty extensive valley of San Geronimo, the patron saint of the island, whose convent we saw at the foot of the black mountain at no great distance. The last five miles to Argostoli was almost a continued descent to the bridge at the head of the harbour. We arrived about six P. M., not so much fatigued as might have been expected, from the length and labours of our journey.

THE DEVIL'S ROCK.

Ir had been blowing strong the preceding night, and though the wind was now somewhat abated, it still whistled among the ropes with that peculiar shrill note which is always indicative of its increase. The sea, too, had not fallen, and the waves only not breaking, rolled rapidly along in high and regular succession. This temporary lull was taken advantage of, in the close examination of the yards, masts, and all the rigging,—the necessary precautions being used to prevent injury from the chafe which always takes place, more or less, by the uneasy motion of a ship in a heavy sea.

In spite of the monotony of life at sea, the hours passed quickly on, and, as evening approached, the wind seemed to subside. Upon calculating the ship's place, we found that she was in the neighbourhood of one of those vigia which abound in the charts of the Atlantic Ocean; but the actual existence of which, the experience of mariners has shown to be, in most cases, unestablished, and in all, extremely doubtful. It was with us, therefore, rather a subject of merriment and jest; and the Devil's Rock, becoming, like Falstaff, the cause of much good wit, produced amongst us more laughter than apprehension.

Being the latter end of November, and the day beginning to close in early, the ship was made snug for the night; though, as the wind was fair, she was not put under that reduced sail with which the careful mariner awaits an expected contrary gale. Under double-reefed top-

^{* &}quot;Vigia," derived from a Spanish word signifying "to watch or look out," is a name applied generally to single rocks or small insulated reefs, rising perpendicularly from an unfathomable depth, and which are said to exist in various parts of the North Atlantic Ocean,

sails, with a top-gallant sail set above the main one, our vessel shot rapidly over the billows, which, crumbled into foam by her impetus, seemed, as it were, to rush after her for revenge, and howled angrily in their impotent efforts to arrest her. The dog-watches were over, and that half of the crew which kept what is termed the eight hours upon deck for the night, had taken their stations; and as we were scudding before a strong sea the helm was doubly manned, and the attention of the officer of the watch fully occupied in observing the ship's steerage and in taking note of the appearance of the sky to windward.

It was, I think, the third or fourth day of a new moon, and though, consequently, her beams were weak and her setting early, yet she lengthened the twilight an hour or two, and made the actual darkness of the night much shorter. I believe there is not a man upon earth, who, at some period of his life, has not felt the strongest admiration at the beauty of the moon, or been warmed into some glow of thankfulness for her use: but even they who have experienced her greatest benefits upon land, have little idea of the service she does the wanderer on the deep. As her pale rays dance over the waves, they assume a less terrific appearance,—and amid the roar of the tempest, there is something inexpressibly cheering in her light. The lonely mariner looks up to her as a friend,—and in the greatest dangers and distress, she seems to gaze on him with a pitying and sympathizing look, as though she promised safety and consolation.

I ought to apologize for this digression, but recollection of the danger from which we were that night rescued is sufficient excuse for this

tribute of acknowledgment.

We had supped, taken our nightly glass of grog, and some of our society had already turned in. The captain had also retired to his state room, having left orders to be called at midnight; and I went upon deck to take merely a slight peep at the weather before going to bed; but, struck with the grandeur of the scene, I whiled away more time than I had intended. It was ten o'clock, and the gale freshening fast, and now and then the top of a wave rushing over the main-deck as the ship yawed a little on either side, gave warning that the sea was getting heavier. The top-gallant sail was taken in, and the mate observed that it would be soon necessary to close-reef the topsails. The moon, by this time right astern in the western quarter, and about six degrees above the horizon, was beginning to be obscured at intervals by dark broken masses of cloud, which, thus exhibited in strong relief, assumed a singularly sublime, though awful appearance; and at times, a wave rearing itself higher than its fellows, showed like a huge wall overhanging the stern, and seemed to threaten instant destruction to the vessel; but as it came closer, she rose majestically upon its huge top, and was borne along with irresistible velocity. I had walked the deck for some time, watching the deceptive and varying appearance of the waters, now relieved by the moonlight, now darkened by the shadows of the passing clouds,-and my thoughts, though chiefly intent on the scene, occasionally turned towards the termination of our voyage, whither we were now so rapidly progressing, and to the anticipation of the joys and comfort of Old England, and the delights of meeting friends and relatives unseen for many a year. Whilst thus engaged,

once or twice I thought I saw an unusual white wave far a-bcad; but as I could not fix it in my gaze, it did not particularly excite my attention. Two or three minutes more elapsed, when, on turning round to walk forward, the form of a wave, which could not be mistaken, met our glance. In a moment the cry of "Breakers" went through the ship, and immediately was the silence and peace which had reigned on board for some hours, changed to the cries of terror and distraction. Everybody was aghast,—none knew what to do,—so sudden, so unexpected was the danger, that before our minds could recover from the paralysing effect of the first shock produced by terror, we were in the midst of destruction. Hope of safety there was none. Our ship was flying through the water,—the breakers not more than two cables' length from us, not only a-head, but several points on each bow.

The captain had rushed upon deck at the first alarm, and was already standing on the bowsprit, looking round with the gaze of one who sees instant and unavoidable destruction before him. Too surely did he recognise in that view the existence of one of those mysterious reefs which had been the subject of our scepticism and ridicule a few hours His presence of mind, however, did not forsake him: without turning his eye from the spot, he ordered the startled sailors to the braces. The idea of evading the danger by hauling the ship on a wind. for an instant presented itself, but it was too late. Already were we in the midst of the dashing and foaming waters, with eyes whose powers were sharpened by despair: already could we observe the black tops of a reef of rocks, as they were occasionally bared by the reflux of the boiling surf; and already had one or two mighty surges rushed over the deck, sweeping away everything loose, and giving awful prognostic of the fate awaiting us,-whilst the vessel was lifted up on the brow of the tremendous billows,—at the subsidence of which we expected to feel her grind on the subjacent crags. The screams of the passengers, now fully awakened to their danger,—the silent horror imprinted on the countenances of the seamen,—the roaring of the mighty element rendering nearly inaudible the orders shouted out by our still energetic captain,-the mysterious uncertainty of the danger,even the name by which we believed it to be designated, and which seemed to throw a superstitious horror over the scene, altogether produced an impression which can never be erased from my memory.

At this moment, the moon, emerging from the dark clouds which were now gathering round her place of setting, threw a light on the scene,—instantly the only path which promised escape became apparent to the sharpened eye of our skilful pilot. The reefs among which we were entangled, appeared to enclose us like a horse-shoe, forming a barrier of foaming surf a-head and for several points abaft the beam on either side; but by aid of the powerful moonlight, the captain detected a small spot of dark water to larboard, forming as it were, a gap in the line of breakers. Not a moment was to be lost,—already it was so far on the bow as to make it doubtful whether our ship could fetch it. Providentially, the topsails had not been further reduced to the close reefs as our mate had intended, and to this circumstance (under Providence) we owed our salvation. The helm and braces were instantly adjusted,—the yards trimmed,—the mizen hauled out,—and the ship sprung to the wind, even till it became abeam: every eye was

directed to the bearing of the place which we trusted would prove a passage through the reef. It bore well on the lee-bow, and then the first gleam of hope entered our hearts. The voice of the captain became more steady and confident, and the men obeyed him with more nerve and alacrity. We neared the spot fast, -what a moment of suspense !- we still hung to windward. "Heave the helm up," "Square the after-yards," " Ease off the mizen-sheet," shouted the captain; his voice now heard strongly above the roaring of the gale. "Sosteady-draw the yards forward again-luff, luff,"-were the short and decisive commands given as the ship shot through a channel scarcely half a cable's length in width, and between two walls of gigantic breakers; the spray from the weather-side flying over the deck like a hail storm, at the same time almost buried under the pressure of the canvass now disproportioned to the increasing gale. The channel widened as we advanced, and we soon rounded the last of the tumbling breakers; and the suppressed feelings of our crew found vent in spontaneous cheers, as they found themselves in comparative safety. In a few minutes the ship was laid-to, while two men at the mast-head and the captain with his night-glass, carefully and anxiously scanned the horizon, especially in the direction of our future track. The opportunity was also made use of by close-reefing the topsails and in making the necessary preparations for again scudding before a high and increasing sea.

We were still close under the lee of this mysterious reef, and its terrors, distorted and increased in the doubtful gloom of night, produced most awful reflections. It seemed to extend from N.W. to S.E., in a semicircular direction; its convex side turned to the East, and presenting, for apparently a distance of three or four miles, a line of tumbling and whitened foam. The narrow opening through which we had found egress was completely hidden by the altered situation of our vessel; and as little short of a miracle could have rescued us from so appalling a danger, so nothing but the testimony of our senses could convince us that we had actually passed through so tremendous a barrier, and that the short period of a few minutes,—less time than I have occupied in telling the tale,—should have thrown us into so unexpected and inevitable a danger, and as suddenly snatched us from it.

The sails being now trimmed, the ship was once more put before the wind, and bounded buoyantly on. The white heads of the breakers grew less and less apparent, and only seen at intervals; whilst the sound of their thundering rush was lost in the hollow moaning of the wind. With eyes all alert in exploring the now darkened surface of the ocean, the past danger was talked over in the various styles of horror, boasting, and thankfulness,—as the fears, the presumption, or piety of the individuals comprising our little world prompted them. No one thought of turning in, but, seated in groups about the quarter-deck, we whiled away the remainder of this anxious night, till the dawn of day dissipated the still prevailing fears of a recurrence of a similar danger, and induced most of the talkers to exchange their late horrors for their snug berths. So ended this startling adventure,—leaving an indelible impression on my mind of the reality and the terrors of the "Devil's Rock."

1834.] 203

SCENES IN COLOMBIA.

BY AN OFFICER.

It was one of those beautiful mornings, which are only to be enjoyed in the celestial climate of Caraccas, when another officer (Captain Batt) and myself, now pretty well recovered from our wounds, had sauntered in the direction of the main-guard, where the loungers of the garrison had established their rendezvous. Our way lay through the Plaza Mayor, or main square, where the market is generally held, and we stopped to look about us and enjoy the cheerful scene which it presented.

One corner of the square was filled with mules and asses, with empty pack-saddles, enjoying the absence of their burdens, which were ranged under the eyes of their respective owners, who exposed their contents for sale. Yams, plantains, apios and ocumos, pine-apples, melons, water melons, oranges, and a host of fruits,—where the produce of the colder regions were paraded with the teemings of the sultry vales,—combined to furnish forth a display of abundance and excellence of every kind,—the effect of so little exertion on the part of the labourer, that they might be termed spontaneous offerings of the soil.

Another angle, adjoining to us, was occupied by a number of negresses, selling mondongo, a savoury and nutritious mess, composed of calves' feet, tripes, and divers condiments, to the "Peones" and country people, who, seated on their hams beside the steaming pots, received the stipulated quantity from the dingy cook who presided, and discussed it with the aid of a maize cake and a shell of excellent cocoa.

Staring at everything around him, and himself an object of curiosity to all who saw him, a tall Englishman stood with his hands in the pockets of his sailor's jacket, in the centre of the square; and as he kept revolving upon his own axis, his eye at length detected the presence of two of his countrymen, then "raræ aves" to the eyes of the Colombians. It was in the beginning of 1822; and a common belief among the natives, that the heretic Jews of Englishmen wore tails like squirrels, was only just beginning to stagger. The discovery must have been gratifying, as we judged from the smile with which he immediately began his approach, putting in motion for that purpose a six-foot figure, with an ungainly length of limb, but an agreeable physiognomy, flanked with a handsome pair of whiskers. He announced himself by the name of Walker, and informed us he had only been one day in the country.

The animated throng presented all possible variety of complexion: negroes, with their noisy hilarity and whiteness of grin on black roundity of face,—Indians, with regular copper-coloured features and smooth black hair,—Samboes, a happy mixture of mercurial African and gentle Indian blood, and all the infinity of shades arising from these and the European Spaniards. Laughter and busy chatter filled the air; and as slaves of both sexes passed from vendor to vendor and consigned their purchases to wooden troughs or trays carried on the head or supported on the hip, the courteous salutation and reply were bandied about with indefatigable punctiliousness and volubility by meeting acquaintances.

As for the costume of the natives-a pair of light trousers and a shirt, with linen suspenders furnished with silver buckles, generally constituted the whole apparel of a male of the lower order; though a loose roundabout jacket, cotton or linen, might occasionally hang from the shoulders, or a little straw hat be assumed, rather for appearance than as a necessary protection, to surmount the whole. Neither was it uncommon to see a neatly fitting shoe, with a profusion of ribbon, upon a dusky foot that never knew a stocking. Females of the same class were simply attired with a skirt or petticoat of blue or white cotton, tied over a muslin chemise by means of a running string, which accommodated itself, at the natural hollow of the waist, to a form uncursed with stays. The short sleeves of the light chemise were fastened up with a gay little ribbon; the hair was parted before and fell in plaits behind, and a muslin scarf was worn over the shoulder or drawn over the head as a covering. The country people, mostly "Peones" or muleteers, were distinguished by their rustic appearance: their coarse wide drawers and shirt worn loosely over them,—their bare legs and sandals of raw ox hide, -and the enormous palm hats flapping their shoulders, as, bestriding an empty pack-saddle, they trotted in their laden droves to the market, and governed them with Stentorian vociferations and a thong of hide full five yards long.

"Pray," inquired Walker, looking at the magnificent summit of the mountain which overhangs the city, "what may be the elevation given

to the peak of the Saddle by Humboldt?"

"A thousand toises, if I don't mistake," said Captain Batt in answer.

"The thing is easily determined," continued Walker; "I have brought an excellent barometer, suppose we make an excursion to the

top, - why not to-morrow?"

"Done," cricd I, at once embracing the project with the eagerness of a boy, for I was scarcely weaned from nutting and nest-hunting at the time. "Leave all to me; I have a spare horse for anybody that may require one, and my boy Hilario shall accompany us with provisions. We must bring our cloaks, and it would be advisable that each should be furnished with a machette."

"Cloaks! machettes!" exclaimed Walker: "what's the use of encumbering ourselves?—it is scarcely two miles to the commencement of the ascent, and we have only to go up and come down again,—and remember, that the valley we stand in is elevated three thousand feet, which is already half the height of the Silla from the level of the sea."

Looking at the bald summit of the peak as it rose into the transparent air, terminating the ridge to the eastern view above the mantle of forests that clothed the mountain sides, Mr. Walker fancied he could count the pebbles on its face; but I, who piqued myself upon a more practised vision from the experience of a few campaigns, could have informed him that I had known mountains full as easy to the scanning eye, oppose a tedious and an arduous ascent and many intervening difficulties to the achievement of its summit. I might have told him that every wrinkle he could count upon its side might prove, on reaching it, a frightful clasm; the lofty brow, now looking so serene and smooth, be broken into rocks and precipices; and above all, that the heather-like forests we beheld, were mighty woods of "haute futaie," trackless, dark, and difficult,—no peasant of the country round

venturing to penetrate beyond the bare and grassy buttresses near the base, up which the cattle used to wander. However, I said nothing,

for fear of the project being abandoned.

The trip to the Saddle being determined on, we again turned our attention to the people, amongst whom we found ourselves in the market, from whose Spanish-American peculiarities Mr. Walker derived considerable amusement. On the right, as we looked from the south side of the square to the opposite, stood the cathedral, a whitewashed church, with a tiled roof, and a little tower which still leaned to one side from the effects of the earthquake of 1812. On the left, was the Guardia Principal, from which some officers at a balcony were looking out into the Plaza. An ass laden with some fine looking plantains, which were balanced in equal fardles, in nets of ox hide, was seen crossing the market-place from the vicinity of the main-guard; its conductor, however, seemed more intent on scrutinising the persons of the officers in the balcony, than pursuing his proper course; for he proceeded through the midst of the Mondongueras or tripe-women, to the manifest peril of their pots and calabashes. A negro boy, who, squatting on his heels, had just received his calabash of breakfast from an old straw-hatted female of his own complexion, and with difficulty escaped being trampled on, exclaimed, with ire in his countenance. "Canastos! what for not go de right way all de beasts go-running over people dis way !- Haw !" " Out negro! blacker than the Zamuro!" bellowed the driver of the donkey, a Sambo, with a poncho or blanket, descending from the aperture at the neck about his body, a tremendous palm hat, and his eyes almost hid with thick hair, through which they gleamed like fire; and passed on. But the insulted African, resolving to have toll from the intruder for his incivility, drew his knife from his side, and cutting a mesh of the net, dexterously extracted a couple of fine plantains as the donkey passed, indulging in a most luxurious giggle at the idea of his revenge. A soldier who witnessed the occurrence enjoyed it too much to think of betraying the thief, who, in the greatest glee, consigned his booty to the embers under the pot, and begged the old negress to keep his mondongo hot till the plantains should be roasted. Presently an explosion from beneath the pot bathed the negro boy, the tripe-woman, and the militar, in flames and smoke, which, dissipating, discovered the two former rolling in agony upon the ground, and the whole tribe of Mondongueras in a state of consternation.

"My Gad! my Gad!" vociferated Blackey, who found himself unexpectedly, and as if by magic, deprived of sight, hair, brows, and lashes—"Dem Sambo villain blind me ebery bit, and sca-a-ald all over wid de mondongo,"—for the pot, which had been supported on three stones above the fire, was turned over so as to lodge its seething contents upon him. But the soldier, who had sustained no injury from the catastrophe, seemed endowed with new faculties from the gunpowder atmosphere surrounding him: gathering up some fragments from the ground, he was about to proceed to the main-guard, when his progress was arrested. The tinkling of a hand-bell had for some minutes been announcing to the full market-place, that the Holy Sacrament was about to make its appearance, and the soldier had scarcely advanced a pace on his way to the main-guard, when the Host, with its usual accompaniment

and white robed priest, issued from the cathedral. In an instant silence reigned among the crowd, which now presented a motionless and kneeling multitude, -every face turned towards the priest, who carried the Ostia Sagrada, -every head uncovered, saving one alone, -it was the soldier's, who, impatient to report some strange suspicions to the officer of the guard, remained standing, and seemingly, almost determined to pro-But the guard was already formed, and awaited with presented arms, till the Lord, as it was termed, should pass, to pay the accustomed The Host continued to approach, when on the word of command, "Rindan armas," the ranks dropped upon the knee, lowering the bayonet's point to the ground; and, doffing their morrions, held them thrown backward in the right hand. Just then the priest and his accompaniment halted, and turning to the kneeling concourse, he performed the motions of the benediction, during which his eye detected our heretic trio, under an archway at the other side of the Plaza, into which we had thought proper to retreat, and the soldier standing with his cap on in the centre of the multitude.

The priest, who, in common with his brethren, was unfriendly to the cause of independence, had observed with alarm, that religion had lost much of its influence on the minds of men since the revolution had commenced. His lip trembled for a space before he could find utterance: at length, unable to control himself, with a look which embraced at once our figures and the unfortunate soldier—"Militar!" he exclaimed, "art thou a Catholic, or is thine a legion of Jews?" "That's a cut at us," observed Batt—our regiment, from which we were absent in consequence of wounds, being originally the "British Legion," and composed of British and Irish only, though now the ranks were filled with native troops, and the corps had assumed the name of Carabobo, from its brilliant conduct in the battle of that name,

when Bolivar commanded in person.

The soldier,—abashed and moved by habitual reverence,—uncovered, and knelt like those around him; but whether he betrayed a want of humility, or an absence of devotional alacrity in obeying the nowise obscure insinuation of the Father,—the still flushed cheek and unduly accelerated pace of the holy man gave proof that his indignation was far from being allayed by the mechanical submission of the offender. "Señor officer," he muttered as he passed the guard, "I expect you will have that soldier taught the homage owed by Christians to the presence of the Lord, and that he may not mock his holy service with impunity." But not a look, not a syllable from the officer addressed, acknowledged that the words had reached him. Motionless, uncovered, with the sword's point dropped, and on his knee, before the passing Host, he seemed, with steadfast eve and features fixed in marble gravity, to rebuke the indecorous ebullition of the Father, who hurried on in such a mood, perhaps to administer to the soul's necessity of some afflicted sinner on his death-bed.

The market people were now up again and in motion, and the chattering confusion, so lately paralysed, burst forth with renovated vigour from the respite,—the words gunpowder, padre, soldier, and Judio, being heard in every mouth, and giving additional life to the general mirthfulness, in reference to the above occurrences.

But the object of the priest's reproof, though for a moment he had

felt as if a thundering anathema had fallen upon him,—more startling from the solemn publicity in which it was delivered,—continued his way to the Guardia Principal, retaining in his hand the proofs with which he meant to bear out his deposition with respect to the mondongo pot: plot he would fain have substituted, so strongly was he impressed with the idea that there was something more at the bottom of this, than the mere capsizing of a tripe cauldron,—a suspicion which subsequently

proved to be not without foundation.

In the meantime, we three "Judios," at the south side of the square, continued to amuse ourselves in observing the traits and peculiarities discoverable in the coloured population of Caraccas,—scarcely reverting to what had just engaged the attention of the whole market,—for, in truth, we were imperfectly informed of it till afterwards. Next we proceeded to visit the officer of the guard, a most engaging young fellow, a native of Bogota, and having introduced our newly-acquired companion, the frank and easy cordiality of the young Creole, and the winning suavity of his manner, immediately prepossessed Walker in his favour. After some minutes' conversation in French, which, to the astonishment of Walker, Captain Ciervo maintained with greater fluency than himself, "I beg your pardon," said he; and, addressing himself to a native serjeant, inquired—" Are they gone as I ordered?"

"Yes, Sir, two with side-arms," was the reply.

"And well instructed as to the individual," added the officer.

" Si, Señor,-a dark Sambo, dark poncho, bushy hair over the eyes,

a palm hat, and sandals; the ass black too."

The serjeant retired, and after some further conversation,—during which Walker, who had gathered from the captain and sailors of the merchantman that brought him from England, the most absurd information as to the state of ignorance and barbarity of the natives of the country, was convinced that there existed, at least, one man of gentlemanly demeanour and education amongst them,—we took our leave.

"Perhaps," I observed to Walker, "there is now an opportunity for you to judge of the higher order of Caraquenian beauty," for I perceived that people were beginning to come out from the cathedral. and a number of young men were collecting before the door, no doubt upon that very business. Hastening, therefore, to the spot, we found ourselves part of an assemblage, varied by specimens of different colours and degrees, but for the most part composed of well dressed young men, though certainly not exactly agreeing with our ideas of " the fashionable." Their European fashions—such as were affected by the upper classes or the whites of Caraccas—had hitherto been imported to them second hand and late, from Spain; and the Spaniards have long followed, not only at an humble, but an awful distance, those of France and England. Consequently our Caraquenian dandies, though very properly highly pleased with themselves, had, to our eyes, an air of "thirty years ago." While the aspiring buttons of England had mounted on the very shoulders, they lingered in tarnished antiquity about the hams of the Castilian; and the little sugar-loaves upon the young men of Caraccas, then out of date at home, were far behind the great bell-crowns I had left them wearing in my country.

The interior of the cathedral had seldom to boast of a numerous attendance on the part of the male inhabitants. It was therefore a

succession of females, group after group, who, as they sallied, underwent the strictures of the idlers drawn up before the footway. Places were ceded to us in the front by three Sambo lads, with little straw hats with ribbons three inches broad, gathered on one side into a tremendous knot; rings in their dark ears, and cudgels in their hands,—such fellows as are to be found of an evening or by moonlight thrumming on the bandola, sitting on the counters, or before the doors of the Pulperias, while the calabash of strong guarapo is going round, and vying with each other in song,—extemporaneous or from memory,—till the least talented is exhausted, and the victor continues to rally him in a hundred ingenious verses upon his inability to cope with him.

Taking their stations behind us, they ventured their observations over our shoulders, with the less reserve, from being screened themselves.

"Mejor es el rabo que el papagayo," repeated one of them, a youth with a threadbare, short cloak, that scarcely descended beyond his hips, his hat cocked all on one side, and a cigar inserted in his physiognomy on the other, as he leaned rakishly upon his stick. The compliment was acknowledged as having reached its destination, by a smile and a nod of recognition from a pretty mestizo girl, who, with a slender, erect form, neat little cinnamon-coloured feet and ancles, without shoes, and abundance of ribbons and flounces, carried upon her arm the rug or alfombra on which her mistress had knelt at prayers. It becomes a matter of emulation among the ladies of Caraccas, who shall have the gayest coloured alfombras and the most gaudily attired female slaves on occasions of attending church. But, though covered with ribbons and gold ornaments, these slaves are generally bareheaded and barefooted.

"Pray what did he say?" interrogated Walker: "the old lady did not appear to like it half so well as the maid, if we may judge from the glance and toss of the head she passed with." It was perfectly understood and appreciated by the inquirer, when I informed him that the Sambo had merely opined that "the tail was more worthy than the kite." The lady was, in fact, upwards of forty, lean and withered in complexion, with high cheek bones, a forbidding countenance, and a scraggy neck; all of which would have been forgiven her, had not a certain air of disdain and an attempt at girlishness disposed one to severity. After her came two young women, dressed, as were all the ladies at mass, with the close and graceful black silk dress, and the mantilla fringed with lace, descending from the head-dress to the waist: they carried rosaries, the beads and crucifix of which were gold, and closed the mantilla with one hand at the chin. Bonnets had not vet made their appearance among them, though it is to be feared the introduction of foreign fashions has now, in a great measure, superseded their own becoming costume. But the two young women, though possessed of considerable personal attractions, beautifully formed, faultlessly attired, and supported by well dressed slaves, and alfombras of the finest description, kept their eyes cast down, and, as if conscious of unworthiness, their bearing was painfully timid, and shrunk from observation. They were very pretty. Their hair would shame the raven's wing,—their brows and superbly fringed eye-lashes might have graced the fairest and the proudest,—their little feet were symmetry itself: but there was that which forbade their eyes to sparkle, or their tread its natural freedom. Behind them came a family of young ladies who boasted of a high descent. Hats were taken off to them, and salutations, frequent and respectful, were replied to with the gaiety and indifference of habit. Their fans, without which a Caraquenian lady considers herself disarmed, were wielded with an air and ease incomparable; but I fairly hated them when I found that occasional tittering and whispering, and the word "Sambitas" heard above it, was intended to wound the feelings of the poor girls who preceded them, whose crime consisted in an agreeable brown complexion given them by Providence. In their agitation and anxiety to proceed, one of the latter dropped her handkerchief. I bastened to restore it to her; and on presenting it, made it a point to be as respectful and obsequious as if she had been the lady of the Liberator himself. The poor thing seemed grateful; but while she expressed her thanks her eyes went down, and her confusion seemed to say, "Sir, your hat is doffed to a poor half Indian girl." Oh! if our Moore had been translated, with what a tenderness of tone I could have told her-

"Tis but the embrowning of the fruit, which tells
How rich within the soul of sweetness dwells."

Now came a couple of demure puss-like maidens, of some thirty artunns, habited like nuns, in camlet of a sober colour, and carrying great wooden rosaries suspended from the cords about their waists. Their hair was perfectly concealed with bandages of white muslin, and the lower part of their faces enveloped in the same, like those destined for the coslin. As they passed they feigned abstraction from the world around; but it was plain there lingered some carnality about them; for the best pair of eyes were more than once detected rolling, and the neatest ancle had the shortest peticoat and the smartest shoes and stockings.

"De dia beata, y de noche gata!" cried one of the fellows behind us, so as to reach the ears of the two beatas. They heard the words it was evident, for they coloured, and seemed uneasy at the slow pace at which people before them were getting forward.

"And pray what smart thing has been said to the holy women to

affect their nerves so visibly?" asked Walker.

I explained to him the meaning, which I told him might be rendered into English thus—

"The midnight cat they say Is quite a saint by day."

"Rather hard upon the good ladies. But see, who are these?" and Mr. Walker, stopping short in the middle of a laugh at my traduction, remained with his eyes riveted upon a groupe which, as it advanced from the church door, produced a sensation throughout all the crowd, expressed in whispers of admiration. Acquaintances lining the way vied with each other to attract the favour of a word or a smile, and a play of hats was visible along the front rank of spectators as they moved along it. She who marched as leader of this attractive groupe was a lady who seemed to have passed her fortieth year, and yet preserved her form and features undisfigured, and she moved with such an

air of mingled dignity and grace as at once ensured the kindest and most respectful feelings in all who saw her. Her dress may be considered as described already, for all the ladies of Caraccas observed a uniformity of appearance on occasions of devotion. From the same hand which held the mantilla closed upon her breast hung a rosary of highly-wrought gold. Her grizzled hair was not attempted to be concealed, but met the view in front, simply arranged with golden side-combs. The other hand held a closed fan with easy negligence, but only used it, with consummate grace, to aid a passing salutation. There was a time when in that hand it had been a truncheon of power, and Doña Geronima, once the "mejor moza" of Caraccas, was still the "mas señora."

She was accompanied by three young ladies from fifteen to nineteen, of dazzling beauty—three princesses, in fine, if majestic carriage, pride of eye, and a commanding step upon a foot of perfect beauty may justify the appellation. These were her daughters; and as they drew near, I took off my hat to them (by the by Caraccas is like Paris for hatmanœuvring) with more deference than had marked any motion of the kind previous, except indeed when I picked up the handkerchief and gave it to the sang-mêlée girl.

"Caballero," said Doña Geronima, honouring me with her notice, you are becoming a stranger to our poor house of late; but I perceive the cause: the society of your compatriots has greater charms for you than the ladies of the land can boast. Can you not find means to enjoy the one and abide the other at the same time? We have no beaux you

see: will you escort us, and teach us to pronounce your friends' English names upon the way?"

Thus we found ourselves the envy of a hundred eyes, and occupying the flank of the lovely column we proceeded down the "Calle de la Catedral," followed by the plump and pampered negresses, with the gay alfombras of their mistresses, exulting in their own gaudiness, and covered with flounces and ribbons as they strutted after us, the whiteness of their teeth and the glitter of their enormous ear-rings and goldnecklaces producing a most imposing effect upon the beholders.

Having introduced my friends by name, and apologized to Doña Geronima for their inability to reply to her obliging expressions, (for though Batt could attempt the thing, it was only barbarous murder,) Rosalia, the eldest of the young ladies, expressed her regret, not without some surprise: "What! not learnt Spanish yet?" she exclaimed.

"Not yet, Señorita," I replied; "but under your gentle auspices, their tongues will soon find means to tell what, if their eyes speak truth,

their hearts confess already."

"Bravo! very well, very well indeed, for an Englishman!" echoed the young ladies, delighted with my proficiency in the "idioma Castellano;" and they hoped that, with my assistance, the Señores might be

made something of in time.

We soon reached the house of Doña Geronima; a low white building, with a spreading roof of tiles, and large windows protruding like cages from the wall, and reaching, like the spacious entrance, within a few feet of the roof. An open court was to be seen within, surrounded by a broad corridor, upon which opened the doors and windows of several

apartments; and again, through an arch at the other side of the piazza, was distinguished an inner court, with a fountain playing in the centre

amid orange-trees and plantains.

"You have not forgotten, I hope," said Doña Geronima, as we were about to take our leave, "that we expect you at our estate of Andaflores the day after to-morrow. Perhaps you can prevail upon your friends to be of our party: it is but a pleasant ride; you know the road, through the village of Petares. They can dance and be merry, I suppose? Fernando can speak to them in French, and they'll learn Spanish with us."

I signified to Doña Geronima that my friends joyfully accepted her invitation; and finally informed her of our having fixed the next morning for a trip to the top of the Saddle, an account of which we promised

to render her the day after in Andaflores.

"Valga me la Virgen!" she exclaimed: "going to lose yourselves in the woods of that horrid mountain! I almost fear you will not only disappoint us, but cause us some anxiety on your account. However, if you are determined, be well guided, and Heaven speed you. You will tell us when next we meet all the adventures which I have no doubt await you. Take care of the gigantones. Adios."

"What," inquired Walker, after we had parted from the ladies, "has any giant got a cave and a family up there? Gigantones was it not,

she said ?"

I made Mr. Walker understand that, in the season of rains, the eyes of the Caraquenians are often turned towards the main summit of the Silla, the gigantones (a term by which they know the storm-clouds) assembling round the peak in dark array, completely enveloping it from sight, preparatory to their descent upon the valley.

We now separated to make the necessary preparations for our intended expedition; and for my part, having obtained permission of General Soublette, to whom I was acting as aide-de-camp, my next care was to visit my own quarters, and give my servant certain instruc-

tions on the subject of provender.

"Do you mean to walk or ride, Sir?" inquired the boy, a fine Sambo lad of eighteen, with mahogany features, bright black curls, and eagle

eyes of the most speaking intelligence.

"Why we may as well go mounted as far as the foot of the ascent, and leave the horses there till we return. You will have everything ready before daylight, the sayno saddled for me, the alazan for Mr. Walker, and you can have the jackass—eh?"

" Very well, Señor," replied Hilario.

"Holloa! what sounds are those?" While I was speaking, there rose from the streets, generally so quiet and undisturbed, the shouts of

a crowd tumultuously approaching.

Hastening to the front of the house, the bounding of naked feet, as of one who fled for life, was heard upon the footpath, and stepping into one of the windows which protrude into the street, with wooden or iron bars affording a view towards either side, I recognised the figure of the Sambo who had driven the ass laden with plantains through the squame, now in full career, flying before two soldiers with drawn bayonets, who pressed upon his track, while a confusion of voices from the crowd encouraged, some the pursuers, some the flying Sambo. But vain would

have been every effort to attain him, for not a soul assisted in his apprehension, if a party of llaneros, emerging from a cross street, had not appeared in the way on which he was intent, and arrested his wind-like Turning, as he checked his headlong progress, with desperate haste and quick as thought, the fugitive tore off his blanket, doubled it on his left arm, drew his machette, and receiving the ineffectual bayonet, cut the foremost of his pursuers to earth, and darted into the ruins of the convent of San Jacinto. As all this had been the work of a moment, the llaneros had witnessed the fall of the soldier and the entrance of the Sambo into the ruins without the possibility of preventing it. And now the comrade of the slain, whose head was nearly cleft in twain, and some of the lancers, who hastened to the spot and dismounted in the hope of sharing in a death, penetrated into the ruins among a wilderness of tangled bushes and masses of the fallen building overgrown with thick and high vegetation, which filled the desolate courts and yards and impeded their progress. Part of their number, still mounted, surrounded the exterior of the premises, in readiness to receive him on their lances, should he be driven from within; and a shout of discovery from the explorers, a few minutes after the search began, threw them with lances prepared for execution upon the stretch of expectation, glaring upon every sallyport by which their destined victim might appear. What was their disappointment when they found that the shout was merely the announcement of the Sambo's blanket and the print of his large naked foot having been found at the foot of a high wall over which he had effected his escape by means of a fallen rafter!

During the deliberation which ensued, as to his probable course and the means of securing his person or his body, a shout, originating in some spectators from a neighbouring balcony, and quickly joined in by the crowd collected, proclaimed that the fugitive had made his appearance in some other quarter. Getting from one wall to another over a series of enclosures, and whether supplied by some confederate, or that he had appropriated the first which presented itself for the purpose of escape, he was discovered sallying upon a flect horse at a distance from his pursuers, his dark form turned with gestures of defiance towards his baffled enemies, and his loud laugh of derision dying upon their ears, as, bending his course down the Candelario, he disappeared from their

sight.

The cheated llaneros, who had destined him for their blood-thirsty lances to revel in, spurred furiously till they gained the corner of "El Candelario," which had hid him from their eyes, but there they sullenly reined up. The Sambo's nimble steed, with unshod hoof and uncaparisoned, except a lasso fitted hastily as a bridle to his head, had galloped so rapidly over the rough pavement of the street, that they already perceived how vain it would be to follow him on the jaded beasts with which they had returned from distant and fatiguing duty. Meanwhile the Sambo was distinguished on his barebacked courser, and himself reduced to the coarse drawers, his only covering, occasionally turning his naked form and waving his hand to the baffled groupe, while from the balconies and windows as he passed, the cry of "Corre, Sambo! Pica, Sambo!" animated him to persevere, and proved that he was not without some favouring sympathy on the part of the inhabitants.

"Ah, Sambo maldito!" cried one of the llaneros, with a look of dis-

appointment down the long street, in whose distance the object of his apostrophe was dwindling from view, "thou hast slain a soldier of the patria, but a soldier will do thy business yet." The party, to the amount of eight or ten, resumed the way to their barracks. I watched them till the last pennon disappeared at a turn round which they slowly wound upon their fagged horses. The body of the dead soldier was borne away by a few of his comrades, who arrived at the spot, and asiz passed I was struck with the resemblance which it bore to one who had been a private of my company in Valencia. On mentioning this circumstance to one of his brother soldiers, he assured me he had never served in any other corps, and added, "He looked to be a corporal soon, for he was a clever lad, and knew his duty—a good soldier and a gay comrade was poor Valez."

" Valez!" I repeated: " why that's the very name-but no, now I

look again, he was not so stoutly made."

I was informed that the Sambo had been traced, among other places, to the house of Father Isperque (the choleric priest of the morning scene in the plaza), who afterwards proved to be in communication with the outlaw Cisneros, to whom he forwarded supplies. But the extent of the information acquired, and the fact that a slave had given an alcalde access to his reverence's private papers, was kept profoundly secret; the father being suffered for the present to remain at large and

in ignorance of the betrayal of his treachery.

Cisneros, a man of Indian blood, had formerly been a muleteer, and plied upon the mountain road between La Guaira and Caraccas, of which latter place he was a native. But the revolution, which had aroused the latent energies of many, developed in Cisneros a restlessness of spirit so impatient of all governments, republican or royal, that, betaking himself to the mountains with a band of which he made himself the chief, he raised a standard for himself alone. However, the patriot army having become masters of the greater part of Venezuela, Cisneros found his band augmented by an accession of such stragglers of the royalists and such outlawed individuals as, fearing the persecution of the government, found with him an asylum and the means of vengeance on their persecutors. Thus the cry of "Viva Fernando!" became familiar to the ear of those who suffered from his depredations; and finding that the rumour gained him friends among the Spanish faction in the province, Cisneros, suddenly stricken with loyalty, made the King of Spain his watchword! Supplies were now forwarded to him by the royalist party in the city, who took care that he should never want for ammunition or intelligence while a hope remained of ultimate success to Spain.

The views of Cisneros became enlarged; and such was his audacious confidence, that frequently he ventured into the streets of Caraccas alone and scarcely disguised, at a time when a high price upon his head would have rewarded his apprehension. On more than one occasion he was witness to the preparations or the march of detachments, in the vain attempt to discover his savage haunts. Some thousands had already fallen in this inglorious service; and the robber exulted in the conviction that it would cost the state the sacrifice of thousands more. Meanwhile, the tide of fortune having turned heavily of late against the royalist chiefs, they became by no means scrupulous as to the instruments of annoyance employed against their prevailing enemies, and



under pretext therefore of rewarding Cisneros for his eminent services against the insurgents, they sent him, in the name of Ferdinand, a commission as general of brigade; and further to encourage his activity and enterprise, they spared not promises of sending troops in due time to co-operate with his forces. The vain muleteer, who heard his followers dignified by such a title, indulged in dreams of future greatness of which a prospect seemed thus opened to his ambition; and it is reported that in moments when he fancied himself to be alone and unobserved he loved to draw forth a silver case, worn continually next his body, and gloat in fixed delight for hours upon the precious parchment it contained.

The successes of Morales in the province of Coro, where the inhabitants were still obstinately attached to the cause of royalty; the capitulation of the patriot Gomez in La Vela, and the strength and garrison of Puerto Cabello, which still defied the efforts of the republican army, confirmed his resolution to commence a system of aggression with greater boldness than hitherto he had evinced upon the stations in the vicinity of Caraccas. Nay, if circumstances favoured the attempt, and friends within but seconded the enterprise, he was ready to hazard an attempt upon the city itself, which was frequently left with a single company of infantry for its protection, the garrison being required, on cases of emergency, to cover other points attacked or threatened. For such an undertaking it was in his power to swell the numbers of his band to three or four hundred in a couple of days; for many (who came at their caprice, and at their will dispersed to assume the guise of quiet peasantry) were speedily reassembled at the prospect of an expedition which afforded them a chance of plunder and licentiousness. Such was the man who, in the absence of contending armies, kept the province in alarm, encouraged in his deeds of violence and pillage by many among the first inhabitants, who gratified their hatred to the government by preventing the enjoyment of tranquillity in districts which had ceased to be the seat of war.

"Pray," I demanded of Hilario, "do you know what has become of the lad Valez? he seemed so happy in the corps, and was so well thought of by his officers, that I was surprised to hear he had deserted shortly after I was wounded."

ter I was wounded.

" Really, Sir, I do not," replied Hilario.

" Do you remember the place he belongs to?"

"Why, Sir, though he belongs to Calabozo, he certainly will never return there; at least, if ever I deserted I would keep clear of Araure. May the Virgin never permit that I should desert, however! Some say that Valez is now one of the gang of Cisneros; but I'll never believe it of my poor compadre."

"We must be upon the move before daybreak to-morrow," I now

reminded him: " have you everything prepared?"

"Yes, Sir; the fowls are roasted, and in the basket—ham, ayacas, wheat bread, chocolate, and the little pot to make it—all's ready."

"Then see well to the horses and saddlery, that nothing prevent our starting at the appointed hour."

(To be continued.)

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

ENGLAND is justly celebrated as having been the subject of a greater number of topographical works minutely descriptive of her territory, than any other nation; able men have also undertaken similar tasks with respect to some of her colonies; and that such labours have in both cases disseminated much solid instruction, as well as amusement, cannot be questioned. It is believed, however, that there is not extant any distinct account of these ancient colonial appendages, the public information relating to them being confined to gazetteers and geographical treatises, in which they receive but cursory and imperfect Their triffing commercial value, as compared with their number and extent, and the secluded situation of the seat of government, have contributed to render them less known than any of our possessions in the same region. This ignorance, indeed, has been manifested in official quarters; for, a few years since, a military acquaintance of the writer being ordered to New Providence, applied at the Horse Guards to learn how he could most easily reach his destination, and was advised to proceed via Halifax; whereas, in the absence of a direct conveyance, the best mode of attaining that object is by proceeding to Jamaica, or New York.

The most memorable event in the history of the Bahamas, and one that in its consequences proved of high importance to mankind, viz., the discovery of the New World, was realized by that of Guanihani, where Columbus first landed in the western hemisphere. Strictly speaking, however, the actual discovery of this portion of the globe was made by that of Walting's island, which is situated about fifty miles directly to windward of Guanihani, and upon which there can be no doubt Columbus saw the light on the preceding night. The instrument of this discovery was too deeply imbued with religious feelings to neglect signalizing his success after the manner of his time; hence, he called Guanihani, San Salvadore, the timely sight of which may be said to have redeemed him from impending death, at the hands of the ignorant companions of his voyage. It is now, however, commonly called Cat Island, a name, perhaps, open to objection, inasmuch as it is irrespective of the great event of which the spot (otherwise unimportant) must ever be considered significant, and which would have been marked with greater propriety by either of the other names. After an unprecedented long absence from land, it is natural to suppose, that the minds of these bold mariners were open to receive the most delightful impressions from an intercourse with a friendly and hospitable race, although differing widely from themselves in external appearance and customs; the face of nature also presented many striking novelties to their admiring view. It cannot therefore be matter of surprise, that their descriptions of such of these islands as they visited abound with high panegyrics of their beauty and fertility, which subsequent examinations have not confirmed. From Guanihani, Columbus proceeded to Conception, from thence to Yuma, or Long Island, and then visiting the Mucaras, he at that point finally quitted the Bahamas, in search of Cuba. To Spain, therefore, of European nations, these islands belonged, but the extensive and valuable

discoveries that were subsequently made for her benefit, by Columbus and others, seem fully to account for the indifference with which she regarded the first fruits of his enterprise, until she made use of them for purposes of aggression. The Spaniards called them Los Cayos, or the shelves, sand banks, rocks, and islets; a comprehensive and appropriate denomination, by which, or rather by that of Lucayos, they are still distinguished on many foreign maps. In the absence of contrary information, it may be presumed they were called Bahamas, by the now extinct race of aborigines, for the euphony of this name accords well with that of those of several of the group, which there is also reason to conjecture retain their primitive appellations. The other islands, from the great space they occupy, and the remoteness of some of them from those already named, were probably discovered at different periods; but no mention occurs of inhabitants being found, except on those visited by Columbus: but as these latter are represented by him as being populous, there is no reason to suppose that the others, generally speaking, were New Providence does not appear to have been known until 1667, when Captain William Seyle, who was afterwards Governor of Carolina, being bound to America, was driven upon it by a storm, and bestowed his own name thereon. It happened remarkably, that in repeating the voyage, he was again driven thither; on which event, with a sentiment of gratitude of which the history of maritime discovery furnishes numerous examples, and one of memorable note already adverted to, he then gave it the name by which it has ever since been distinguished. He imparted the circumstance to his employers, the proprietary governors of Carolina, and some of them procured a grant of all the Bahamas situated between the 22nd and 27th degrees of latitude *, which still, with trifling extension, mark their limits in this direction; their boundaries of longitude are included between the 73d and the 81st meridians. The crown, however, reserved the government.

The position of these islands, between the windward passages and the Strait of Florida-the great highways over which most of the wealth of the west passed to Europe, - and their proximity to its sources, pointed them out as a commanding situation from which to annoy the commerce of France and Spain. It might also have been considered, that their occupation by either of those powers would enable them to cripple our American trade. Whatever motives led to their appropriation, the wildest visionary could not have dreamed of their becoming valuable for productive commerce. The first settlement was driven out by the Spaniards, who seem to have been content with that result, nor does it appear that the colony received the attention of its founders for some time afterwards: for in 1688 both New Providence and Harbour Island, which are about fifty miles apart, became noted resorts of buccaneers, for which pursuit were combined the advantages of position above noticed, and the nature of the group, which afforded numerous safe retreats, unapproachable by large vessels. It is probable their atrocities were mostly committed under the English flag, when any symbol of that kind was exhibited, for most of the leaders belonged to that nation, as

^{*} This grant was made to the Duke of Albemarle, Lords Craven, Berkeley, and Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and Sir Peter Colliton.

appears in a scarce work, entitled "An Account of the Pyrates, from their first settlement in New Providence, until their final extirpation in 1718."

These proceedings, however, at last attracted public attention; for in 1717, the House of Lords petitioned her Majesty to the effect that the French and Spaniards had twice, during that war, overrun and plundered the Bahamas; that there was no form of government there; that the harbour of New Providence might easily be put into a state of defence; and concluded by beseeching that methods might be adopted for securing those islands. In consequence of this representation, an order in council was issued in September of that year, wherein, after a recapitulation of the above particulars, it is stated that, " as at this time the pirates have a lodgment, with a battery on Harbour Island, as also that the usual retreat and general receptacle for pirates is at New Providence, her Majesty has given directions for dislodging them, and making settlements and fortifications there for the safety and benefit of the trade and navigation of those seas." It is evident, therefore, that this nuisance had become intolerable, even to the supine indifference with which such transactions were viewed at that time. Hence, in 1718, Captain Woodes Rogers was appointed governor of the Bahamas, and departed from England with sufficient force to fulfil the above objects. It is believed he had not previously been employed by the Crown; but he had shown both skill and enterprise as commander of a private expedition sent to the Pacific by the Bristol merchants, in which Dampier and Alexander Selkirk sailed. His fitness for and success in his present employment is manifested in the subjoined passage from Entick's Naval History. " He took possession of the town of Nassau, the fort belonging to it, and of the whole island, the people receiving him with all imaginable joy, and many of the pirates submitting immediately. He proceeded soon after to forming a council and settling the civil government, appointing civil and military officers, raising militia, and taking every other step necessary for procuring safety at home, and security from anything that might be attempted from abroad, in which by degrees he succeeded; so that by the 1st of July, 1719, to which day the King's proclamation extended, there were not above three or four of these pirates who continued their trade; and two of them being taken and their crews executed, the rest dispersed out of fear; and this crew of villains were dissolved, who for many years had frighted the West Indies and the northern colonies, coming at last to be so strong that few merchantmen were safe, and withal so barbarous, that slavery among Turks was preferable to falling into their hands."

Herein we have a miniature display of statesmanship, which, when conducted on a national scale, has conferred the title of great on some of the most eminent of mankind. This decisive act of government imparted a character of stability to the colony which it has since maintained, and which aided its advance to its present respectable estimation. Of the events which have marked its subsequent history, the principal ones are its capture and brief retention by the Americans in the early part of their war of independence; its capture by a Spanish force from Cuba, in 1782, and restoration in the following year; and the occa-

sional devastation of the islands by hurricanes.

The materials of the foregoing outline of the history of the Bahamas

were gleaned from the few books treating on the subject, that, after the exercise of no inconsiderable research, the writer was enabled to consult. The remainder of the article will contain the substance of such miscellaneous observations as he gathered during a recent voyage among the Bahamas, which included a brief visit to Nassau; and although it is not offered as possessing higher claims to accuracy than such limited means afforded, it may not prove to have been uselessly perused, if it shall incite some individual, whose opportunities are more favourable for collecting local information, to produce a regular volume on the same subject, for which it is believed sufficient materials are abroad, although perhaps they may not be very easily obtained, for most of the islands, including even the largest, are seldom visited, except by colonial craft.

New Providence is about twenty-three miles in length by ten in breadth, and although inferior in extent and fertility to several of the Bahamas, it is the most populous. It is the seat of government, and probably obtained the preference of the first settlers from offering the best harbour in the range, and from its central position. It is more hilly than most of the islands, the surface being composed of rock and sand intermixed with sea-shells. There are, however, a few tracts of fertile land, which produce a variety of good fruits and vegetables, and particularly fine pine-apples. This kind of fruit forms a considerable article of commerce here; but the most productive pine-grounds are on Harbour Island; vast quantities are sent to British America and to the United States, some vessels of an hundred tons burthen being entirely laden with them. This is the only article of export New Providence affords; but it enjoys a respectable commerce from being the entrepôt of the productions of most of its dependencies, which are collected and brought hither in small vessels, with and without decks. These articles consist of sponge, cotton, indigo, tortoise-shell, ambergris, mahogany, logwood, fustic, and other varieties of wood used in dveing, or in ornamental work, which are shipped at Nassau for the English or American markets, in exchange for manufactured goods, provisions, and lumber. It is seldom, however, that more than four vessels arrive annually direct from England; but a packet sails monthly to Jamaica, and another to Crooked Island; and communications with the United States are very frequent.

In 1832, the official value of exports from the Bahamas to England was 17,915l.; and of imports from thence, 51,524l. Tonnage, from home and the colonies, 1360 tons; to England and the colonies, 1338. The principal commodities known as colonial produce are not raised in these islands in sufficient quantities for exportation, except cotton, the crop of which, in 1831, was 31,036lbs. The slaves, therefore, are chiefly employed as wood-cutters, herdsmen, cultivators of esculent roots, and seamen: in the latter capacity, the Bahamians are deemed expert: their vessels are mostly sloops and schooners, not exceeding an hundred tons burthen. In 1831 the population of the Bahamas was as follows: whites, 4240, free coloured, 2991; slaves, males 4608, females 4668; total, 16,507. The slaves whose lot is cast here are said to increase their numbers. Emancipation will probably affect both immediate pecuniary interests, and also the existing frame of society, less sensibly here than in the sugar colonies; (assuming that in the latter the quantity of that staple henceforward raised by negro labour will be diminished;) because, in its preparation, much capital is employed in buildings, machinery, and cattle; whereas in the Bahamas there is none so invested. Besides, the slave population being thinly scattered over the country, and the soil being of such unequal fertility, but generally speaking very unproductive, the negroes will remain more dependent upon their employers for support, and consequently more willing to labour for wages than in the sugar colonies, where the soil is mostly so fertile that a very moderate exertion of industry applied to its cultivation will suffice to procure subsistence. In support of this view of the subject, I may cite the opinion of a respectable native of New Providence, whose opportunities of obtaining information are of the first kind, and who assured me he had never found it difficult to obtain the labour of

freed slaves.

The slave proprietors of the Bahamas are more generally resident than those of the sugar colonies, a circumstance that has probably exercised a favourable influence on the condition of the negroes; for, without entertaining a question, mooted among political economists, whether a country be really or only apparently drained of its circulating medium by absenteeism, it is certain that the practice is injurious to a community in far more important particulars than merely the abstraction Finally, in my intercourse with the Bahamians, I thought of money. they did not seem to contemplate the meditated alteration in their social relations with the feeling of uneasiness, in some instances bordering on dread, that I had then recently observed to be manifested at Jamaica. In these particulars there is much resemblance between the Bahamas and the Cape of Good Hope, and the change in the civil condition of their servile populations will consequently be effected with less risk of commotion than elsewhere: the value of slaves, however, is much greater in the latter colony than in the Bahamas. It is said that the prosperity of these islands has been somewhat obstructed by the injudicious manner in which public lands were formerly assigned: in such transactions the public weal seems to have been considered as too secondary to the immediate interest of the grantee; for when these are consulted with prudent foresight, the two will generally be found coincident: hence, a kind of dog-and-manger possession has in some instances impeded that development of the resources of the colony, of which it was otherwise capable. A recent boon has been conferred on some of the holders of crown lands, who, it may be presumed, are not in prosperous circumstances, by the remission of the arrears of quit-rents due antecedently to the commencement of the present reign.

A principal, although from its nature fluctuating, source of employment, at New Providence, arises from the resort of distressed vessels for repair or condemnation; and also from the frequency of total shipwrecks upon the numerous dangers with which the Bahamas abound; in most cases, hurricanes excepted, these accidents are caused by the strong and uncertain currents which prevail, the counteraction of which sometimes defies the foresight of the most experienced navigators: accidents of this kind, therefore, are nearly as frequent in fine as in foul weather. The New Providence wreckers, as those of the Bahamas are called, are constantly on the alert, either under way or in a snug anchorage, watching the passing vessels. A general charge is alleged against them of endeavouring to decoy strangers into the very dangers from which they subse-

quently offer to extricate them; and that when the latter end is not promptly attainable, they conjure up all sorts of alarms, and evil prognostics, to induce the bewildered crew to abandon the vessel. On all coasts, however, the predatory pursuits of wreckers expose them to temptations, which induce suspicions of loose morality on this head; and such atrocious conduct has recently occurred in relation to this subject in the two most highly civilized countries in the world, as to leave no scope for severe animadversion on a less instructed people. It is certain, however, that a liberal sprinkling of wrecks is considered to shed more prosperity on New Providence than an abundant pine season.

During war the colony derived much profit from privateering, and the

sale of prizes, as there is a court of vice-admiralty here.

Several varieties of beautiful shells are found on the Bahamas; from some of the smaller kinds a delicate imitation of flower-work is made by females at Nassau. The conch abounds, and the name is familiarly used to distinguish native Bahamians, who commonly have the good sense not to wince at the freedom. The poor of these islands have occasionally suffered severely from scarcity of food, arising from drought and other causes. In this strait, fish, which is tolerably plentiful, is the chief article of consumption. To having experienced this privation,

Among the inhabitants of remote parts of our own coasts (and these strictures are not intended to apply exclusively to those of the lowest order) there is no error so prevalent as that which delusively justifies to the finder the appropriation of whatever the sea casts up. They recognise the duty of restitution for the highway, but not for the beach. Until recently, at Palling in Norfolk, and in the adjacent villages on that coast, every child as soon as it could toddle was furnished with a pawkey-bag, and when a vessel grounded, the village echoed with the cry " a wreck, a wreck?" and the whole population rushed to the shore similarly equipped, and headed by the parents, who soon taught "the young idea how to shoot" in the packey line. Palling is not invidiously named, for the writer has pleasure in repeating the testimony he has heard borne to the activity of its boatmen, in aiding distressed vessels. "Ah, Sir, though the Preventative gets the great things, one good wreck would make me do well again," said a poor woman in the above neighbourhood, and with the most per-fect naiveté, to an officer of the Preventive service; and doubtless, but for that check, few even of the great things would ever have benefited the rightful owners. The law has punished some for misdeeds of this nature, and pulpit exhortation may have restrained others from the cruelty of making these unfortunate persons quaff the very dregs of misfortune, who have already drank deeply of the cup; but nothing has so effectually restrained the abuses of wrecking, as the establishment of the Preventive Service or Coast Guard, which has afforded extensive protection to commerce, by saving the lives of seamen, and guarding stranded property, although neither of these objects were contemplated when the service was formed. This interruption of wholesale robbery, pursued in detail, by wreckers and beach-hunters, bids fair to extinguish the paickey-bag system. Granted, that these persons in their nightly rambles have rendered timely aid to seamen who might otherwise have perished; but there is ground for more than suspicion, that the gratification of their cupidity has often prevailed over the paramount duty of saving life. In every session of Parliament the expense of the Coast Guard is made a topic of accusatory declamation by the orators of the penny-wise school; and singular to say, the above facts have never been urged as auxiliaries to a defence which, doubtless, is with perfect propriety mainly grounded on the utility of the Coast Guard, with reference to its primary duties, which it as faithfully performs. Nor have they been volunteered by the representatives of the shipping interest, although, as no persons are so profilably acquainted with them, their silence is discreditable. The documents which record the value of property thus preserved are loosely scattered; some are in the hands of merchants, some may be found at Lloyd's, and some are lodged at out-port custom-houses; only those last named could be obtained on parliamentary motion; otherwise, it is much to be desired that such a statement should be made public.

may perhaps, in part, be ascribed the strong desire manifested by many of that class to proceed to Honduras in the transport under my orders; and indeed several effected their purpose clandestinely, being much favoured in its prosecution by the embarkation of a detachment of the 2d West India regiment and their families, which comprised a very motley assemblage. That corps garrisons both places, between which, in other circumstances, no direct communication would take place; hence, this intercourse has imparted to the Bahamians a knowledge of the "flesh-pots" of Honduras, where the slaves are better fed than in any of our colonies, and the lower class of free people are equally at ease in this important particular; thus enjoying a compensation for dwelling in one of the most wretched spots located by the enterprise of our merchants, although it would be a paradise for frogs and Dutchmen *.

The chief town of the Bahamas is Nassau; indeed, it is the only one worthy of the name in the government; and its appearance will agreeably surprise those whose conjectural estimate may have received a sombre tinge from contemplating the aspect of this insular group, which presents nothing to the eye of the approaching voyager but low-wooded coasts of grotesque configuration, occasionally relieved by a sand-hill or white cliff. Nassau stands on the north coast of New Providence, upon the side of a hill, rising with a moderate ascent from the harbour; the principal street, or rather single front of buildings, is parallel to the latter, and about half a mile in length; the others are projected rectangularly from it to a short distance, but are sufficiently wide. Most of the houses are isolated: in West India towns this is commonly the case, and nowhere are the latter better planned. Nassau contains as many good houses for its size as I have seen elsewhere: good, at least, in relation to the mode of life pursued in a community wherein riches do not abound, and where the inhabitants when questioned concerning the natural resources of the colony, make so candid and unaffected a confession of its poverty, as most of those did with whom I associated. Notwithstanding, there prevails throughout an appearance of respectable comfort, whereas, in most West India towns, one now sees capital mansions "hastening to decay" from the sheer inability of their owners, in their altered circumstances, to keep them in repair.

On the ridge of the hill in rear of the town stands Government House, a substantial building, enclosed within an iron palisade, and commanding an extensive prospect. In advance of the house (which

^{*} At home, the value of the settlement of Honduras is commonly estimated solely with reference to the mahogany and logwood it affords: its real importance, however, is more strictly commercial, as being an outlet for our manufactures; for, although in 1832 the entire population amounted only to 4643 souls, the official value of imports from England was 792,278t; not more, however, than a fiftieth part of this amount was consumed at Belize, the bulk having been dispersed in Central America. This commerce attracts to the little port of Belize numerous small craft, and even canoes from the adjoining coast, which pay for the commodities in specie. Sometimes the demand is so brisk, that purchases are made and delivered from the ship without having been landed at Belize. In this respect Honduras is of much greater commercial importance than any of our West India possessions, Jamaica excepted, besides being held at a trifling expense. Mahogany and logwood may be obtained as cheaply in foreign countries, but the exchange would not be attended with the above described advantage.

moreover is situated at the head of one of the best streets) is placed, with excellent effect, a colossal statue of Columbus, in pale yellow stone, executed in England at the expense of the late governor, Sir Carmichael Smyth, who, by erecting this appropriate monument, evinced a judicious taste emanating from a cultivated mind. This act of liberality, combined with some of his administrative measures of unquestioned utility, will insure grateful remembrance when the irritation arising from other parts of his political conduct, as the official organ of laws framed to equalise the civil condition of the population, shall have subsided. Here would willingly be terminated further allusion to this subject; but an humble admiration of the sculptor's art leads me to mention with regret information I received, that some persons, more blinded by party hostility, than alive to the interests of their town-nay, it may be added of humanity also-had attempted to deface the statue soon after it was displayed to public view, thereby to be avenged upon its founder. sole palliation this act of Vandalism can receive arises from the consideration, that in this region the productions of the chisel are so rare, that the beneficial influence of the fine arts, in subduing the asperity of human passions, and in rationally embellishing and elevating the pleasures of life, cannot be so properly appreciated as in countries where such productions are more common. The only other specimens that I know of, in our West India possessions, are, the figures of Rodney at Jamaica, and of Nelson at Barbadoes, which, as if poetically typical of those heroes, have withstood the war of elements that has raged terrifically around them, and have also been respected in the civil strife which has afflicted these communities. Let it not, therefore, again be said, that a memorial of a "greater than these" has been profaned, among a people who have a singular interest in honouring his memory.

There is a neat and very home-looking church in the town, and another of similar, but appropriately more rustic, character on the skirts of it. Near the middle of the town a spacious court-house is placed, in which the public business of the colony is transacted,—these islands, forming a chartered government, of which a council and assembly are parts. Behind the court-house stands a noble silkcotton tree, which, from its size and apparently great age, is probably a relict of the original forest that may have covered the site of the town. At about a mile from Nassau, the main road across the island leads through a settlement of liberated Africans, each family of whom have a house and plot of ground allotted for part of their support. Unless, however, the soil contains some properties of fertility, of which, when I saw it, the surface gave but little indication, it cannot be supposed that "each rood of ground maintained its man." The notice of this spot leads me to observe, that a similar experiment is in course of trial upon a small island near New Providence, which is entirely settled by liberated Africans. Proceeding onward a few miles, the extent of my personal survey in this direction, the face of the country continued to present the same sterile, cheerless aspect, being partially covered with stunted bush, coarse grass, and water, and reminding one somewhat of the moors of Cumberland. Hog Island which is long and narrow, is situated opposite the town, and about half a mile from it, the included space forming the harbour which is snug and commodious. The western entrance, which is the best, is indicated by a light-house upon the end of Hog Island. The eastern entrance is more intricate, but is much used by small vessels from the To the S.S.E. of Nassau is the New Anchorage, south-eastward. wherein frigates of the largest class may lie; the Barham, of 50 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Fleming, having anchored there. Strangers bound to Nassau from the N.E., if deficient in good charts and directions, may, on first seeing the stone beacon and vane at the Six Shilling Passage, mistake it for a steeple; such, at least, was our predicament. With daylight, however, a short time will suffice to dispel the error, as on nearing the object, no sign of human habitation is visible in its barren and comfortless vicinity. New Providence is low land, and the forts and houses of Nassau may be seen as soon as the surrounding country. The other principal islands are the following, viz. :- Great Abaco, which is the largest of the entire group; it affords timber well adapted for moderate-sized masts, which, however, are not used for that purpose to the extent which it is presumed they might be; Indian corn of good quality is also raised here. Off the south-eastern extremity there is a remarkable rock called the Hole in the Wall, which has been perforated by some terrene convulsion, or by the action of the In 1832, an American vessel from Virginia bound to New Orleans, and having on board 165 slaves for the southern market of the par excellence free and enlightened republic, was wrecked here. The negroes were released from slavery, and are located on this island.

Great Bahama—in the Veneto Atlante, published in 1690, and in De Witt's Atlas of a somewhat later date, this island, or Abaco, is named Lucaioneque; but in these and in contemporary works, the hydrography of the Bahamas is so much distorted, as compared with that of the other shores of the Western Atlantic, as to leave it doubtful to which of these islands that name was therein intended to be assigned; and also affords further proof how little the Bahamas were then known. In some foreign charts, one of the above-named islands is still named Lucaya. The accurate delineation of them must, in these days, have been a difficult task; for, even with the aid of modern improvements in the art, a fairer field than they present can hardly be imagined for the display of skill in marine surveying. Much live stock is raised in Great Bahama Island, as sheep, goats, swine, and poultry: the larger quadrupeds, however, as horses and oxen, are said not to thrive.

Andros.—The coasts of the Bahamas, that are situated on the banks, but of this island in particular, produce some of the best or velvet-sponge, and much of inferior quality; none, perhaps, being equal to that which is obtained from Turkey. This zoophyte grows in large bunches at the bottom of the sea, the spots being plainly discernible by their dark colour on the white sand; the sea water in this region being so remarkably transparent, that the bottom may commonly be seen through a depth of ten fathoms. Upon these patches iron creepers are dropped, and detach portions of the sponge, which is then piled in heaps on the beach until the vegetative principle is extinct, when the sponge is more easily cleansed from the gelatinous matter, sand, and fragments of rock which adhere to it when landed. At Nassau it sells from one

shilling to eighteen pence per pound; a price very disproportionate to that for which it is retailed in England, where, however, a very heavy duty awaits it. It is difficult to comprehend the policy, either that originally levied, or continues to exact this impost, which, in effect, considerably limits the sale of the article among the poor, for purposes of cleanliness and dressing of wounds: for the latter use, its easy compressibility and soft texture renders it superior to any substitute. A relaxation of duty would in nowise injure the growth or manufacture of any home production, but might cause an increased consumption of sponge, and consequent extended employment to these islanders, with-

out diminishing the receipt of the Exchequer.

Eleuthera, Yuma, Exuma, San Salvadore, Watlings, Samana, and Inagua Islands, and Rum Cay-all these are inhabited, except Inagua, which is even less elevated above the sea than its low neighbours. All, according to their various degrees of fertility, are capable of affording some return for labour. Exuma is the property of Lord Rolle, to whom it is believed the enactment of the Emancipation Act will prove a greater boon, than to the few hundreds of negroes who are his slaves. Eastward of most of these are situate a close group, aptly named the Crooked Islands; one of them derives importance from being the chief post-office station of the Bahamas,—the homeward-bound Jamaica packet calling there for the mail. This circumstance, together with a trade in salt, has imparted sufficient consequence to a small nest of houses and a battery, to be denominated Pittstown. The easternmost of the Bahamas are a cluster of islands of little extent, but of some intrinsic value. They are called, respectively, Turk's Island, Salt, and Grand Cays *. The first named is the principal; it is about five miles in extent, but affords neither wood nor water, except the supply of the latter derived from rain. Salt is made on it by slaves, who subsist chiefly on fish and turtle, which abound. A small detachment of the 2d West India regiment is stationed here. The inhabitants of the two Cavs are similarly circumstanced and employed. The quantity of salt produced on all of them is considerable, as may be inferred from the fact, that the hurricane which devastated these islands in 1813 destroyed two thousand five hundred tons upon Grand Cay alone. This article is sold to our colonies and the United States. Of the smaller Cavs which fringe the Bahama banks, and others that are situated within the range, some afford water and cultivable soil, and are partially inhabited; others possess one only of these inducements to human occupation; and some, neither. Of the whole Bahama group, there are about five hundred, which include an estimated area of three hundred and twelve square miles. On the passage to Nassau, we were engaged nearly a

^{*} The terms Cay and Island are often used indiscriminately, in relation to objects that are precisely similar; for, if the above application of them be reversed, the ear of custom only would be offended; and the same remark applies to the Island of New Providence and Rum Cay. The inconsistency of this loose and arbitrary use of terms, which are respectively definite, and also the occasional inconvenience of the practice, in navigation, are forcibly exhibited in a little work, entitled "A Revision and Explanation of Hydrographical and Geographical Terms," by Lieut, John Evans (b), R.N., which has not received the encouragement it merits. Cay is sometimes written Kay: this is improper, as the word is derived from the Spanish Cayo.

week in working through the Providence N.W. channel, a distance of about an hundred miles, our progress having been much retarded by a strong current. One forenoon the ship passed near the Great Stirrup Cay, one of the Berry Islands-observing a Union Jack flying near a house, and a tempting sandy beach beneath, I landed to procure a clue to our perplexing navigation. The "Lord of the Isle," a mulatto named Ellis, received and conducted me through the Bush to the house, a very comfortable one, built with drift lumber. He informed me that about ten years ago he settled here, and that subsequently be had obtained a government grant of the Cay, in perpetuity. It is nearly seven miles in circumference, the surface tolerably level, and mostly covered with good soil; it is wooded, except twelve acres cleared by his family, which produce vegetables and Indian corn. In average seasons the crops exceed the consumption of the inhabitants, of whom there are ten, half of them being slaves. Of live stock there were some kine, many pigs, goats, and poultry. He also possesses several boats and a small sloop; she conveys the surplus produce to Nassau, and goes wrecking. inquiry how she was then employed, they replied, "she is gone sponging." Never having heard this phrase used, except in a degrading sense, I did not quickly comprehend its purport, and felt disposed to think harshly of people who unblushingly avowed such meanness. Signifying my embarrassment, it was removed, as has appeared under the head of Andros. Ellis and his wife said they were happier here than they had been at Nassau, which the former had not revisited for two years, nor the latter but one. This is reasonable: in this obscure spot they are exempted from feeling the humiliating effects arising from the invidious distinctions that in innumerable forms will pervade and vex a society of mixed colours, until the end of time. Here they not only possess the necessaries of life, but are thriving, which ought to afford grounds for contentment. In short, with a grateful heart for the enjoyment of these blessings, what more is requisite? When life is passed in innocent and useful occupation, free from want, as great happiness is offered as it can afford. This place has been described, not only because it exhibits an interesting display of human industry, although recently applied; but also to diffuse the information that it affords, although in a limited degree, water, live stock, and vegetables, -supplies which, from the position, bold shore, good anchorage, and convenient access of this Cay, may be obtained here more easily than at any other place in the immediate vicinity. It is not unusual for twenty sail of Americans, of from one hundred to four hundred tons burthen, to pass the Great Stirrup within musket-shot, and even within hail, in one day. These, for the most part, are proceeding from the United States to Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico. They make the Hole in the Wall, then the Stirrup: here, if the weather appears threatening, they pass through the N.W. channel; otherwise, they shape a course across the Great Bahama Bank to the southward of the Cat Cays, where they enter the Florida Strait, and pursue the voyage from a point where the Gulf Stream runs with rather less velocity than farther to the northward. On this track we spoke a ship from the Elbe, bound to New Orleans, with emigrants.

When the Gulf Stream runs most strongly through the Florida Strait, the easterly offset round the Maternillo may be presumed to partake of U. S. Jouns, No. 71, Oct. 1834.

the increased rate. At such a time, vessels from the south-west bound to New Providence, should the wind be dead-foul for the N.W. channel, on their arrival off Great Isaac, may possibly make quicker passages via the Maternillo and Hole in the Wall. In most instances, however, the N.W. channel will be found far more eligible, as a favourable slant will carry you through in a day. In adopting this route with a foul wind, it seems most advantageous to avoid Great Bahama Island, at least when to the eastward of the Gingerbread Ground; then get hold of the edge of the Great Bank, which thenceforward to the Stirrup Cays will be found clear: tacking off, as prudence may direct, and having the stream-anchor ready to let go on it, in calms or in light winds, when the tide is adverse, the current being almost always so, although varying considerably in velocity. On the edge of the Bank, in the above limits, the soundings are very regular, shoaling or deepening in the most gradual manner conceivable. We made the passage from Montego Bay, Jamaica, through the N.W. channel, in twentythree days, of which eight were passed between Great Isaac and Nassau; and I was informed that his Majesty's ship Ariadne, from Honduras (the distance to Great Isaac being nearly the same,) was thirty-three days, via the Maternillo; the passages occurring in May and June, 1832 and 1833, respectively.

PROTEUS.

Colchester, March, 1834.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CAFFRARIA.

THE INTERVIEW.

THE name of the Caffre chief, Islambi, I'Sambi, or Llhambi (the orthography being yet undetermined,) is to be found in the pages of almost every author who has attempted either graphic or historical writing on subjects connected with the Cape colony. A prince, acknowledged by many savage tribes,—an hereditary enemy to the colonists,—a noted warrior in his youth,—an untameable spirit in his declining years, he had established a name on the eastern frontier of our possessions in South Africa, which commanded the respect that is not denied to determined courage and superior talent, even when met with among the uncivilized races of mankind. From the termination of Lieutenant-Colonel Willshire's operations in 1819, against this chieftain in Cafferland, to the date of this sketch at the close of 1824, a long series of border raids, of murders, of marauding and reprisal, equally harassing to the savages and to the colonists, had been carried on with but little interruption. The Commandant of Caffraria, therefore, at length determined to attempt the remedy of these evils; not, indeed, by the often tried and no less frequently failing experiment, of a war of extermination, -but by endeavouring, if possible, to prevail on the several chiefs among the savage borderers, themselves to repress the predatory incursions of their followers, and thus to preclude the necessity of those measures of violence and severity which had been pursued for a long term of years. With this view, Islambi was invited

to fix a time and place for friendly parley with the Commandant; and, having given his consent to the meeting, arrangements were made for the proposed interview.

An escort of four troops of the Cape Corps was ordered to march from Grahamstown to the Great Fish River, where they were shortly after joined by a muster of armed boers or burghers to the number of about two hundred. In all times of emergency, the military force on the frontier has found in this resource a ready support and a prompt means of supplying the want of a more numerous regular cavalry. The boers are, in fact, the Cossacks of the country. Nothing can bear an appearance more ferociously irregular than a party of them equipped for military service, or for the destruction of the larger beasts of chase—the lion, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. A short cloth jacket, with long leather trousers, and shoe or sandal made from the untanned hide, is their usual garb; surmounted with a large slouched hat, occasionally decorated with an ostrich feather. Round the waist is girded a broad belt, which sustains a leathern pouch for balls; and from the left shoulder is suspended a sort of powderflask, not unfrequently wrought from the gracefully bent horn of the gnu. They are mounted on the small hardy horse of the colony, capable of undergoing incredible fatigue. Each boer is followed by a small black boy on horseback, who bears his master's arms, viz., a firelock of length truly terrible, and a weight which it is difficult to conceive can be supported by the unfortunate urchin who is condemned to bear it, and at the same time to lead a spare horse, on which are strapped a blanket, great coat, and such other comforts as his master chooses or is able to afford himself. The agter ruyter (such being the colonial appellation of the attendant) is not unfrequently the captive child of some desperate Bosjesman, who has fallen in some previous scene of frontier strife. Before the enemy, or on parties of patrol, or in the chase, the burgher himself supports the weight of his unwieldy gun, with which, however, he is almost an unerring marksman.

The steadiness of this force in time of real danger has often been called in question. But for purposes of escort and patrol duties they have been found a useful addition to the regiments stationed on the

frontier of the colony.

The party, thus augmented, proceeded onward towards the proposed point of rendezvous, on the left bank of the Keis-Kamma. The Keis River, or as it is sometimes called, the Keis-Kamma flowing from the direction of the Buffalo Mountains, is met by the Chumie River a little above Fort Willshire, and thence winds its course to the southward into the sea, parallel to the Great Fish River, and to nearly all the smaller streams, which, in the winter season, or after the melting of the snows on the mighty Winterberg, disgorge their overgrown waters into the Indian Ocean.

From the junction with the Chumie river it becomes the boundary of the colony, although at present several tribes of friendly Caffres have been permitted to occupy large tracts on the right bank of the Keisi, for the purpose of grazing their numerous herds. At the period, however, to which these recollections refer, the whole face of the country, from the banks of the Great Fish River to those of the Keisi, were un-

tenanted, and termed the "neutral territory." Crossing this beautiful but lonely space, where countless herds of various descriptions of anteslopes ranged fearlessly and undisturbed, and where the uprooted minnos showed where the elephant had taken his moonlight walk from out the adjacent tract of bush-cover, the party descended the rugged declivities to where the Keis-Kamma, bursting from its wooded and rocky course winds round a small level plain, covered with luxuriant verdure. In a few minutes the different troops of the Cape Corps had occupied their distinct bivouacs; and the boers, under their several field-cornets, had taken up their stations for the night.

It would be difficult to describe a more beautiful or imposing scene than that which usually presents itself on these occasions. Above, the sky is in those climates very frequently clear beyond expression-not crossed by the slightest mist or film of cloudiness for hours together. As the short twilight deepens into darkness, the light of the watchfires serves to throw a splendid glare over each of the parties in their separate portions of the encampment. The large grotesque figures of the burghers moving across the gleam of light, contrasts well with the small active forms of the soldiers of the Cape Corps, who, grouped in squads under the shadowy protection of some clusters of evergreens, may be observed busily engaged in preparing their "carbonage," or arranging their shelter for the night; and in most instances producing a richly-tinted scenery not unworthy the pencil of the artist. At the hour of tattoo the bugles ring through the surrounding hills with an effect peculiarly striking; and shortly after all is stillness, save only the snorting of the horses, not well at ease, though accustomed on these excursions to the fitful howl of the prowling hyæna, which is constantly heard till day-break.

The morning dawned with all the splendour usual at that season of the year; and shortly after, when the sun gained power, a few straggling Caffres crossed the Keisi with the intelligence that the Caffre chief, true to his appointment, awaited the interview on the high ground at no great distance from the river. The troops were therefore soon after formed, and ordered to cross the ford near the original halting ground. The cavalry ascended the hill in open columns of divisions, flanked on either side by a patrol of boers. The ascent of the long tongue of land was sufficiently open to allow of this order of march, until arriving at nearly the summit of the hill, where the bush or jungle again contracted, and left little more space than the front of one troop could occupy.

Having gained the crest of the hill, the party came suddenly upon the Caffres, who, to the number of from 3000 to 4000, were drawn up in one dense mass across the open space, at a distance of about 300 yards, either flank resting on thickly-wooded ravines. This disposition, it was evident, had been skilfully made to guard against any violence on the part of the colonial troops; for, in the event of any misunderstanding, it was in the power of the Caffres instantly to occupy the woods and ravines on either hand, which would securely have sheltered them; and the ravines communicating with the Keis Kamma below, the retreat to the ford would have been effectually cut off.

That Islambi did not consider himself quite secure, nor place implicit

reliance on the faith of the colony, was evident from the circumstance of his having brought to the place of meeting so numerous a body of his followers. The retainers of eight of his chiefs had been called into the field; but as the party from the colony mustered nearly 400 strong, it is not at all an unlikely supposition that the Caffre chiefs might also have observed that the Commandant was not likely to be entrapped by them for want of due precaution. Thus each party regarded the other with suspicion, while treachery was probably not meditated by either.

The present position, however, was not one in which to trust our savage friends. An interpreter was therefore despatched to Islambi, requesting him to move his followers back about a quarter of a mile, into a vast plain, which extended in his rear; a request which, under all circumstances, was conceded with unexpected readiness, as by so doing, the Caffres resigned their vantage ground altogether. But the method of executing this movement, which was performed in the most compact order, was still more surprising. The dense mass of men took ground to the rear without vacillation, or the slightest confusion; evincing acquaintance with some system of tactics, which, however widely different from our own, still served to produce that steadiness which is the effect of discipline alone. As the Caffres retired, the Colonial troops followed in their footsteps, until the receding jungle gave sufficient room for deployment. The two squadrons of the Cape corps were drawn up in line; the burghers being again disposed to right and left. In the centre, a few paces to the front, were placed two light rockets, brought to bear upon the dark column opposite,—a precaution happily unnecessary.

Islambi, accompanied by seven or eight of his captains, among whom was his son Dushani, who had commanded at the attack on Grahamstown, in 1819, together with Phaonah, Jalusa, and other names redoubted in the annals of frontier warfare, now came forward, and the Commandant, with a few officers, and six or eight dismounted dragoons, advanced to meet him. But the former expressing some slight apprehension of the fire-arms of the orderlies, they were directed to remain at a little distance. A circle was formed, and the Caffre chiefs placing their old general in the centre, took their seats around him. He could scarcely be said to be distinguished from the rest by any badge or ornament, nor was there anything peculiar in his countenance, except an unusual breadth in the lower part of his face, and the most beautiful set of perfect teeth that the writer ever remembers to have observed. There was also an expression of deep cunning in his eye, of which he was himself aware; and as if to designate his own fox-like qualities, he had bound round his head a flat leather thong, to which was attached the brush of a jackal. His person showed him to have been athletic, and was above the middle stature, but evidently yielding to the pressure of years. Nor did he long survive this scene of meeting. As he took his seat, he wrapped around him his mantle, or kaross, which was of the leopard skin, but by no means in good preservation. He was unarmed, as were his companions, who differed in no respect from the ordinary The conversation was managed by interpreters, who conveyed the meaning of the Commandant, through the medium of the Dutch language, to the Cassres, they having acquired that tongue by residence in

the colony, and through them to their leader. The subjects were such as it would be of little interest to pursue at this distance of time, regarding principally the necessity of desisting from the plunder of the British emigrants in the 'Zuereveld, and the surrender of the deserters who had taken refuge in Caffreland. On the other hand, Islambi pressed hard to be allowed the use of the neutral territory. It was curious to remark the intense attention and riveted countenances of the different followers of Islambi, as the subjects discussed regarded their separate interests. The question being put, why Habana, a chief of considerable power, was not present, an apology was dexterously framed for him, through which, however, it was perceptible that he was too deeply implicated in the causes of complaint for it to be convenient for him to appear.

Upwards of an hour and a half having been expended in the conference, for the Caffres have a strong propensity to be prolix in their oratory when occasion offers (and the soft fluency of their language warrants that propensity,) Islambi begged leave, as being now in possession of the points on which the Commandant had wished to consult him, to retire, for the purpose of taking the opinion of his counsellors. He therefore withdrew to a short distance, where several old men appeared

to expect him.

During the interval, a few of the officers of the Cape Corps requested and obtained permission of the Commandant to gratify their curiosity by visiting the ranks of the Caffres, who were drawn up opposite, and were now sitting "at ease." As the officers approached them, they were greeted by a low murmur from the crowd, who welcomed them with the colonial salutation of "Goed morgen, Baas," for many among them had, at a former period, lived in the service of the frontier farmers. It is rather a singular sight to find oneself in the midst of four thousand athletic men, all as naked as when born, save only with the exception of such small peculiarity of dress as would be indelicate to describe.

They were in the lightest possible marching order, for the most part without even a sandal, which they occasionally, but not often, permit themselves to use as an indulgence. To this practice of going barefoot they owe many discoveries of their inroads and maraudings; for the acuteness of their Hottentot neighbours has taught them to distinguish between the Caffre footstep and that of their own race; the former being discernible by the space between the great toe and the other toes of the foot. The Caffres on the present occasion were not in their war costume, as having been brought into the field merely as a safeguard to their chief, and not with a view to premeditated hostilities. They were consequently not decorated with their war-plumes of the crane feather, which they bind upon their temples when going forth to certain combat; neither were they encumbered with their long elliptic shields of hardened ox-hide, which afford them tolerable security against the light missiles generally used in their skirmishes and private wars. Their seven spears, and the war-club or kirri, were now their only bur-The spear, called by themselves "unkonto," is formed of a shaft of iron fluted on alternate sides, attached to a long tapering stem, occasionally cut from the wild olive; but the tribes bordering on the north of the colony more frequently adopt the light reed or cane, which is found only in the Stormbergen and Bamboesbergen, or on the summits of the stupendous mountains bounding the Kraay River and the Gariep. Islambi's light body-guard had also left even their karosses in their kraals, the fineness of the weather prompting them to travel as much as possible without the impediment of clothing. Few among them were without ornaments of various kinds, strung round their necks as charms, consisting principally of teeth of the jackal and lion, claws of the leopard or panther, beads of various shapes, and pieces of wood, supposed to be efficacious against disease, lightning, and other dangers to which the wearer might be exposed. Many also had graced their arms with rings of ivory; and here and there were men among them, who, by the badge of twelve or fourteen inches of an ox-tail fastened below the knee, were designated as couriers.

As we wandered up and down among the ranks of this mass of savages we perceived many who bore upon their persons the marks of former fight; nor were they all such as might be deemed honourable scars. They were, however, decidedly proud of exhibiting them, and pointing to the Buffalo Mountains, gave us to understand that their wounds had been received in the struggle between Islambi and Gaika, in which the former, their leader, had been victorious. The buttons and the gilt pickers and ornaments of the pouch-belts of the officers excited their admiration and their cupidity, but they did not evince the slightest dissatisfaction at being refused to be allowed to cut them off.

That the Caffres are, in common with all other savage nations, most importunate beggars, has been asserted by many writers, and with great truth. It is, however, very probable that they would give similar accounts of a disposition to covetousness in their European visiters; for the writer was never present at any interview with the natives, in which the English gentlemen were not equally anxious to obtain from the savage some portion of his dress; some spear or other implement of

war, to gratify his taste for collecting curiosities.

Whilst we were thus still strolling among them, and passing our remarks upon their weapons, their ornaments, and their stature (much above the common size,) the loud call of the trumpet proclaimed the order of the Commandant to "Stand to our horses!" The Caffres were at first startled at the sound; but instantly perceiving that there was no real cause of alarm, very cheerfully and cordially greeted the officers as they returned quietly to their ranks. Islambi, with the advice of his Council of Elders, had agreed to the proposals submitted by the Commandant, and had consented to restore, on the following morning, some cautle which had been stolen from the British emigrants. The interview having thus closed to the satisfaction of both parties, the troops were again marched to their beautiful bivouac on the Keis-Kamna, there to await the fulfilment of Islambi's promise.

232 [ост.

MEMOIRS OF FLAG AND GENERAL OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD KING, BART., K C.B.

The subject of this memoir, born in 1773, was the eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard King, who was the nephew and protégé of the celebrated Commodore Curtis Barnet, and was successively knighted and created a Baronet for his distinguished services in India. Under such auspices, the early career of young King was sufficiently clear; and being entered on the books in his boyish years, he was in several of the ships commanded by his father. When of age, he received Post rank and a frigate, the Aurora, of 28 guns, in which he cruised on the Irish station under the orders of Admiral Kingsmill, till July, 1795, when he superseded Captain Reynolds in the command of the Druid, of 32 guns.

The services of this ship were rather arduous than brilliant, exchanging occasionally Channel-groping for convoys to and from the coast of Portugal. On the 7th of January, 1797, she took a large French transport, La Ville de l'Orient, which was one of the unfortunate expedition under Morard de Galles against Ireland. In the summer of the same year he removed into the Sirius, a frigate of 36 guns, with 18 pounders on her main-deck; and

was placed under the orders of Lord Duncan, off the Texel.

On the 24th of October, 1798, while reconnoitring the port, Captain King fell in with two Dutch ships of war, a frigate and a corvette; and as they were about a couple of miles asunder, and incapable of supporting each other, he most gallantly determined to attack them in succession. In chasing to windward, he soon discovered that he had the heels of them, so that, passing the frigate within gun-shot, he stood on for the corvette, and compelled her to haul down her colours. Possession being taken, he then stood after the larger ship, which had fled under every stitch of canvass she could carry. After a beautiful chase, and a running action of about half an hour, within musket-shot, she also surrendered. They proved to be the Furie, of 36 guns, and the Waakzaamheid, of 24 guns; they had escaped from the Texel the preceding night, with French troops and arms on board, for Ireland. The Dutch frigate suffered a loss of 8 men killed and 14 wounded; but the Sirius had only one of her crew wounded, and that not badly, by a musket-ball. Both ships were taken into the service, the frigate under the name of the Wilhelmina, and the corvette retaining its own jawbreaking appellation.

This action is remarkable as having been the occasion of a singular and fatal error in judgment. A British sloop-of-war was no very distant spectator of the surrender of the Dutch corvette; but the Captain, although strenuously urged by his officers to stand on and join the combat, most obstinately refused. He had unfortunately adopted a notion that all the three vessels were enemies, and the engagement between them a mere feint, with a view to decoy him within gun-shot; his private signal had been answered by Captain King.—but in this he placed no confidence, and this deplorable self-delusion continued until the business was decided. Convinced at length of his error, he sunk into a melancholy despondency; Lord Duncan, under whom he had distinguished himself the previous year, in the battle of Camperdown, refused to see him; and a few weeks afterwards he fell by his own hand!

The Sirius subsequently made several captures on the coast of France, but afforded her Captain no other opportunity of particular distinction. On

the 26th of January, 1801, she joined the celebrated chase of the Dédaigneuse, a 36-gun French frigate, which, after a hard pursuit of two days, and a running fight of three-quarters of an hour, was compelled to submit to the Oiseau and Sirius: the Amethyst had also fallen into the train, but was unable to get up till the ship was captured. This was the last French frigate taken during that war; and the Sirius was the only British ship

struck by her shot.

After the Sirius was paid off in 1802, Capt. King remained on shore till he was appointed to the Achille, of 74 guns, in 1805; and in August of the same year, we find him with the Dreadnought and Colossus, under Collingwood, before Cadiz,-from whence they were chased by the combined fleets. But Captain King obtained full satisfaction for this, in the following October, in being one of Nelson's fleet in the glorious conflict off Cape Trafalgar, when he engaged the Spanish line-of-battle ships Montanez and Argonaute in succession, making the one sheer off and the other strike. Two Frenchmen, one of them the Berwick, and the other the Achille, his own ship's namesake, now came up and prevented his taking the prize. warm and desperate action ensued between our Achille and her new antagonists, which ended in the Berwick hauling down her colours and being taken possession of. In these gallant encounters, the Achille had 13 men killed and 59 wounded. In the following year, Captain King was present at the capture of four large French frigates, when Sir Samuel Hood lost his arm.

In November, 1806, Captain King succeeded to the Buronetcy, by the death of his father. He afterwards served in the blockade of Ferrol, and the defence of Cadiz, where a detachment of the Achille's crew were distributed into some gun-boats, under the orders of Lieutenaut Pearse. From Cadiz, Sir Richard proceeded to join the flag of Sir Charles Cotton, as Captain of the Mediterranean fleet; and he afterwards served in the same

capacity with that Admiral in the Channel fleet.

Sir Richard was included in the flag promotion of August, 1812; and joined Sir Edward Pellew's fleet off Toulon in the San Josef, of 112 guns. In this ship he was one of those who, in November, 1813, was able to close with the French squadron under Admiral Emeriau, who had his flag flying in that noble ship the Wagram, of 130 guns. But the French having the weather-gage, in a few moments got out of gun-shot, and the firing, in which the batteries of Sepet had joined, ceased. The San Josef's loss

amounted only to 4 wounded.

On the extension of the Order of the Bath. Sir Richard was nominated a K.C.B. In the spring of 1816, he hoisted his flag on board the Minden, to assume the charge of the East India station, from whence he returned in October, 1820. His last appointment was that of Commander-in-Chief in the Medway, and he died in the Admiralty-House at Sheerness, on the 5th of August last, deeply lamented by his large family and numerous friends. As this excellent officer was cut off after an illness of only two days, it was at first reported that he fell under the cholera, but it proves to have been a violent attack of common dysentery. His remains were interred at East Church, in the Isle of Sheppy, with the military honours to which he was so well entitled.

Sir Richard King was twice married: first, in November, 1803, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, who died on board the Minden on the passage to Bombay, in 1819;—and secondly, in 1822, to Maria Susannah, daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, his late friend

and Commander.

ADMIRAL GEORGE PALMER.

We mention our dearth of information respecting the early career of this gentleman, in the hope that some of his friends may yet forward particulars to us,-it being our wish to render the biographical sketches in this Journal as exact and full as our means will admit. In this instance we the more regret the deficiency, since the Admiral does not appear to have been employed affoat for nearly forty years previous to his death, which occurred

last August, at his residence near Esher.

This officer was Posted in January, 1783, but we are unacquainted with the manner in which he was employed, till the stir called the "Russian Armament" took place, in the spring of 1791, when he was appointed to the Perseus, of 20 guns, on the home station. After this affair had " blown over," he was retained in commission, and despatched to join Sir John Laforev's squadron in the West Indies. In November, 1795, he commanded the Lion, of 64 guns, in the Irish Channel, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Kingsmill; and was one of the squadron which was driven back to Spithead by stormy weather, in January, 1796, when Admiral Christian made his repeated attempts to get to the westward. It is said that he was afterwards in the Adventure, a 44-gun ship on two decks.

Captain Palmer was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 23rd of April, 1804; to that of Vice-Admiral in 1810; and to that of Admiral

on the 12th of August, 1819; -but he never hoisted his flag.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, BART., K.C.B.

Intelligence of the death of this officer, on the 9th of last July, at Rio de Janeiro, has been recently received, and has occasioned the deepest regret among the naval circles, from the gallantry and decision of his public character, as well as the urbanity and worth of his private conduct. We

will attempt a brief sketch of his services.

Mr. Seymour was the son of the late Rev. John Seymour, Rector of Abingdon, and Chancellor of Emly in Ireland. He was born in the Glebe House, at Palace, in the county of Limerick, November 8, 1768; and having manifested a desire for sea-life, was embarked, at the age of twelve, on board the Merlin, a sloop of war, on the Channel station, commanded by the Honourable James Luttrell. In 1781 this officer was removed into the Portland, of 50 guns, as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Richard Edwards, on the Newfoundland station, and young Seymour was selected to accompany him. After the arrival of Vice-Admiral Campbell to assume the command, Captain Luttrell was appointed to the Mediator, of 44 guns, on the home employ.

On the 12th of December, 1782, this ship being on a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, discovered, soon after daybreak, five sail of vessels, four of which loomed large, to leeward. As they were all single-decked, the Captain lost little time in deliberation, but immediately bore up and made all sail in chase. The French, on his approach, confiding in their numbers, shortened sail, and formed in a line of battle ahead to receive him. Nothing daunted by this formidable front, Luttrell resolutely stood on till 10 A.M., when the enemy opened their fire as he passed along their line, which was returned from the Mediator with such steadiness and effect, that in half an hour their line was broken. The three largest ships wore under easy sail, and continued to engage till eleven, when, by a skilful manœuvre and superior fire, Captain Luttrell cut off the Alexander, of 24 guns and 120 men, and compelled her to strike: her companions instantly went off before the wind, under a crowd of canvass. At half-past twelve, having secured his prize, the victor renewed the chase, upon which the fugitives separated. In this embarras du choix he selected the largest for his particular attention. 5 P.M. he got within gun-shot, and commenced a close running fight, which continued till nine; when, having ranged close up alongside of the foe, she hauled down her colours, and proved to be the Ménagère, armed en flûte, with 34 guns and 212 men. The next morning at daybreak, two of the vessels were still in the offing; but Captain Luttrell being close in with the Spanish coast, and having on board 340 prisoners, with only 190 of his own men to guard them, judged it most prudent to steer for England with his prizes. In this action the Alexander had six men killed and nine wounded; the Ménagêre four killed and eight wounded. The enemy having directed their fire chiefly at the masts and rigging of the Mediator, not a man was hurt.

During the short passage across the Bay, an event occurred which called for the full exertion of the officers and men of the Mediator. In the night of the 14th they were all suddenly alarmed by a violent report and cry of fire. Every one was immediately at his post. The explosion, it was found, had been occasioned by one of the lower-deck guns having been fired off by Captain Grégoire, late commander of the Alexander, who had laid a plot with the prisoners to rise and take the Mediator: this was the signal agreed upon to execute their design; but by the timely and indefatigable exertions of the officers, who immediately placed additional sentinels over the hatchways, and secured them by capstan-bars, this desperate attempt was suppressed without bloodshed. Upon examination, some powder and a pistol were found in Grégoire's cot, which led to prove that he was the principal person concerned. Captain Luttrell no longer considered him entitled to his parole; he was therefore, with some others, his accomplices, confined in irons during the remainder of the passage to England.

Mr. Seymour served in the Mediator till the beginning of 1783, when he joined the Ganges, 74. This was the last ship that Captain Luttrell ever commanded, he being cut off by consumption; but young Seymour served in various vessels till November, 1790, when he obtained a lieutenant's commission, after exactly ten years of employment. He was then appointed to the Magnificent, a fine third-rate, commanded by Captain Onslow, which ship, however, was paid off in the autumn of 1791, when the Russian rup-

ture had subsided.

After the breaking out of hostilities with the French republic, Lieutenant Seymour was commissioned to the Marlborough, 74, Captain the Honourable G. C. Berkeley; and was with Lord Howe when he fell in with Vanstabel's fleet in the Bay, in November 1793. On the menorable 4th of June, 1794, the Marlborough acted a very distinguished part: for she engaged the Impétueux of 78 guns, and Mucius 74, and all the three ships were completely dismasted, with a dreadful carnage. At this moment the Montagne, of 120 guns, came 'down under her stern and poured a raking broadside of round, grape, and langridge, into the Marlborough, which caused a serious destruction. Besides losing her masts in this unequal contest, her killed and wounded amounted to 137, among the latter of whom was Lieutenant Seymour, who had his left arm shot off. The Impétueux was found to have sustained a loss of 100 killed and 75 wounded, but the Mucius effected her escape, so that the other results of the Marlborough's fire are unknown.

Shortly after this glorious victory Lieutenant Seymour was promoted to the rank of Commander; and in the summer of 1796 succeeded Captain Amherst Morris in the command of the Spitfire, a sloop of war of 16 guns. In

this ship he cruised in the Channel, and on the coast of France, till the 11th of August, 1800, when he was placed on the list of Post Captains, on a solicitation which he made to Lord Spencer. This home station was a service of greater hardship than profit, yet he managed to pick up a valuable French ship, the Allégrée, laden with ammunition and other warlike stores; a fine transport armed with 14 guns; and the following privateers:—

		Guns.	Men.
Les Bons Amis .		. 6	32
L'Aimable Manet		. 14	69
La Trompeuse .		. 6	40
L'Incroyable .		. 3	31
La Résolue .		. 14	65
L'Heureuse Société		. 14	64
L'Heureux .		. 12	56

Captain Seymour succeeded the present Sir T. B. Martin in the command of the Fisquard frigate, under the orders of Admiral Cornwallis, in 1801; but the peace of Amiens followed shortly after, when he retired to shore life. On the recommencement of hostilities he solicited employment, but some time clapsed before he was attended to; and he acted as captain in six successive ships before he obtained one for himself. At length his perseverance was rewarded by Lord Barham, in 1896, with the Amethyst, a fine 36-gun frigate, armed with 18 pounders on her main-deck; and of this frigate he

proved himself a right worthy captain.

On the evening of the 10th of November, 1808, while cruising off Ile Grois, he fell in with the 40-gun French frigate Thetis, and brought her to action. A close, furious, and sanguinary contest ensued, which continued for two hours and a half, part of which time the ships were locked together by the Amethyst's bower anchor entering the foremost port of the Frenchman, and there holding fast. The Thetis fought well, nor did she surrender till every hope had fled; and when she was boarded, there was but one Frenchman left on her quarter-deck. Both frigates were terribly cut up: of the Amethyst's crew of 261 men and boys, 19 were killed and 51 wounded; and of the 436 of which the Frenchman's company consisted, 135 were killed and 102 wounded. This result of the spirited fight gave great satisfaction; on his return, Captain Seymour received a naval gold medal from the King, a piece of plate, valued at 100 guineas, from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's; and the freedom of the cities of Limerick and Cork, in suitable boxes, " for his very great gallantry and ability in the capture of the Thetis.'

On the 6th of April, 1809, being still in the same ship, Captain Seymour captured the French frigate Niemen, of 40 guns and 319 men, quite new, and only two days from Verdon Road. The chase began at 11 A.M.; the Emerald was in company, but in the evening she was lost sight of, and nothing had been gained on the enemy. After dark, our officer so shaped his course as again to fall in with the object of his pursuit about half-past nine o'clock; in two hours afterwards an exchange of shots commenced, and lasted till I A.M., when the Amethyst coming fairly alongside, a determined action was sustained till three, when the enemy's fire slackened, and his main and mizen-masts fell over the side. At this moment the Arethusa came up, and fired seven or eight guns, on which the Frenchman, who was already silenced and defenceless, surrendered, having had 47 men killed and 73 wounded, while her conqueror had 8 killed and 37 wounded. It should also be observed that the Amethyst had two lieutenants and thirty-seven men absent in prizes at the time. For thus gallantly adding a second large frigate to the Royal Navy, the Captain was, in the ensuing month, rewarded with a Baronetcy.

Sir Michael was next employed with the grand expedition against Wal-

cheren; and afterwards appointed successively to the command of his prize, the Niemen, and the Hannibal, of 74 guns, in which last ship he was so fortunate as to take another 40-gun French frigate, the Sultane. In Jan. 1815. he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, and was subsequently appointed to a Royal Yacht. He afterwards became the Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-Yard; but on the abolition of that office by the present Administration, assumed his place on the Rear-Admirals' list, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South American station, taking one of his sons as his flag-lieutenant.

The death of this worthy officer occasioned a great sensation at Rio. He was interred in the cemetery of Gamboa, on the 15th of July, in the evening, with military honours, attended by all the English, French, American, and Portuguese officers, the public functionaries, and detachments of seamen and marines. The ships of each nation lowered their colours half-mast, minute guns were fired, and a vast concourse of people testified every pos-

sible respect to the lamented Admiral.

Sir Michael was married while he commanded the Spitfire, to Jane, third daughter of Captain James Hawker, R.N., by whom he has left a large family.

We are compelled, from want of space, to defer our Memoir of Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew till the next number.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN DOYLE, BART., G.C.B., ETC.

THE military career of the venerable and distinguished officer, whose services form the subject of this memoir, commenced in the 48th Foot, to which he was appointed as ensign, by purchase, in March, 1771. In 1773 he obtained his lieutenantcy, and was wounded in Ireland upon duty. In 1775 he embarked as Lieutenant with the 40th regiment for America, and was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Haerlem, Fort Washington, White Plains, Springfield, Iron Hills, the surprise of Wayne's corps, Brandy Wine, Cheirs Stone House, Germantown, where he was again wounded, and at Chesnut

At the first of the above actions the subject of this memoir was brought into notice by a trait of conduct combining the best feeling with the most animated courage. He was Adjutant of the 40th, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Grant, who was regarded as a father by the younger part of the corps; the Lieut.-Colonel was desperately wounded early, and the action becoming very hot where he lay, the young Adjutant, fearing he might be trampled to death, rushed with a few followers into the midst of the enemy, and dragged from amongst them the body of his friend-but, alas! too late, for he had ceased to breathe. This act of filial piety made a strong impression on all who witnessed it, and produced a handsome compliment from the Commander-in-Chief.

In 1778 he obtained a company in Lord Rawdon's corps, the "Volunteers of Ireland," (afterwards the 105th regiment) and was present with it at the battles of Monmouth, Camden, Hobkirk's Hill, defeat of General Marion, capture of Fort Sullivan, and siege of Charlestown. He purchased the majority of the regiment in March, 1781, and was twice wounded while serving in it. In the attack upon Marion's corps he charged the State regiment of Carolina dragoons with his advanced corps of seventy horse; the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the enemy exceeding his whole force.

After the fall of Charlestown, Major Doyle went up the country with Lord Cornwallis, by whom he was appointed Major of Brigade, and honourably mentioned in his Lordship's despatch relative to the battle of Camden. He served in the same action with Lord Rawdon, and was also included in that nobleman's thanks, in his public despatch after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and of which despatch he was to have been the bearer, had not the packet been sent by mistake to England before the arrival of the despatch at Charlestown.

After Lord Rawdon's departure we find him acting as Adjutant General and public secretary to General Gould; and after that officer's death, with Generals Stewart and Leslie. Subsequently his regiment was placed on the establishment of the Army as the 105th, and ordered to Ireland where it was reduced in 1784; and Major Doyle remained on half-pay until the commencement of the French war in 1793, when he raised the 87th regiment, in the command of which he embarked for the Continent with the force commanded by Earl Moira. He served under the Duke of York in the campaign of 1794, and repulsed an attack of the enemy at Alost, after having been twice severely wounded.

The following statement from the Earl of Moira bears most honourable testimony to such parts of the services he there performed as came under his

Lordship's immediate view :-

"Colonel John Doyle, having applied to me for a testimonial relative to such parts of his service as I have had occasion to witness, I most cherifully comply with his request. He was under my immediate command in America for part of the year 1779 and for the whole of 1780 and 1781. In every instance of the hard and trying business of those campaigns, he maintained the high character he had before acquired for courage and zealous activity. It was my lot to see hun in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and I never observed more firmness, judgment, or ready resource in any man. Subsequent to my quitting Carolina, he had the opportunity of distinguishing himself much at the head of detachments. Latterly he was again under my eye, during the short time which I passed on the Continent. At the attack which the French made on Alost I had particular reasons to applied the cool intrepidity with which he repulsed them at one of the bridges; though he there received two wounds he did not quit his regiment until the enemy had given up the attempt.

" I consider him as a most valuable officer, and fit to be confidently relied upon in

any situation of danger.

" Motra, Lient.-General."

In 1796 he was appointed Colonel of the 87th regiment, and sent in the command of a secret expedition to Holland. On his return he was appointed Secretary-at-War in Ireiand; and subsequently he served as Brigadier-General in Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta.

He volunteered his services to Egypt, and was present in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March: after which he was selected by General Hutchinson to accompany him in the expedition against Grand Cairo. He was also at the affair of Khamanie; subsequently to which the army halted at the village of Algam.

On the morning of the 17th of May (the army being encamped on the borders of the Desert,) an Arab was conducted to General Doyle's tent, who brought intelligence that a body of French troops, which he computed at 2000 men, were within a few miles of the camp, with a large convoy of camels. General Doyle immediately took the Arab to head-quarters, reported his intelligence, and at the same time earnestly requested permission to pursue the enemy with such of the cavalry as might be in the camp. General Hutchinson acceding to his request, he repaired to the camp, where he learned that the Turkish cavalry had been defeated a day or two before, and that a squadron of the 12th dragoons had, previously to his arrival, been sent to watch at some distance; but he considered that everything depended

upon promptness and expedition; therefore, without waiting for the absent squadron, he left an officer to bring it on, and immediately struck into the Desert in search of the enemy. After a long pursuit, the cavalry came up with them, when they formed a hollow square, and commenced an irregular fire of musketry. At this time the General had ordered Major Madden, of the dragoons, to proceed with a flag of truce, and summon them to surrender; when Major Watson, of Hompesch's hussars, arriving at this moment, volunteered his services on the occasion, and carried the General's message to the French commander; who, after some parley, agreed to the terms.

After the capitulation of Grand Cairo General Hutchinson in his despatches expressed his obligations to Generals Craddock and Doyle, and recommended them as officers highly deserving of his Majesty's favour. About this time the country fever seized many of the troops, and General Doyle, with several others, was sent ill to Rosetta, where, before he had recovered, he heard a rumour of an intended attack upon the French at Alex-Urged by this intelligence, he left his sick bed, mounted his horse, and rode forty miles through the Desert, under an Egyptian sun, with the fever upon him, and arrived the night before the attack. In that successful enterprise he commanded, and had the good fortune to defeat the attempts subsequently made by General Menou upon a part of his position. Commander-in-Chief next day, in the most animated manner, thanked him publicly on the field; but in writing his despatch he not only forgot to transmit General Doyle's official report, or mention even his name or exertions, but actually stated his brigade to have been commanded by another. On discovering his mistake, General Hutchinson felt as every man of honour would have done, and immediately wrote to Lord Hobart, the War Minister. expressing his regret that in a former despatch he had omitted the name of This letter fortunately arrived in time to enable Lord General · Doyle. Hobart to do justice to the wounded feelings of this officer; and in moving the thanks of Parliament to the Army and Navy, his Lordship eulogized, in the warmest terms, the gallantry and services of General Doyle. We should further observe that General Hutchinson, not satisfied merely with this public reparation to General Doyle's feelings, addressed, on his arrival at Malta, a letter to him, which, whilst it must have been highly gratifying to that General, did his own head and heart the highest honour :-

" Malta, December 22, 1801.

[&]quot; MY DEAR DOYLE,-Though I sincerely regret the cause of your letter, I am at the same time extremely happy that you have given me an opportunity of explaining my conduct. I do assure you that I had no intention of wounding your honourable feelings, or of detracting from that merit or those services of which no man can be more sensible than I am. You would be convinced from what I said to you next day, how perfectly satisfied I am with your conduct; and, indeed, I had a feeling at that time, that you had ventured your valuable life rashly, in quitting a sick bed to do your duty in the field, to which your health appeared to me to be entirely unequal. That sentence in my letter I confess to be confused and embarrassed, and not at all conveying my real meaning; but I wrote it in extreme haste, broken in upon almost every instant, and under the pressure of severe pain. Nothing can affect me so deeply as the wound it has given to your feelings; but I hope you will do me the justice to suppose that it was an unintentional act upon my part, and that you will not entirely condemn me for an awkward expression occasioned by the inadvertence of the moment, and the pressure of a thousand disagreeable circumstances. Nothing can be so far from my heart as to do injustice to those brave men whom I was so fortunate as to command in Egypt, particularly one whom I have so much reason to love and esteem. It was not only on the 17th of August that I had reason to applaud your manner of acting best during the whole course of a long and ardnous campaign,-your zealous exertions gave me the greatest reason to approve of your conduct,-and I shall ever acknowledge them to have been highly bene ficial to the public service. You must see, that upon all occasious, and to all persons,

I shall be ever ready to do you that justice which you deserve; and were I not, it would be a severe accusation against my own head and heart. Believe me, what has happened has given me more pain than I can express.

"Believe me to be, my dear General, truly and affectionately yours, "J. H. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-General."

" Brigadier-General Doyle."

After the close of the Egyptian campaign, General Doyle repaired to Naples, where he proposed to continue some time for the recovery of his health; but this resolution his zeal for the service induced him to relinquish; and at the request of the British Minister became the bearer of important despatches to Government. This proved a service of great danger, as the country through which he passed was much infested with banditti, who robbed and assassinated every one who fell into their hands. His handsome conduct on this occasion was gratefully acknowledged by his Majesty's

At this period he was placed on the Staff as Major-General, at Guernsey, and soon after appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island. In October, 1805, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and received his Majesty's royal license to wear the Order of the Crescent, given him by the Grand Seignior, and to bear supporters to his arms, and an additional crest. In April, 1808, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in

1812, he was created a Knight of the Bath.

Sir John Doyle was selected to organize and command the Portuguese Army, but the despatch ordering him to report himself for that purpose to the Secretary of State, was prevented reaching him by a gale of wind that lasted for twenty-eight days, and another officer was of course sent

upon that service, which did not admit of further delay.

Whilst the Sovereign and the Government were thus marking their approbation of his services, the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey, whose government he had so long administered, were not slow in manifesting their gratitude for the benefits they derived from his fostering care. The States of the island voted him an address of thanks under their great seal, and presented him with a splendid piece of plate in form of a vase, with suitable inscriptions. Their example was followed by the Militia and other public bodies, with similar valuable and elegant tokens of affection; and such was the confidence established between the Governor and the governed, that they granted him supplies beyond the accumulated grants of a century, amounting to not less than 30,000l., a circumstance totally unknown before his administration; and finally, when he was recalled in consequence of the reduction of the Staff on the peace, they unanimously petitioned the Prince Regent that they might retain their Lieutenant-Governor, and voted the erection of a pillar at the public expense, as a memorial of their gratitude for the services he had rendered to the island and its inhabitants.

In 1819, Sir John Doyle attained the rank of full General. preceding statement it appears, he served in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. He was present at twenty-three general actions, besides innumerable affairs of posts: he received seven wounds, and the public thanks upon nine different occasions, including those of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir John Doyle died on the 8th of August last, and was in his 78th year, having been born in 1756. No man ever lived more universally esteemed and beloved than this gallant and amiable officer. At the time of his decease he was Colonel of the 87th Foot, and Governor of Charlemont.

1834.] 241

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE OIL FISHERIES.

WHILST the necessity for a supply of the valuable commodity of oil sends out the whaling vessels of Great Britain to the dangerous and rigorous climates of the Northern Seas, it appears to have escaped the notice of merchants and navigators that an inexhaustible and cheap supply of cetaceous oil may be obtained in the neighbourhood of our own and of all the European shores, and over the whole Atlantic Ocean. I allude to the oil yielded by the porpoise, a fish of the cetaceous tribe, and which, though abounding in the treasure for which our navigators adventure amongst the icebergs of the Polar Seas, yet passes unnoticed by the seamen of all modern nations. I propose, therefore, to direct the attention of mercantile speculators towards the establishment of fisheries for the porpoise, believing that from this new source very full supplies of oil may thus be obtained, at one half of the expense, and without any of the danger of the whale fisheries of the Northern Seas; for a day seldom passes in a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean without a ship being surrounded with one or more shoals of porpoises, the only notice now taken of which being to harpoon a single fish for the gratification of the curiosity of the passengers in the ship. My proposal, therefore, is to fit out vessels or steam-vessels provided with coppers for boiling the oil at Falling in with a shoal of porpoises the vessel should be prepared with coops manufactured of copper wire, or other substance of great elasticity and strength; these coops to be lowered by blocks and pulleys in every direction round the vessel, and to be in the same manner hoisted when entered by the fish. For the purpose of enticing and detaining the fish, some oleaginous substance might be scattered upon the waters at the time. If oleaginous or other substances similar to the aliment of the porpoise be not found to be a temptation, then many other chemical preparations may be tried, and even lime-a small portion of which will poison the fish of a large river for very many miles-perhaps may be found to have a similar effect in the waters of the sea.

The coops being constructed of wire, with a bottom of wood, may be made to take to pieces, and thus to pack into the smallest compass, where room would be of the utmost value. Nor is the porpoise perhaps a fish of a weight so much greater than that of a large salmon, that nets of great strength, of Manilla grass, or other material, might not be brought into use. Were nets of sufficient strength taken to sea, a vessel might take very great numbers of porpoises at a single draw, so numerous are the shoals, and this by carrying out the nets by means of boats, which would not intimidate, but perhaps rather tend to amuse the fish. By not using the harpoon, thus avoiding the blood which instantly alarms this fish, and by throwing out favourite substances in the interim, perhaps a shoal of porpoises might be detained round a vessel till the whole were captured by the nets or coops.

In the year 1830 I was a passenger from England to a port upon the Gulf of Mexico, and during twenty-seven days, in which the vessel was almost continually becalmed, we contrived to have myriads of dolphins around the sides by throwing out small particles of garbage, and even chips and other substances, remarking, that in scarcely any instance did the dolphins swallow these various substances—their novelty appearing to create an untiring race amongst the shoal to see of what they might consist.

In this manner we continued to bring any number at pleasure under any spot beneath the grains and harpoon; only discontinuing at length from mere weariness of the sport. Had the flesh of the dolphin been of any marketable value, (and I do not know that this is not again worthy of consideration,) we might, upon this occasion, by nets and other contrivances, perhaps have loaded the ship.

The porpoise I believe to be a still more playful fish than the dolphin, and to be amused by similar arts. The flesh of the dolphin is, however, dry, U. S. JOURN, No. 71, Oct. 1834.

and not much in repute with the seamen, though one prejudice exists against the meat of the porpoise for the purposes of food. This prejudice against the flesh of the porpoise is, however, derived only from the ugly appearance of the fish when in a living state; for many seamen assert that its flavour in reality approaches to that of the linest beef. Whether, besides the oil which it yields, the flesh of the porpoise may not become a source of food—as fish amongst the poor population of Portugal, Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries, now the great markets for the cod—may become another consideration for speculators in these enterprizes. Regarded as a resource for oil alone, it is probable that the porpoise fishery would be one of certainty and of large profit, for this fish swarms over all seas and climates, whilst the whale-fishery abounds with hazards to human life, and of wreek, damage, and mercantile ruin, by the common occurrence of whaling-vessels returning without a single fish.

The average quantity of oil yielded by a single porpoise is about twenty gallons; and so immense are the shoals, that it is a reasonable conjecture that 100 fish per day might be taken, which would yield 2000 gallons of oil of a very fine quality, and tend to remunerate the merchant much better

than precarious and dangerous voyages to the Arctic Seas.

It is therefore submitted, that, by the mode here pointed out, a new and valuable source may be found for the supply of all the cetaceous oil required by the world.

H. F.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

THE following is the present state of the French army :-

	INFAI	NTRY.			
67 Regiments of 3 battalions each,	average	e strengt	h 2200		147,400
21 Light Infantry .					46,200
1 Foreign Legion of 6 battalions		٠.	٠.		4,400
3 Battalions of Chasseurs (African	1)		. '		2,200
l Zoaves .		٠.			500
1 Veteran Fusiliers					500
30 Companies of ditto .	٠.	٠.	٠.	•	. 1,500
10 Departmental Companies					600
12 Companies of Veteran Non-com	miesio	nad Offi	Mara	•	. 500
7 Discipline	111118810	neu Omi	ers .		700
5 Pioneers	•	•	•	•	. 600
o Honeers .	•	•	•		205,100
					200,100
2 Pariments of Caralinasas	CAV	ALRY.			1 500
2 Regiments of Carabineers .	•	•	•		. 1,500
	•	•	•	•	8,000
12 Dragoons .	•	•	•		. 12,000
6 Lancers .	•	•	•	•	6,000
14 Chasseurs .	•	•			. 14,000
6 Hussars .	•	•	•	•	6,000
 African Chasseur 	8 .				. 1,500
					49,000
		LERY.			
13 Regiments, each about 1500 stro	ong .				. 19,300
l Battalion Pontoneers .					600
12 Companies Artificers					. 900
14 Cannoneers for garris	son and	coast		•	700
6 Squadrons of the Park Train					. 1,200
		•	•		22,700

Carried forward

276,800

	Broug		rward	•		276,800
3 Regiments of Sappers and					6,000	
1 Company of Artificers .					100	
						6,100
	GE	NS-D	ARMES			
24 Legions					24,600	
2 Colonial Legions .					1,400	
1 Battalion Corsican Voltige	eurs				1,000	
Municipal Guard .					1,500	
						28,500
	Total a	ireng	th .			311,400

TAM-TAMS.

According to M. Stanislaus Julien's account, the metal of which these instruments are made is cast in plates, and afterwards rendered hollow by beating. But we are not inclined to adopt M. Julien's opinion, inasmuch as Darcet has shown, by repeated experiments, that it is almost as brittle as glass. He has examined seven of these tam-tams or gongs, as well as two-and-twenty Chinese basins, and found their substance to consist of about 20 parts of tin and 80 of copper. It is now generally conceived that they are made by the following process:—When the metal is withdrawn from the mould, which is of sand or ashes, and receives the composition which M. Darcet has detected, it is hammered out, then steeped in cold water like steel, and after it has somewhat contracted, hammered into form and planed to a smooth surface by repeated and gentle blows. The sound is given by steeping it in the water swiftly or slowly, or by hammering it gently or heavily, and then adjusting its dimensions by a common turning lathe.

FRENCH WARS.

Between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries, comprehending an interval of five hundred years, France has spent 35 years in civil war, 40 in religious wars, 76 in foreign wars, which have deluged her own soil with blood, and 175 in wars conducted on a foreign soil. And what has been the result?—That our Gallican neighbours have enjoyed 174 years of peace, and exhausted their best blood and resources on 326 years of war.

MILITARY MORTALITY.

On the 8th Germinal, year 9, Buonaparte gazetted 120 generals of division, amongst whom we find the names of Augereau, Andreossi, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Bernadotte, Brune, Clarke, Decaen, Dumas, Dupont, Gouvion St. Cyr, Grouchy, Jourdan, Kellermann, Launes, Loison, Marmont, Massena, Macdonald, Molitor, Moncey, Moreau, Mortier, Murat, Ney, Oudinot, Soult, Suchet, Vandamme, and Victor. Of these 120 nurses of the "Enfant gâté de la Révolution," 86 sleep with their fathers, I wears a crown, 9 are Marshals of France, and 24 others are in the land of the living. There were fifteen generals who held appointments in the first and second expeditions sent to Egypt, including Buonaparte, commander-in-chief, and Lieut-Generals Berthier, Caffarelli, Desfourneaux, Dufalga, Dommartin, Kléber, Desaix, Menou, Dumuy, Alex. Dumas, Bon, Dugua, Regnier, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Sahuguet. The last survivor was Desfourneaux, who was severely wounded in the breast on board of the Africaine; but not one of them is now living.

SWITZERLAND.

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATION.

By a resolution of the Swiss Diet, which has just closed its sittings, it has been determined that the national forces should hereafter be raised to

67,516 men, or to such a future amount, in case the next census should show an increase of the population, as should be in the proportion of four soldiers to every hundred souls. The first and second bans will now be merged into one, and the period of service be of ten years' duration. The whole of the troops will have national standards and a national uniform, but be distinguished by the cockade of the canton to which they appertain. The infantry will be composed of 429 companies; namely 59 battalions of 6 companies each, and 15 of 5 companies each. Each canton will furnish its separate battalions—Zurich, for instance, eight, and so on; but the strength of the battalions and companies will vary considerably. This irregularity will throw considerable difficulties in the way of bringing the troops into an effective state for the field, as well as of other arrangements connected with their allocation, maintenance, &c. The cavalry will consist of 2240 men; the rifle-corps of 4600; and the artillery of 4 companies of horse-artillery, 24 companies of foot, 10 companies of heavy artillery for sieges, 2 companies of mountain, and 5 of park artillery, which will bring the whole strength of this branch of the service to 6233 men, and 224 pieces of cannon: of the latter 12 will be mountain guns and 120 will be kept in reserve. The commander-in-chief of the confederate army is, according to the proposed scale of pay, to receive per diem 28 Swiss francs (about 11. 17s. 6d.), 8 portions for his table, and as many rations: a colonel, 12 francs (15s.), 3 portions and 4 rations; a lieutenant-colonel, 9 francs (12s.), and 3 portions and rations each; a major, 6 francs (8s.), and the same allowances as a lieutenant-colonel; and a captain 5 francs (6s. 8d.), and 2 portions and rations each.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

This camp is established at Thun, under the command of Colonel Hirzel, of Zurich, and, after the remaining contingents have joined it, will muster 6000 men; they are divided into eight brigades, each of them composed of the skeletons of four battalions. They occupy four different positions.

GERMANY.

HESSE-CASSEL.

The military force of this electorate consists of a staff of 14 officers, 10 battalions of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 3 battalions of artillery. Their separate numbers are as follows:—

Infantry Cavalry	usive	of the	Reser	ve and	Staff)		٠.	•	6151 1129
Artillery	•	•	•	•			•	•	644
	Total strength								7994

This force is 595 less than Hesse Cassel is bound to maintain in a state of equipment under the terms of its incorporation with the German Confederation; no account being taken of an additional number of about 500 non-combatants, belonging to the baggage-train, &c.

GREECE.

On the first entrance of the new king, the Bavarian government furnished him with an auxiliary corps, composed of four battalions of infantry, one battery of cannon, and two squadrons of light horse, in order to garrison the strong places and put an end to the frightful anarchy by which the country was at that time torn. As this corps was only lent for a time, and the Greek government could place no dependence whatever on the militia or palikares, whose brutal and disorderly conduct ultimately rendered their dissolution necessary, a treaty was concluded with the Bavarian sovereign, authorizing the levy of a volunteer force, not exceeding 4000 men, in his dominions. In the course of the years 1832 and 1833, therefore, a corps of 2500 men

was collected and disciplined at Munich, as well as officered by some of the best officers in the Bavarian service, who were permitted to accept commissions in the Greek service for three years without prejudice to their appointments at home. The Bavarian volunteers have now been conveyed into Greece, under the command of Colonel Lesuire, to whom the management of the levy had throughout been entrusted, and they have been incorporated with a small body of native troops, raised in Greece itself. By this means we have a regular force of nearly 4000 regulars, who seem to act together with much harmony. The auxiliary corps has, therefore, returned to Bavaria, and both officers and privates will receive a silver medal, which is to be worn attached to a white and light-blue ribbon, and will bear the device of the Order of the Saviour, which the new King has instituted.—(Nauplia, July 31.)

NAPLES.

THE Army in time of war is of the following composition:-

INPANTRY OF T	HE RO	YAL G	UARD.				
2 Regiments of Grenadiers, 1653 men eac	h					3306	
1 Chasseurs						1653	
2 Companies of Pioneers						437	
1 Battalion of Marines						804	
4 Companies of Cannoneers of the Marine	3					275	
•						-	6475
CAVALRY OF TH	E RO	YAL G	UARD.				
2 Regiments of Horse Guards, 703 men						1406	
1 Squadron of Royal Chasseurs .	each	•	•	•	•	216	
1 Demi Brigade of Royal Artillery	•	•	•	•	•	72	
O Communication Program Train	•	•	•	•	•	194	
2 Companies of the Baggage Train	•	•	•	•	•	194	1888
							1000
							8363
							0303
TROOPS OF	THE	LINE	•				
9 Regiments of Infantry, 2032 men each	•	•	•		•	18,288	
6 Battalions of Chasseurs, 760 men each					•	4560	
4 Regiments of Swiss, 1525 men each						6100	
2 Battalions of Sappers						1486	
2 Regiments of Cavalry, 703 men each				•		1406	
1 Battalion of Soldiers of the Train						328	
8 Brigades of Artillery, 245 men each	•					1960	
2 Artificers, 79 men each						158	
2 Firemen, 91 men each						182	
							34,468
GENS-1	'ARM	ES.					
8 Battalions of Foot							
8 Cavalry		•	•	•	•		7514
* *						+	
	ERANS						0700
3 Battalions		•	•	•	•		2700
					FT - 4 3		52.045
					Total	•	53,045

The present effective strength of the Army, however, is not supposed to

exceed 30,000, or at the utmost 35,000 men.

The Navy in its present state consists of two vessels of the line of 84 and 74 guns each; four frigates of 44, one of 46; one sloop of 12; two brigs of 14, one brig of 20, two brigs of 10, one brig of 8, and four packets; these give a total of 18 vessels mounting 468 guns. The corps of officers is composed of a Vice-Admiral, three Rear-Admirals, seventeen Captains of ships of the line, and eighteen Captains of frigates.

The expenditure of the War Department is about 7,300,000 ducats, or 1,460,000l., and that of the Navy Department about 1,500,000 ducats, or

300,000%.

The places, more or less fortified on the Continent are, Naples, which is protected by five forts, S. Elmo, del Ovo, Pizzo-Falcone, Castello Nuovo, and Torrione del Carmine; Bari, the chief town of the province of the same name, with a castle; Barletta, in the same province, with a citadel; Gaeta, a fortified town, upon a tongue of land in the Mediterranean, at the foot of two hills, on which are the forts called the Castello, and the Torre d'Orlando; Capua, on the Volturno, with a citadel; and Brindisi, in the Adriatic, the fortifications of which are untenable, and in front of which lies an island with a citadel and castle upon it. In Sicily, Palermo, the capital, is surrounded by walls, and protected by two citadels; Messina, the harbour of which is defended by a citadel, and the town by five castles; Siragosa, with a citadel and castle to protect the port; and Trapani, with a castle, having the same object in view, and situated upon an island. There are other places, whose defences have fallen to decay, or are otherwise insignificant,

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

ON THE MOTIONS OF THE EARTH AND HEAVENLY BODIES. BY P. CUN-NINGHAM, SURGEON, R.N. 8vo.

This work consists of two essays, divided into component parts, in which the author wishes to establish the identity of electricity and heat; and from thence expanding the explication of the greater portion of the most remarkable phenomena throughout the universe. Thus, not only does he reason that the motions of the heavenly bodies are explainable by electro-magnetic attraction and repulsion, but also that the conception, growth, and decay of man, and the cause and treatment of his diseases, are referable to galvanic action.

Such are Mr. Cunningham's premises, and we have certainly been much struck with some of his reasonings in the second essay: those of the first we are not quite prepared to adopt, neither with respect to the solar propulsion of the moon, the alternate electric and magnetic strata of the rings of Saturn, nor the attractive hemispheres of the fixed stars. Those parts, however, of the first essay, which treat of the tides, the magnetic needle, the winds, rain, light, and sound, deserve a serious reading for their ingenuity. Mr. Cunningham accounts for the southerly trade-winds crossing the equator and encroaching on the northern hemisphere, by the more powerful attraction of the great northern electric belt for magnetic air, than exists in the great southern magnetic belt.

The rising of the barometer in easterly winds, he explains by observing that such streams of air meeting the earth in its easterly progress, act laterally on the mercury, in addition to the downward pressure of the atmosphere—whilst in westerly winds, owing to their accompanying the earth's rotation, the mercury is subject only to the aforesaid downward pressure,

and consequently falls.

We may all have remarked that rain usually tempers the severe cold of winter, and that summer showers are frequently preceded by cold gusts of wind: this alone would almost suffice to show that a reverse electric or magnetic state of the incumbent vapours and the surface of the earth is requisite to the fall of rain. Thus also after a long drought are we tantalized by rain-clouds which pass over our heads without emitting their treasure, owing to parched earth being a bad conductor of electricity. Our author might have added, as instances of his theory, the transmutation of many ancient fertile districts into modern deserts, owing to depopulation and consequent neglect; since, if land by cultivation is rendered a better conductor, and consequently attracts rain-clouds,—so, through the want of cultivation, it will become progressively more barren in hot climates.

The moon's influence on our atmosphere is not generally understood, owing to her phases being erroneously supposed to regulate it; whereas it is at those periods when her attraction and repulsion are neutralized (as the sun's are at the equinoxes) that we are to expect bad or irregular weather. The lunar influence, though inferior to the solar, may be traced to be in conjunction with it, in opposition, and twice in a neutral line, in the course of rather more than nine years, the epoch occupied by the westerly movement of the lunar points; hence the two or three years' series of bad or good weather often observable, and a return of remarkable weather every nine years.

Mr. Cunningham necessarily touches on almost every branch of natural philosophy, but with a fearful tendency to theorise, rendered the more illusive by the aptness with which he brings in known facts to his aid. Thus he explains the zig-zag course of lightning, and geological peculiarities,—such as eastern shores being less precipitous than western, together with the gradual variation of the strata, according to their superincumbent position,—all by his omnipresent agent, electro-magnetism, a principle which he conceives to be more equalized over the surface of the earth, since the gradual cooling of its crust, and consequent greater aptness to transmit it.

The second essay, "Man and his Diseases," is replete with curious matter, and many of the provisions of the great Creator for the preservation of our kind are shown in a new light. As the body cannot receive a sufficient quantity of electro-magnetism through the medium of food, and none can be received through that of the lungs, the only other channel is the skin. And this is proved by the frequent deaths from lightning, and by the readiness with which atomo-electricity heats the whole body, when the surface thereof is exposed to its influence. This also accounts for the creeping or bristling up kind of sensation in the hair of the head when strong emotions move us, for the electricity is then escaping from the body; while exciting emotions denote the entrance of the same volatile principle. Every man, it is remarked, must have often felt how much clearer his ideas flow when his head is uncovered than when his hat is on, which he instinctively finds necessary to lift up now and then, and give his hair a rub, in order to make them glide brighter and smoother along. From much investigation of the laws of electro-magnetic action, Mr. Cunningham pronounces, that white hairs are the cause of old age, and not old age the cause of white hairs.

As we are unable to accompany our author through all his matter, we are bound to say, that we are obliged for his observations on the health of seamen; and we approve of his originality, though on some points he is treading upon embers. On the whole, we hope that he is continuing his ingenious inquiries, and take our leave by inserting a specimen of his style:—

"The singular relief afforded by the application of flour to a scalded foot, on board his Majesty's ship Tyne, naturally excited my curiosity, and set my mind at work to find out the cause why it and cotton wool, both apparently inert bodies, should be productive of such sudden and decisive benefit in burns and scalds. That this benefit could not solely be owing to the exclusion of air, seemed evident, from both cotton-wool and flour being too porous to effect this; when a thought struck me that it might arise from their non-electric conducting qualities, by which they would exclude the atmospheric electricity from the diseased parts. Seeing that, should this view be correct, the same applications would give the same relief in all local inflammations, I consequently tried the effect of cotton paddings upon these, as well as upon bruises, pulmonic pains, &c., and uniformly found a similar relief to accrue. Following to paths inquiry, I perceived that the similar relief by blisters, cauterizations, and plusters to pained parts, as well of dressings to sores, could be explained on the same insulating principles, seeing that the substances applied were either non-electric conductors, or converted the skin into a non-conductor by oxidating it.

"While experimenting in this way I was consulted by a female at Islay in Peru, relative to a lie douloureux of three years standing, affecting the branches of the portio dura, the incessant torment of which had reduced her to a skeleton. The pain always commencing at the point where the nerve emerges before the ear, I forthwith

charred the surface with caustic, and further insulated the part with a padding of cotton-wool, when immediate relief ensued, and on my return two months after, I found her fat and healthy. I had made no further advances in the above subject until perusing Sir John Herschel's outlines of Natural Philosophy, in April, 1833, when the grand idea of Dr. Arnott's, therein referred to, of the brain being a great electric battery, opened up at once a new world before me, from the connexion thus pointed out between the above and the results of my previous investigations. On a due reflection therefore upon the subject, I was eventually led to the conclusion, that the proximate cause of all diseases is inordinate galvanic action, and that the activity of the remedies usually administered for the relief thereof is proportioned to the local intensity of the galvanic action excited by them, or, in other words, to the facility with which their constituents are decomposed by the galvanic placids being, generally speaking, therefore, poisonous, emetic, or purgative, according to the relative facility of their decomposition."

MATHEMATICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL TABLES. BY WILLIAM GALBRAITH, M.A. 8vo. 2nd edition.

This is a well-known work, and one of very great merit: we are therefore not surprised that its second edition has been called for. It is an excellent manual for all those navigators who have emerged from the mere dead-reckoning routine; for though it contains the usual application of plane trigonometry to the various sailings in navigation, and to the mensuration of heights and distances, the value of the volume consists in its clear explanation of the principles and general properties of spherical trigonometry and the mode of treating the valuable problems resulting therefrom. We should add, that to contain what was requisite for his plan in the confined compass of an octave volume, Mr. Galbraith has been constrained to dismiss most of the elementary matter of similar works, so that his demonstrations are only available to those who have already obtained a tolerable knowledge of geometry and algebra. This, however, in the present day is not likely to be an impediment to the circulation of the work.

Among the improved formulæ recently introduced for establishing different arcs of meridian, are those in which the longitude is determined by occultations, eclipses, and the moon's transit. To this department Mr. Galbraith has paid particular attention, and the students of astronomy and navigation will find the best methods illustrated by full examples. But we could have wished, for the sake of those travelling observers who use the moon-culminating stars, that the corrections and adjustments of the transitinstrument had been more expressly dilated upon, as a careless reader might suppose the position in the meridian to be its only desideratum. Rules for adjusting the level and consequent horizontality of the axis, for placing the lines vertical, and for the collimation in azimuth, should have been given. We will add Baron de Zach's method of collimating, as one of easy practice.

"Note the exact time of a star's transit near the Pole, from the first to the middle wire of the telescope. Then, invert the instrument end for end, and note the exact time of the star's passing the last wire, which is obviously the one called the first in the former position. If the two intervals correspond, the line of collimation may be considered accurate; but if not, the proper corrections must be made to bring them so."

Those who intend observing the transits recommended by Mr. Galbraith, will thank us for the following admirable formula for reducing the instrumental errors, and those of observation, to the meridian.

Let R = apparent right ascension of the star which first passes, whether north or south.

T =observed sidereal time by the clock. (R - T) = A =apparent correction of clock by the first star.

R' = apparent right ascension of the second star which passes.

T' = observed sidereal time by the clock.

(R'-T') = A' = apparent correction of clock by the second star. Then, A - A' = difference of the hour angles. n = number taken from the table, with the declination of the first star.

' = ditto

Z = azimuthal angle or deviation of the instrument in time, which is to the east of the south if Z is +, but to the west if Z is -.

$$Z = \frac{A - A'}{n - n'}$$

 $Z \times n =$ true horary angle of the star which first passes.

 $Z \times n' =$ true horary angle of the second star.

Now if A be the apparent horary angle of the first star, and $Z \times n$ the *true* horary angle, A - Z n will be the true correction to be applied to the clock from the first star, or its equal A' - z n' from the second star.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SKELETON DRILL, FOR THE PRACTICE OF BRIGADE MOVE-MENTS BY COMPANIES AND SINGLE BATTALIONS, ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY. BY A FIELD OFFICER OF INFANTRY.

The difficulties which have of late years obstructed the practice of Military Manœuvres on a large scale, occasioned by the present reduced state of our Army, are here endeavoured to be obviated by the substitution of ropes for rank and file. As it is certainly most essential, that both officers and men should obtain some insight into the system of brigade movements, the present little work will be found highly useful, as a guide to their practice. The idea is not novel, and the practice of rope-drill has been anticipated by active and intelligent officers. This manual is, however, drawn up in an easy and popular form, and is illustrated by coloured plates, by which the different movements are rendered, at a glance, manifest, and readily comprehensible.

WANDERINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND CHINA, BEING THE JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST IN THOSE COUNTRIES, IN 1832, 1833, AND 1834. 2 Vols. 8vo. by george bennett, f.l.s. &c.

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that a series of interesting papers, consisting of observations gathered at Tongatabo, Tahiti, and others of the Polynesian islands, by the present Author, appeared in the United Service Journal some two or three years since. The work announced at the head of this notice is the result of a later voyage to the distant but increasingly important colony of Australia, and the other countries named in the title, whence the writer has recently returned.

It is put forth as the Journal of a Naturalist, which it truly is, for nothing worthy of attention in this interesting and instructive branch of knowledge appears to have escaped the author's notice. It is not, however, confined to such subjects, but gives us, in plain and familiar diction, an insight into the present state and growing importance of the land of "Promise," more agreeably communicated than any previous work we have consulted on the subject. Having personally visited the interior, full three hundred miles from the seat of government; without local interest or partiality to colour his statements, we have "a plain unvarnished tale,"—a true pictorial representation—whence we may glean the real capabilities of a country to which the hopes of so many of our countrymen are at the present moment directed.

Whether, therefore, as a winter's evening companion, detailing interesting facts relative to countries still very little known, or imperfectly investigated,—a student of nature's assistant in the progress of knowledge, unfettered by the trammels of scientific phraseology (so called)—or an unprejudiced guide to the emigrant who quits the soil of his fathers, to improve his fortune in a far distant land,—as each of these, the present work will be found a most estimable possession.

250 [ост.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—What with the arrival and departure of ships; a visit from the Board of Admiralty; the death of Princess Donna Maria Francisca and her public interment at Gosport; a sailing-match of great importance to the sporting world, between two of the Yacht Club; the arrival of a Dutch line-of-battle ship with a young aspirant to the renown and fame of Admiral Van Tromp (the Prince William Frederick Henry, a grandson of the King of the Netherlands); and a matter of more local moment, the melancholy intelligence of the death of our late very highly-respected Commissioner, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, of whom it is impossible to speak too highly,—a considerable deal of bustle has been going on at Portsmouth this month—which I will do my best to record.

H.M.S. Actæon, 26 guns, Capt. the Honourable F. Grey, returned from the Mediterranean station on the 24th ult., having been out nearly four years; and after a most satisfactory inspection on the part of the Admiral Superintendent, Sir F. Maitland, of her crew at gun-exercise and practice,

the frigate was brought into harbour and paid off.

A Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. H. Dundas, H. Labouchere, Esq., Captain the Hon. George Elliot, the Secretary, and Captain Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, came down from London on the 28th of August, and were employed seven days in inspecting the Dock Yard, the store-houses at the Victualling Department, Gosport; the Royal Marines and their barracks, infirmary, &c.; the Royal Hospital at Haslar; H.M.S. Excellent, and the system of carrying on the gun-practice and exercise on board her under the able instruction and superintendence of Captain Hastings; the ships in ordinary; a levee of naval officers assembled from the towns and neighbourhood, comprising nearly one hundred; and though last, not least, the Board received a deputation of the Mechanics of the Dock-Yard, who conceive themselves aggrieved in consequence of a recent regulation, whereby they are deprived of considerable pecuniary advantages, both present and future, as the order affects superannuation. The memorial presented by them on the subject was most respectful and well drawn up. Similar petitions, we are told, have been laid before the Admiralty from every dock-yard they have visited, and as they must perceive that these remonstrances are simultaneous, the Board very wisely determined simply to return a verbal reply to the deputation, stating that they intended, so soon as they returned to London, to take the whole matter into their serious consideration, and then return an answer.

Touching the matter complained of, we are of opinion that the classification, and the alteration in the pay and superannuation of the shipwrights and mechanics of H.M. dock-yards should not have been retrospective. The common casualties of life—the hand of death, old age, and a variety of events—would soon have thinned the dock-yards, and those admitted to supply the vacancies would never have experienced the grievance, having entered the King's service with a knowledge of the regulation. Great numbers of the workmen feel considerable deprivation of the comforts which old age requires by being included in the new system. If any one should imagine that there are heaps of shipwrights, &c. &c. to be obtained to supply the King's yards they are greatly mistaken; for if a dozen ships were required to be brought forward with expedition, the hours and number of men must be increased.

After a busy week the Board departed in the Firebrand steamer to Plymouth, and have, no doubt, gone through the same routine of inspection at that port and Pembroke—levee, &c. &c. Lord Auckland, by his urbanity

and very pleasing and conciliatory manners, gave very general satisfaction to all those who had business to transact. He is believed to be a discerning man of business, and can discover when any one wishes to be very zealous about trifles.

The celebrated aquatic trial between the Earl of Belfast's yacht-brig the Water Witch, of 331 tons, and Mr. Talbot's yacht-schooner the Galatea, of 195 tons, was decided on the 3rd instant, in favour of the Water Witch, beating her antagonist into Cowes by about twenty minutes. The match was for 300l. a side; but very heavy bets were depending on it. Several members of the London sporting clubs were at Cowes to witness the termination of the trial, and great interest was excited. The original intention was, that these yachts should start from the Nab light, take an eastern direction and sail round the Goodwin; but as the neighbourhood of those sands requires good pilotage, and they might arrive there in the night, it was thought better to alter the arrangement, and they consequently started from the Nab in a western direction, working round the Eddystone light-house and returning round Bembridge into Cowes. The distance is about 130 miles, but having to contend with a strong S.W. wind, they must have made frequent tacks; and between the 1st and 3d of September have sailed very little short of 800 miles. I do not pretend to point out upon what point of sailing each vessel showed her superiority. Galatea carried away one of her spars, and was consequently retarded thereby. They are, however, to have another trial.

Her Royal Highness Donna Maria Francisca, the illustrious consort of Don Carlos, as you well know, died on the 4th instant at the Rectory House of the Rev. E. Barnard, Stoke, near Gosport. H.R.H. had been in a very dangerous state about a week before her dissolution, and Dr. Lort, the physician of the household, having called in Dr. Kidd, the Inspector of Military hospitals, and Dr. Lara, a practitioner of Portsea, everything that medical skill and experience could devise was resorted to, but without effect. There is no doubt her disorder was brought on by anxiety of mind and body; and no wonder, when it is considered what she has lately gone through-having to retreat with her husband and family through Spain, pursued by General Rodil-embark in open boats, and pull a distance of four leagues to the Donegal—the voyage to England, disagreeable to females not used to sea excursions-to move to London, part from her husband, and return again with upwards of one hundred unfortunate Spaniards in her train, all looking to her for support and countenance—the misery of constantly hearing that Don Carlos's cause was in a ruinous state—and though last not least, the want of common attention -as has been asserted in the London papersbeing paid to her by the heads of departments in this neighbourhood.

Tuesday last was fixed for her funeral, and then the public functionaries offered condolence to her sister the Princess Beira, and a great deal of empty sorrow was evinced. The ceremony of lying in state had been kept up to this time.

At half-past ten the Platform battery commenced firing minute guns, and was succeeded by those of the Victory, Excellent, Medea, and Zeenew, (a Dutch line-of-battle ship which arrived on Sunday,) and finally ceased by a quarter after twelve at noon. The men of war and signal posts at the Dock Yard and batteries had the Spanish ensign half-mast high the whole day. The procession and ceremony of interment was conducted with great propriety and decorum, and reflects credit on those who had its management, but the details are a great deal too long for insertion in your Journal. The body is to remain under the altar of the Catholic chapel at Gosport, until permission is received for its removal to a convent at Valencia, which her Royal Highness founded, and wherein she has expressed a wish to be placed "in dreary tranquillity until the great and awful day of judgment."

From the fineness of the weather an immense concourse of people from Portsmouth, Portsea, and the suburbs crossed to witness the imposing cere-

mony; but not a hundredth part could gain admittance, as the chapel is not capable of holding more than 300. The Princess Beira and her nephews

will remove to London in a few days.

H.M S. Dublin, 50, Captain Lord James Townshend, arrived at Spithead on the 8th instant from Rio de Janeiro, bringing the melancholy confirmation of the death of the Commander-in-Chief Sir M. Seymour, who was taken ill of fever, died on the 9th of July, and buried two days after with the honours due to his rank and station. The Dublin was forty-four days from Rio, having quitted it on the 25th of July, and brought one million and a half of dollars on merchants' account; one million of them she transhipped from the Samarang, Captain Paget, at Mexico. The Spartiate, 74, and Satellite, 18, were at Rio: Commander Smart, in the latter, was under orders to proceed to Valparaiso to communicate to the senior officer, Commodore Mason, the decease of the Commander-in-Chief: that officer had only sailed nineteen days previous to the event, in H.M.S. Blonde, with instructions to assume the command round the Horn. The Snake, Commander Robertson, had sailed on the 20th of July for the northern ports of Brazil to look after slavers. The Sparrowhawk, Commander Pearson, was to relieve the Rapid at the Falkland Islands. The Challenger, Captain Seymour, was at Lima. The Conway, Captain Eden, at Islay. The Sa-Seymour, was at Lima. The Conway, Captain Eden, at Islay. marang, at Guayaquil, was under orders to sail for England on the 1st of October. The Dublin has proceeded to Plymouth to be paid off.

H.M.S. Thalia, after a delay of three days, owing to the blowing weather, with the Flag of Rear-Admiral Patrick Campbell, C.B. sailed on the 10th

instant to assume the command at the Cape of Good Hope.

Rear-Admiral Warren in the Isis, being ordered to proceed to the Gambia in October next, the Admirals will there exchange duties. In consequence of the East India Company having given up the island of St. Helena, it is rumoured that the head-quarters of the naval Commander-in-Chief is to be at that island, and a lieutenant-colonel's party of marines sent to garrison it.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands' ship of the line, Zeenew, Capt. Ryke, accompanied by the brig Snelkeid, Lieut. Ferguson, with the Dutch colours flying, anchored at Spithead on the 14th instant. The object of the ship coming here is to convey the grandson of his Majesty, the Prince William Frederick Henry, on a visit of pleasure and information to the different ports worth notice in this kingdom and France. On the 15th the Prince (who is an intelligent looking youth, dressed in midshipman's uniform, and apparently about sixteen or seventeen years of age) visited and inspected the Dock-Yard and H.M.S. Victory; and on leaving her the Dutch colours were hoisted and saluted. On landing at the King's Stairs he was received by the Port Admiral and the Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison and a guard of honour with the colours and band of the Royal Marines. After seeing all that was considered worthy of notice, the Prince left for London, whence he is expected in about ten days on return to the Texel: the Dutch ship will wait at Spithead.

H.M. troop-ship, Romney, Mr. Wood, Master, arrived from Leith on the 15th, with the 65th regiment, having conveyed thither the 77th. After leaving the depôt companies of the 68th in this garrison, she will proceed to the Mediterranean with the six service companies of that regiment, and some detachments of the 11th, 42nd, and 73rd. The troops in Portsmouth and Gosport consist of the depôts of the 23rd Fusiliers, 65th, 68th, 86th,

87 Fusiliers, 97th and 99th regiments.

The Tribune, Captain Tomkinson, on her way to Malta, was here but four-and-twenty hours, having arrived from Chatham on Saturday, and sailed on Sunday last.

The local papers furnish another list of mates and midshipmen who have passed for lieutenants during the last month; their names are as under:—

Edw. F. Roberts and Fred. Holland, late Actwon; Brook Young, H.M.S. Revenge; Stephen Bradly, late Alfred; Alfred Young, late Sapphire;

James A. Hodgkin, Robt. Douglas Stupart, Alex. W. Denmark, Ed. Little, Fred. W. C. Hickey, H.M.S. Dublin: Wm. M. Wellington Douglas, Thalia;

Effendi Fiezullo, an Egyptian, late Vernon.

I have been told that a suggestion was made to Lord Auckland not to permit any more young gentlemen to be admitted into the service until the very large number of passed mates and midshipmen are provided for. there is any foundation for the report that there are treble the quantity required for his Majesty's ships the thing could be done with ease: it is simply making a regulation, to commence from the 1st of January, 1835, and end the 1st of January 1838, not to allow any additional young officers to join the service; or, for every three mates reduced from the list by promotion or relinquishment of the profession, to enter one first class or college volunteer. When it is considered the number of highly respectable and intelligent young officers now unprovided with ships, putting out of sight the distant hope of promotion, his Lordship cannot but consider the suggestion to be most advisable. There are some midshipmen in this Port who have passed for lieutenants seven or eight years, verging on to thirty years of age, and from present appearances may arrive at forty before they gain the step. If his Lordship would but adopt the plan proposed for three years, and promote according to seniority, or otherwise if a special case should occur, he would be conferring a boon upon the parents and guardians of great numbers of most able and enterprising young officers.

A Russian brig, the America, Captain Schiantz, arrived here on the 17th from St. Petersburg, on her way to the Russian settlement at Kamtschatka. She has put in here for chronometers, stores, and spare anchors and cables,

and when these are on board will proceed to her destination.

Another batch of officers and men discharged from Donna Maria's service came up the same day in a vessel called the Harlequin, from Lisbon, their services being no longer required. They have been paid all arrears, and a gratuity similar to the crew of the Don John, which you announced some months ago.

Admiral Napier is still at Lisbon, but as the Braganza has been a considerable time in dock and nearly finished by the shipwright department, it is not probable that he will prolong his stay, unless he also intends to quit the Portuguese service, and have the Braganza fitted and navigated to

Lisbon by Captain Ruxton.

With respect to the outfit of ships at Portsmouth, there is little or nothing doing. The Medea steamer is ready, waiting orders, and has been so for some weeks. The Ætna and Raven have been paid off, and recommissioned for surveying service; but whether they are to return to the coast of Africa, is not determined. The crew of the Royal George yacht having served in her the usual period of three years, have been paid and discharged, and Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence having recommissioned her, several of the men will rejoin and be employed during the winter months in the Pantaloon. The Princess Charlotte, St. Vincent, Ganges, and Bellerophon, have struck top-masts and got the rigging on board, and are to remain in that state during the winter. Affairs in the Mediterranean appear to be quite pacific, and the services of so many line-of-battle ships not required. Britannia or Talavera will return from thence shortly to be paid off. economise as much as possible, the Government intend to have frigates as flag-ships in the East Indies and South America, instead of two-decked ships. The basin in the Dock-Yard has been pumped dry, and contractors are at work creeting sheers for masting the ships, to be fixed on the Jetty. A co. derable deal of extra work is now performed by contract. The Ordnance Board are disposing of heaps of their tenements, store-houses, and work-shops, out of the wharf. At the termination of the war they had not less than 200 small houses on their hands, and the half of them were never occupied; they have now, at the eleventh hour, discovered the impolicy of being pestered with such trumpery property, and are very properly selling it

by public auction.

Portsmouth appears to be a most attractive spot for foreigners. At this present writing, there is a band of Spanish soldiers, followers of Don Carlos; the Portuguese crew of the Braganza; the 200 "unfortunate" Poles: a Dutch ship of the line, and a brig, mustering about 700 men; a trading community of French people; a Russian store-ship filled to an overflow; and though last not least, the celebrated Baron Von Yay, a Hungarian necromancer! Talk of the tide of emigration,-one would imagine that foreigners were trying to make an exchange and take up their abode in this land, " flowing with milk and honey."

P.S. It is worth your while to see the picture of the Water Witch and Galatea rounding the Eddystone. It is a night view, and admirably hit off by that able painter Mr. Schetky, the artist of the Royal Yacht Club.

Devonport, Sept. 20, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,-The Royalist, 10, Lieut. N. Williams, was paid off at this port on the 9th inst.; she is to be recommissioned as soon as her defects are made good. The Dee, steam-vessel, Com, Ramsay, was paid wages on the 4th inst., and will immediately proceed for Jamaica; on her arrival there, the Rhadamanthus steamer, Com. Evans, will return to England. The Orestes, 18, Com. Codrington, has sailed for the Mediterranean. The Goldfinch, Lieut. Com. Collier, was undocked on the 10th, having been new coppered. The Talbot, 28, Capt. Pennell, is ordered to be fitted for the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief at Rio.

The Lords of the Admiralty, who have been here on a visit of inspection, were very actively employed during their stay, visiting the Royal Victualling Yard, Royal Naval Hospital, and the different departments in the dockyard. On the 11th Lord Auckland held his levee, at which upwards of 170 officers of the Navy and Royal Marines attended. They sailed from this in

the Columbine steamer for Falmouth on the 15th inst.

H.M.S. Dublin, 50, Capt. Lord James Townshend, came into harbour on the 13th inst. to be paid off. The Stag, 46, Capt. N. Lockyer, went out of harbour this day into the Sound, destined for Lisbon. The Malabar, 74, Capt. Sir W. Montagu, has taken on board naval stores for the squadron at Malta, and will drop into the Sound in a day or two.

The gun-room officers of the Castor have ordered a handsome gold snuffbox, which they mean to present to Lieut. M'Cleverty, late of that ship, as a mark of their high respect and esteem for him as a brother officer and mess-

A good deal of discussion having lately occurred as to the relative merits of various naval architects-and as much animadversion has prevailed against the ships built by the present Surveyor of the Navy-it may not be uninteresting to your readers to state a circumstance which I have received

from an unprejudiced witness.

On the morning of the 2nd instant, H.M. sloop Columbine weighed from the Downs to proceed to Plymouth; H.M. frigate Thalia, a new one, I believe, had sailed previously, and was from six to seven miles directly to windward: during the day an adverse tide was contended against by both vessels; much attention appeared to be paid to each. After a heat of twenty-five miles Columbine was three miles directly to windward of the frigate, making a superiority of sailing on a wind of about nine or ten miles in twenty-five.

Both vessels anchored under Dungeness for the night.

The following morning the frigate and sloop weighed together. At 5 A.M. the frigate was three miles to leeward; at 3 P.M. her maintop-gallant-sail only was to be seen from the Columbine's deck direct to leeward; at 4 o'clock the frigate was not visible from the Columbine's mast-head.

The wind during each day was W.S.W., and so strong as to compel the

vessels to take in top-gallant sails occasionally.

I should have mentioned that the Columbine was built by Captain Symonds.

Sheerness, Sept. 19.

MR. EDITOR,—The naval occurrences at this Port during the past month have been but of little moment. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty inspected Sheerness and Chatham Yard on the 21st and 22nd ult.

H.M.S. Vernon, Captain M'Kerlie, was paid off on the 26th ult., and has been since recommissioned by her former officers. The Barham is to be put immediately into a state for sea-service, equipped in all respects in a similar manner as the Vernon, for the purpose of giving to each a fair trial. The Columbine, 16, Com. Henderson, sailed for Tangier, and thence to join the fleet in the Mediterranean. The Thalia, 46, Capt. Wauchope, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Campbell, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape station, came down from Chatham on the 25th ult., anchored at the little Nore, and has since proceeded through the Downs for Portsmouth. The Fairy, surveying vessel, Com. Hewitt, arrived at Sheerness on the 28th ult., from the North Sea, to refit and victual; she has since returned to her station. The Tribune left our Harbour for Portsmouth, destined for the Mediterranean, to join the squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Josiah Rowley, K.C.B. The Algerine, 10, Lieutenant G. Stovin, sailed for the East Indies, via Portsmouth. The Winchester, 52, Capt. Sparshott, K.H., destined for the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. B. Capel, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, will be ready for sea by the end of the month.

The extensive works at this dock-yard are as yet incomplete. Excavators and masons are busily employed preparing the foundation and step for an immense pair of shears, which are to be erected on the north-west wall next the river, under which it is intended our largest ships should be hauled for masting or unmasting, as occasion may require, and the necessity for coming into the basin will be obviated. The Raleigh, 16, Com. M'Quin, fitting, according to report, for the East India station, is manned, and rapidly completing her equipment for sea; she will be ready by the end of the month. The Vernon is ready to be docked for examination as soon as the Barham comes out; part of the stem of the latter has been taken out, and her stern-post is also found to be defective. The Royal George, Achille, and Scylla, are also in dock. The Russell. Camperdown, and Powerful, are in a forward state for commission, and the Alfred in the basin. The Zebra, 16, Com. M'Crea, has been paid advance wages, and proceeded for the westward; destined for the East Indies.

One of the young Princes of Orange, who is a midshipman in the Dutch navy, is expected here to view the naval arsenal. A guard of honour is held

in readiness to receive him.

Milford, Sept. 18.

MR. Editor.—A party of seamen from the Plymouth Ordinary, under the directions of Mr. Lye, Master of the Royal Sovereign yacht, have been employed on the quarantine ground here, examining the moorings of the lazarettes.

. Captain Buller, C.B., Superintendent of Pembroke Yard, gave a superb déjeûner on board the Royal Yacht, on the 21st ult, in honour of his most gracious Majesty's birth-day. The guests consisted of the élite of the neighbourhood. The viands were of the most choice quality, and so pleased were the company, that the whole went off with the greatest éclat.

Two of the Elder Brethren from the Trinity Board were here in the early

part of the month, on a visit of inquiry, as to the necessity of erecting lighthouses within the haven, for the further accommodation of the steam-packets plying between Milford and Waterford.

The anniversary of the Coronation was welcomed by a display of flags and other customary tokens of respect. The workmen of the Dock-Yard were allowed a half holiday on the occasion. The Cheerful cutter has sailed on

a cruise for the prevention of smuggling.

A Board of Admiralty, consisting of Lord Auckland, Rear-Admiral Dundas, Mr. Labouchere, accompanied by Captain Elliot, Captain Symonds, Mr. Taylor, civil engineer, &c., arrived here on the 16th inst. in the Firebrand steamer, from Plymouth. They landed at the Dock-Yard, where Captain-Superintendent Buller, C.B., received them. They made a slight inspection of the establishment that afternoon, and afterwards dined with the Earl of Cawdor at Stackpole Court. They have since been busily employed inspecting the various departments.

The Industry, naval transport, Cater, master, has arrived from Plymouth, with stores. Remain the Firebrand and Messenger, steamers, Industry, transport, and Hamoaze, lighter; the latter is on the quarantine ground, weighing the moorings of the Dreadnought, which are to be laid down off

Pembroke Yard.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Survey of the Northern Frontier of the Kingdom of Greece.

Mr. Editor,—You will oblige me by submitting to your numerous readers the subject on which I am about to address you, as I think it possible that I may thus obtain information which I have frequently, but vainly sought among my civil and military acquaintance.

I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
A. B. C.

London, September, 1834.

What can be advanced in defence of the propriety of taking from officers of Engineers such duties as their education and professional experience qualify them best, if not alone, to undertake, and entrusting them to other hands, even supposing these latter equally capable with themselves? Nothing: for as long as they can be performed equally well only, every branch of the service having its own especial duties, they should be left to those to whom they naturally fall, unless the good of the service demands otherwise. But what if it is proved that the service suffers, and that the public is put to much extra expense by so doing, and that, after all, the work is worse done than it would have been in the regular channel?

This, I assert, is the case with reference to a service that for about two years and a half has now been carrying on, to the exclusion of Engineer officers from their professional duties, and to the detriment of the public

service.

I allude to the boundary of the Northern Frontier of the kingdom of Greece, to determine which, commissioners were appointed by France, Russia, and England, who, as a necessary preliminary, were to survey and lay down the country between the gulfs of Arta and Volo, a line of about ninety miles long, and on a varying width of from six to ten, consisting of lofty and rugged mountain chains, and of which no tolerable plan or military map exists.

To effect this, it was necessary that each commissioner should be attended

by a sufficient number of persons capable of carrying on the work under his directions. The commissioners were military men, as were their subordinate assistants; now, what class of officers, from those of the British Army, would it seem natural to select for this duty? Surely, those of the Engineers, whose essential duty it is to be thoroughly versed in surveying; who are obliged to study it theoretically and practically, and who are certain, in the course of a very few years' service, to have been called upon both to direct and to execute, to use pencil and instruments. Accordingly, the French employed a very able and distinguished man, Colonel Barthélemy, an officer of the Etat Major, whose members are eligible for any service, having to study each in its turn, and who, besides, had proved himself more than merely capable by the experience acquired, and great talent displayed during many years that he had been thus employed, and in particular while conducting the survey of the Morea. Under him were officers of French Engineers, likewise of long experience in this service, and able to undertake such in any part of the globe.

The English government had at that time several officers of this corps in the Ionian Isles, almost within sight of the scene of operations; from amongst whom, and for such a service, some might have been well spared; and if not, and there had been any chance of their being wanted for this duty, the reduction of one third the Engineer force in the Ionian Isles that was made just as the commission was about to begin operations, should not have taken

place.

Now, with these officers immediately at hand, whom did the government select for this work?—A Major of Dragoons, sent out expressly from England, paid at a very high rate, and to whom was given the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and whose subordinates were a Captain and subaltern

of the line, stationed in the Ionian Isles.

It is not my object, since it cannot bear upon the general question, and it is anything but my wish to inquire into the individual merits and talents of these officers, to say how far they were or were not qualified for what they undertook. It does not convey the slightest blame to them to say, that they had never seen a survey of any sort conducted on a large scale,—that excepting in their course of study at Sandhurst, they had never had any opportunity of using pencil or instruments,—that they were therefore inexperienced, and necessarily very incompetent to do the thing well and quickly; but they had to make their "coup d'essai," where they should have come completely practised and experienced; for though there is no magic in surveying, yet is there something very magical in a practised eye, and judgment familiar with such work. However, these facts I scarcely consider as strengthening my argument; for I maintain, that had they been ever so experienced and acquainted with this branch of the Engineer's profession, yet, unless more competent than the officers of that corps, who were equally at hand, they should not have been employed.

And let it not be supposed that this selection was made because the persons to whom was entrusted the duty were on the spot; for let it be remembered, that the British Commissioner was sent out from England, as might therefore have been an officer of Engineers, supposing the Ionian Isles could

not have furnished one.

I say that injustice was hereby done to the officers of that corps; that there was detriment to the public service, because the men selected could not be so experienced or competent as those whose duty they were obliged to undertake; and I say, that extra expense was incurred, because the inaptitude and inexperience of such persons prolonged the business, and also because officers of Engineers, as they would have considered the work as merely in their ordinary routine of duty, would have received no extra pay; the Commissioner, as such, would probably have had something, but

U. S. JOURN. No. 71, Oct. 1834.

still much less than it was thought needful to give when the officer employed

was sent upon a duty so totally foreign to his own.

Upon the loose ill-defined nature of the English commission, and the way in which it was patched together, I cannot but remark. Its chief, as I have said, was sent out from England, and was to pick up his officers in the Ionian Isles, yet without the power of nominating them; the General in command could hardly be said to have had it, since, if the Commissioner was supposed to know anything of the necessary qualifications, it is to be surmised that he might reject any individual whom he did not deem competent, but whom the General might name; -finally, neither could well order any officer upon this duty, since all, save those of the Engineers, might without shame plead incompetence to carry that into execution, which at best they could but have studied on a small scale, and had never seen practised, or directed themselves, as a military duty.

It was altogether a strange and unmilitary proceeding, as thought the distinguished French officer abovementioned, when he came to Corfu. "How many Engineer officers are there here?" said he on one occasion. "Six!" said Barthelemy, " a large force for this place; yet your government sent not one on this work of ours-not one Engineer. They are doubtless all required here, but can hardly have been more so than in the mountains, with us." He was told that some had lately been sent home, and that of those then at Corfu, one or two might have been spared, but that the idea of so employing them seemed never to have been entertained; while the Chief Commissioner, a cavalry officer, had been purposely sent out from England.

The Colonel was astonished, but repressing his thoughts, with the politeness of his nation, he took snuff, and merely remarked, "Le choix est vraiment bizarre.

Among the various complicated and indefinite duties of the officers of the corps of Royal Engineers, some must certainly be numbered which seem to pertain exclusively to themselves, and to the execution of which their studies have been especially directed. The almost unbounded scope of services that the members of this corps are liable to be called upon to undertake may be classed under two general heads ;-the one above-mentioned, their ordinary professional duties, for which their education prepares them, and among which surveying certainly must be placed; and a second and almost indefinite class, embracing duties for which they receive no special instructions, reliance being placed on the general foundation of scientific knowledge they are obliged to possess, and on their zeal and diligence in increasing this by after study. I am induced to make this distinction, because the employment of officers of other branches of the Army in duties usually allotted to the Engineer, becomes, as in the present case, doubly flagrant where they are such as he is qualified to undertake, while others are not.

Of this second class of duties I shall say nothing further; that it exists is known to all who see what these officers are occasionally obliged to undertake in various parts of the globe. But there are some that belong exclusively to the Engineer, as the officer of the line, of the Artillery, and of the Cavalry has his, in which he is instructed and practised, not to know which would be esteemed disgraceful, while that others should supersede and be publicly preferred to him in the exercise thereof, unless more capable than him, or that the good of the service demands it, would be held the

height of injustice and oppression.

There are good and bad, pleasant and unpleasant duties in all professions and services, and we owe it to our country to go through with them all without murmuring, and to the best of our abilities. That this is more particularly the case with the officers of the Engineers, than with any other branch of our army, and especially in time of peace, will scarcely be questioned. Amid, however, much that is irksome, they are constantly employed

C. W.

on very important and agreeable duties, on peculiar and isolated services, where, considering these as especially their own, and that their professional character is at stake, a high feeling of responsibility and "esprit de corps" stimulate them to the utmost. These feelings are not to be entertained by men to whom failure brings no loss of fame, who can boldly turn round upon the world and challenge the justice and wisdom of employing them upon that for which they had not previously been fitted, either by education or practice.

Now, I wish to know the motives for this truly "bizarre" mode of conducting the service in question. If any of your readers can satisfy me on this head, I shall be happy to hear that sense and justice have prompted a line of conduct which at present certainly appears to be devoid of either.

British Cavalry.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me, through your excellent Journal, to draw attention to the following passage in Napier's History of the Peninsular War:—

"In a comparison between the troops of France and England, it would be unjust not to admit that the cavalry of the former stands higher in the

estimation of the world."

Now, by admitting, for the sake of justness, this alleged estimation of the world, is not great injustice propagated against the British cavalry? and his own invaluable work proves that it was as able as willing to dispose of whatever it came in collision with: and if ever there was a failure it could be easily and fairly accounted for. But no doubt the passage was written carelessly, and may be expunged in future editions; for Colonel Napier is not the man willingly to disseminate error or falsehood.

Sept. 12, 1834.

Regimental Orderly Rooms.

Mr. Editor,—Much of the comfort and respectability of corps depend upon the permanent commanding officer, and what is called the interior management. Most regiments have old customs, which, when good, should be scrupulously preserved; but unfortunately, such is human nature, ever prone to change, that our own ways and opinions are in general preferred to those of others, however proper and well adapted; and though a new commanding officer may be ever so well disposed, insensibly measures take their bias from his partialities, so that those who are always present only become aware of the changes which have taken place by recollecting what the practice was at some former period. It is true, this principle acts both ways, and that good as well as evil may be the result; but it is easier to mar than to mend.

These reflections were suggested on the present occasion by the management, or rather mismanagement of the "Orderly Room." This, your readers are aware, is the office of the Commandant, in which when he is not present, the adjutant presides. Attached to it is a regular clerk, with the rank of serjeant, and generally, according to circumstances, one or two assistant writers. In it all the regimental record, are kept; in it all the regimental business is transacted; from thence all orders are issued; thence all instruction or information on points of duty or service ought to be derived; and there should be the resort of officers anxious to improve and make themselves acquainted with their duty and military matters generally. The Rules and Regulations—General and District Orders—Circulars—Proceedings of General Courts Martial—are all there, and ought to be convenient for reference. The official returns of the regiment, relating to its composition, interior economy, management, and many other curious par-

ticulars, are also to be found there, and ought to be open to all the officers in the regiment; and without doubt are so in some regiments: but in others, I question whether the information I have just given with regard to this office will not be new to a considerable number of officers who have joined of late years—as it is, and must be, in regiments where the adjutant considers it as his peculiar sanctum—where all the documents alluded to are kept under lock and key—where the every-day occurrences of the service are treated as mysteries, and kept profoundly secret, until they transpire through other quarters—where the visit of an officer, unless he has some especial reason, is looked upon as an intrusion, and met by the hauteur of the commanding officer and the suspicious looks of the adjutant.

I am not so unreasonable as to expect or suppose that there should be no business or proceedings of a confidential nature to transact there, with which the body of the officers have no concern; but the routine business of the corps ought to be patent to every officer in it; indeed, from the tenor of various general orders and regulations, which must be familiar to many of your readers, it is expressly understood to be so: and it would not demean the commanding-officer, if, instead of confining his sentiments on such subjects to the adjutant, he condescended to communicate them with more liberality to his officers. Certain I am that the service would not be a sufferer thereby, and that the parties collectively and individually would be

gainers.

As commanding-officers and adjutants, whilst acting in the objectionable manner stated, may possibly not be aware of so doing—and confident that the publicity and himts given in your pages have occasionally had the merit of alterations and improvements—I am tempted to forward these remarks, hoping they may, without offending any one, prove beneficial to the Service; and wishing that your Journal may continue to preserve its high character and the favour it so deservedly meets from the officers of both Services,

I remain your obedient Servant,

Qui Hi.

Changes in Military Dress.

Mr. Editor,—With your permission I shall make a few observations on the subject of the frequent alterations in dress to which officers are liable; uniformity of the Army in this respect is consequently scarcely ever attained; for before the new fashions are adopted in our more distant colonies, a change in some part or other of the dress or appointments of officers is either a gitation, or has already taken place at home. Verily, the directors of our military clothing must be weathercocks, for they are constantly changing, without the excuse of a wind to shift the vane; and sure I am that nobody will accuse them of exercising the faculty of improvement, or of possessing taste—for such mutations and failures, without end or aim, save the benefit of the army tailors and lacemen, surely never occurred in any other country!

When we consider that every alteration affects nearly 4000 officers, and that the furnishers, chiefly London tradesmen, have at least cent. per cent, on the articles, it will give some idea of the extent of their profits, and the loss to officers, however paltry the alteration may be—as in the case of the forage cap which has just been commanded—which, indeed, was the

occasion of these observations.

With the abolition of the paltry red or yellow strip or band of cloth, every one must feel satisfied, and acknowledge the substitution of the black silk oak-pattern band, with the embroidered badge or number, to be an improvement; but some regret that the improvement was not carried a little farther, conceiving that it would have been more military, more handsome, and even more economical, if a gold-lace band, with the embroidered badge or number,

had been substituted at once—but perhaps that may be the *next* alteration, and furnish occasion for ordering a new cap along with it. The new cap in question, however, it must be conceded, is an improvement, being pliable; but this is carried scarcely to a sufficient extent, as it is conceived that a forage-cap should be capable of folding up without injury, so as to permit of being carried in the pocket or portmanteau, without the necessity of a case, which even these improved ones require.

Economy, it is said, is the life of the Army; but in regard to the changes which have so frequently taken place in the uniform of officers, little attention has been paid to that adage, which, like many other good old saws, may now be considered as obsolete. Another misfortune in these alterations is, that the expense does not fall proportionately on the individuals whom it affects: the junior ranks, with the least pay, suffer most; for their cap or coat, or whatever it may be, generally costs as much as a captain's or field-officer's.

I remain yours, Mr. Editor,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Courts Martial and Military Punishment.

MR. Editor,—Although much has been written lately on the subjects of Courts Martial and Corporal Punishment, I cannot, nevertheless, forbear effering a few suggestions and remarks, which, perchance, may not be altogether unworthy of trial, viz.:—

First, that "Regimental" Courts should not have the power of awarding more than 150, nor a General, Garrison, or District Court Martial more

than 300 lashes.

Secondly, that unless it be for theft, gross indecency, or insubordination of a direct mutinous tendency, the knotted-tailed cat should be forthwith discontinued; since it is well known that it is the many knots which constitute the alleged cruelty, as any Naval or Military Surgeon can youch.

To abolish the cat entirely is, alas, impossible; and this, not only experienced officers, but respectable and excellent old "service" non-commissioned and petty officers, sailors and soldiers, have themselves repeatedly

said.

As substitutes for the cat, in ordinary cases, give solitary confinement for 30 instead of 20, and imprisonment, with hard labour, for 60 and 90 days

instead of 30, as now adjudged by the Articles of War.

In cases also of repeated absence or drunkenness, though not actually when for, or on, guard or piquet, I would propose extra "drills," (not many extra guards,) black-hole, (taking his turn for duty,) and stoppages of pay of not less than threepence or more than sixpence per diem, according to the nature or frequency of the offence, and at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Moreover, experience daily tells me, that the less frequently Courts Martial are held, infinitely greater is the consequence attached to them. And here let me hint, in pure good will,-first, that officers composing such tribunals should have actually done duty with the regiment for at least twelve months. Secondly, that commanding officers insist on young officers attending all Courts Martial held in the garrison or place in which they are quartered, until they shall have been three years in the service. And, lastly, that neither "scribbling, sketching, nor joking" be on any account permitted, lest by such apparent inattention and boyish tricks, the decorous solemnity of the court is non-existent, and the prisoner (whom, perchance, a degrading and severe punishment awaits) has his feelings unnecessarily, as certainly unintentionally, wounded, and his mind impressed with the erroneous idea that the whole is mere matter of form, levity, and sport. Circumstances as totally untrue as it is possible to be; for, without fear of contradiction, will I, and all old officers affirm, that the awarding punishment is by far the most painful and unpleasant part of their duty. In swearing of evidences a serious deportment should be observed and exacted.

The most imperative directions should be given to governors of jails and houses of correction not to employ soldiers as domestic servants; but on the contrary, to see that their several sentences are carried into effect according

to their true spirit and meaning.

As prevention is at all times better than cure,—in jurisprudence as well as pharmacy,—and since exercise and amusements are essential to mind and body,—I would urge the propriety of a field and garden being attached to all barracks, whereby cricket, trap, foot-ball, quoits, running, wrestling, &c., might, after evening parade, be occasionally allowed, and horticultural pursuits attended to. Thus affording the soldier "mat hoe" that rational recreation and physical exhalation so beneficial to health, which for lack of at home, he seeks the skittle-ground of a trashy beer-shop, where idle people congregate: money flies,—drunkenness is almost unavoidable,—and, eventually, Courts Martial and punishment.

I am, Sir, yours, DIOGENES.

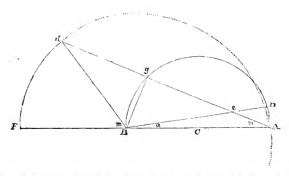
On Trisecting Curves.

MR. EDITOR,—Your Correspondent W. F.*, in his remarks on the Trisecting Curves, which have appeared in your pages, having expressed a desire to see "Curves for other sections of a given arc or angle, such as the one-fifth, the one-seventh, and one-eleventh, &c. &c.," I beg permission to offer you the following general method for the organic construction of all such curves:—

That is to say—for the curve F d, formed by the intersecting sides of the two angles m and n. The said angles having any relation to each other, but m being greater than n.

Chatham, September 1, 1834. I have the honour to be, &c.,

ALFRED BURTON. Capt. R. M.



When m is greater than 2 n, their vertices are at the opposite extremities A and B, of the diameter of the semicircle A D g B.

^{*} See No. for March 1832, page 400.

Draw any angle D B A, which assume equal to unity, and denote by a. Draw the angle d A F equal to n times angle a.

Take gd = ge. And join B d and B g.

Take ga = ge. And join ba and bg.

Then will always $\angle m = (2 \angle n) + \angle a$. For ed is a side produced of $\triangle B e A$, $\therefore \angle B e d = \angle a$

For ed is a side produced of \triangle B eA, \therefore \angle B ed = \angle n + \angle a. And as the \angle A g B is an \angle in a semicircle, and as de is bisected in g, it follows that \angle ed B = \angle de B.

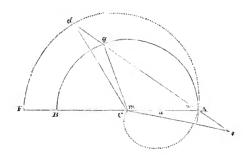
B F is a side produced, of $\triangle dAB$.

$$\therefore$$
 $\angle d$ B F = \angle A d B + \angle d A B. Or $\angle m = (2 \angle n) + \angle a$. Q. E. D.

Hence if a = 1, and n also = 1, m will = 3. In which particular case e always falls on $a \perp$ erected at the centre C.

Or if a = 1, and n = 3, m will = 7, and thus the curve for $\frac{3}{7}$, or by deduction, $\frac{3}{7}$ is obtained.

The curve given in the No. for July 1831, page 406, is of this character.



When m is less than 2n, the vertex of m will be at the centre C.

Draw the angle A C e, which, as before, assume equal to unity and denote by a.

Draw the angle d A B = n times a.

Produce d A to e. Take g d = A e and join C d.

Then will always $\angle m = (2 \angle n) - \angle a$.

For join C g,

The $\angle g C d = \angle A C e$ evidently. And as $\angle g C B$ is an \angle at the centre, while $\angle g A B$ is an \angle at the circumference; it is also evident that $\angle d C B = (2 \angle d A B) - \angle g C d$. Or that $\angle m = (2 \angle n) - \angle a$.

Q. E. D.

Hence if a=1, and n=2; m will = 3, which gives the curve for \S , or by deduction, \S . In this particular case g d always = the radius C B.

Or if a = 1, and n = 3; m will = 5, which gives the curve for $\frac{3}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{3}$.

Of this nature is the curve shown in the No. for February 1832, page 256.

Military Reviews.

MR. EDITOR,—As a sincere and ardent admirer of my country's Army and Navy, though not having the honour to belong to either myself-the Commander of my corps being in Heaven and not on earth-I would venture respectfully to suggest whether more frequent reviews in the more important and populous parts of the country would not be both expedient and proper. Every true Briton has a generous pride in witnessing the guardian troops of his country's honour and independence, whose glorious warfare Heaven has so abundantly blessed, marshalled in powerful and soul-exciting array, and recalling in rapid succession the laurels of a hundred fights for freedom, for religion, and for life! Though it might excite the discontented growl of a few ineradicable radicals and close-fisted liberals. yet are such a set as they to be considered in comparison with the bulk of our gallant countrymen, who, I am persuaded, would thus be aroused to a more general expression of regard for the Army and its interest, and treat with the ineffable contempt which they deserve the disgusting, disgraceful, and degrading attempts of a miserly faction, not as yet post humous? So far from thinking such scenes unpalatable to a free nation. I am convinced that the more generous, the more elevated, the more contemptuous of everything that is low and mean and slavish a man may be, the more will he delight in the exhibition of troops, who have tended more than any other to keep generosity, elevation of sentiment, and contempt of slavery, alive in

With sincere prayers that our magnanimous Army and Navy may never be employed but in holy and just and honourable warfare, in the cause of God, and our country's long-cherished and civilly and religiously incor-

porated freedom, I have the honour to be,

Sir, your faithful, humble Servant,

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We request the indulgence of our Correspondents, whose communications have accumulated during a season of manifold occupation, so as to prevent our giving them due consideration this month.

G. M.'s Notice was seasonable; we have just received his communication, of which we shall avail ourselves.

We do not at this moment recollect the article of A.B., but are persuaded it received due attention. We are rarely enabled to insert verses, either because they are inappropriate or too lengthy. Poetry, to suit our purpose, should be brief, spirited, and characteristic.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 23d day of November.

The Fourth Meeting of the British Association took place at Edinburgh in the week between Monday the 8th and the 15th September, during which 1000 members have been added to its rolls, making a total of about 2,400, of whom two-thirds were probably present. The desire of migrating northward, for which the season had arrived, and the temptation held out by the noble and interesting localities destined to be the seat of the meeting, probably combined with the love of science to swell the host of votaries who thronged the

Classic Halls and romantic hills of Edinburgh.

Undaunted by the deluge of the first four days, the Association, having gone through the necessary forms of its annual organization, proceeded to fulfil the objects of its institution with much spirit, though perhaps with less facility and effect than at Oxford or Cambridge, owing to the increased pressure of unwieldy numbers, and the less compact accommodations furnished by so extensive a city. The Sections, however, were admirably accommodated and disposed in the Class Rooms of the College; the evening General Meetings being held in the Assembly Rooms, which were crowded to suffocation—the ladies as usual taking a prominent part in the adventure and greatly predominating in the muster of sexes.

We cannot undertake to detail the proceedings of the Association, which will be fully recorded in the next Volume of its Transactions. Many of the most eminent professors and friends of Science and Literature in this country were present, and several distinguished foreigners, including Arago, Agassiz, Möll, &c., attended as delegates from the Continent. The powers and productions of M. Arago are well known; but we doubt whether, beyord a certain circle connected with geological investigations, the high merits of the modest philosopher of Neufchatel, M. Agassiz, be adequately understood and appre-Indefatigable and unrivalled in the pursuit to which he has principally devoted himself, the master of Fossil Ichthyology combines a thorough acquaintance with the other branches of the comprehensive science to which his disinterested labours supply one of the most important keys; nor is it possible to contemplate closely the mingled acuteness and simplicity which mark the character of M. Agassiz without feeling an interest which attaches as much to the man as to the philosopher. This gentleman has been successful beyond his hopes, during his brief visit to England, in extending his knowledge of Fossil Fish, having discovered many new species and genera in the specimens at Oxford and other places, but especially amongst those in the private collection of Sir Philip Egerton, at Oulton Park in Cheshire.

We cannot venture upon the invidious task of selecting names from amongst the illustrious British Savans who attended this meeting, while a complete enumeration is out of the question. The Lord Chancellor appeared and spoke upon the platform on the last day. His presence excited some stir amongst the curious in the assembly.

Fortunately for the strangers who now for the first time visited the Northern Metropolis, and enjoyed its hospitality, the weather cleared up during the concluding days, and a mellow sun enabled the gratified spectator to comprehend the glorious union of "The Modern Athens" and the Bard's "Romantic Town."

There are those amongst the Members of the Association from whose hearts a grateful sense of their cordial reception at Edinburgh can never be effaced.

The next Meeting is fixed to take place at Dublin on the 10th of August, 1835.

It may appear superfluous to offer any comments on the sorry and persevering attempts of the Radical Press to mislead and prejudice the Public concerning a recent outrage upon some soldiers of the 88th Regiment at Chatham, but of which those veracious chroniclers ascribe the commission to the latter; yet we are conscious that, however flagrant and despicable these hacknied arts may appear to reflecting persons, still the venom is imbibed by that excitable and press-ruled portion of the community to whose ignorance and evil passions these stimuli are addressed. A plain tale suffices to put down error or misrepresentation in quarters disposed to be honest; your thorough-paced destructive, however, but lies the fiercer for exposure.

Seven or eight men of the 88th depôt having been maltreated by a number of fellows in a scuffle after the races on Chatham Lines, the men in barracks, seeing four of their comrades brought in covered with blood and seriously hurt, would, with a very natural feeling, have sallied out to avenge them, but were restrained by their officers. The next evening a rabble, armed with bludgeons and marching with a flag and music, went deliberately up from Chatham to the barracks, provoking the soldiers to fight. Before the officers could interfere, some of the men had rushed out to meet the challenge, and an affray ensued, which was speedily suppressed by the active exertions of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 88th. These occurrences, duly inverted and ludicrously magnified, have furnished a seasonable theme for clap-trap paragraphs and fustian speeches to those whose treacherous encouragement has cursed the Army and Society with the race of Somervilles, Gardiners, and Hutchinsons who thrive upon public credulity, and find insubordination and crime the direct road to popular favour. Yet, while thus conspiring to sap the foundation and root out the means of discipline, the dear friends of the Soldier lustily cry out for its most rigid and extreme enforcement, when the natural consequences of its forced relaxation appear to threaten themselves.

Upon the report of these proceedings to Head-Quarters, a Court of Inquiry, composed of two Field Officers and three Captains, was directed to assemble at Chatham for the investigation of any complaints, arising out of these transactions, which might be brought before them by the townspeople or others. Of this due notice was given to the Authorities of the place, and every step was taken to carry into impartial effect the objects of the Inquiry—but not a single case, not a solitary deposition was brought before the Court, which was adjourned and

subsequently dissolved, there being no matter before it of which it could take cognizance! It is clear that, under the provocations received and the excitement of the moment, the early obedience of the soldiers to the directions of their officers and non-commissioned officers is creditable to the discipline of the 88th; who, however, bearing in mind the glorious badges on their banners, should have despised the paltry assailants by whom they were thus defied.

The fact is that for many years back a low faction at Chatham has been picking quarrels with the Military, and resorting to every stratagem to cause the disarming of the soldiers, in order to have them more completely in their power; and there can be no doubt that the late disturbance was a premeditated movement of the parties engaged, with this view. The Civil Authorities at Chatham appear chiefly to blame in this matter. The ringleaders of the riot should be indicted.

The melancholy catastrophe of the Cameleon cutter, run down by the Castor, and the result of the Court-martial on Captain Lord John Hay, and the officers of the frigate, terminating in the dismissal from the service of Lieutenant M'Cleverty, the officer of the watch during which the accident occurred, can excite but one feeling—that of regret that the characteristic vigilance of our Naval Service should, upon so momentous an occasion, have slumbered. Comments or exhortations on such a case, would, we are sensible, be supererogatory;—the occurrence is of itself a sufficient warning to those whose zeal needs no spurring when roused by palpable causes and the exigencies of duty.

We have learned with much regret a somewhat parallel instance of inadvertency in command, and the professional consequences of lapsed responsibility. Lieutenant Henry Lister Maw, of the President, an officer of distinction, has been dismissed the service, at Halifax, by sentence of a Court-martial, held on board the Pyramus, on the 30th Aug., and composed of Commodore Sir Thomas Ussher, Pyramus, Captain James Scott, President, Captain Jones, Vestal, Commander Sweney. President, and Commander Russell, Victor. The offence upon which the sentence of the Court was founded, was to the effect, that during the Middle Watch of the morning of the 13th of August, of which Lieutenant Maw had charge, two of the smugglers, placed on board the President, had lowered a boat from the ship, and succeeded in effecting their escape, unperceived, to the shore, Lieutenant Maw being at the time absent from the deck, in direct violation of the standing orders of the ship. The Court-martial was reluctantly ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, at the desire of Lieutenant Maw himself, who, not considering himself responsible, persisted in requiring it, notwithstanding the earnest dissuasion of his friends. Lieutenant Maw was selected for his flag-ship by Sir George Cockburn, whom he accompanied to the North American station in the Vernon.

Successes of importance were gained by Zumala-Carreguy over the Christinos on the 4th ult. at Viana, a stronghold of the latter. In other respects, affairs remain nearly in statu quo in Spain.

The death of Don Pedro has been announced. This event may have a considerable effect on the destinies of PORTUGAL.

DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN COORG.

(From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 16.)
Wednesday, Sept. 17.

India Board, Sept. 16.

A despatch has been received at the E. I. House from Mr. Chamier, Chief Secretary to the Governor in Council at Madras, dated 19th April last, of which, and of its enclosures, the following are copies:—

To Peter Auber, Esq., Secretary at the East India House.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the accompanying two copies—[No. 2 in the packet]—of this day's Gazette, containing copies of despatches relative to the military operations in Coorg, with copy of a letter just received from the Adjutant-General of the Army, forwarding, with reference to his letter of 15th inst., published in the Gazette now sent, Lieut-Colonel Steuart's report of the operations of his column.

(Signed) H. CHAMIER, Chief Sec.

Fort St. George, April 19.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,-1. In continuation of my letters of 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th inst, the Commander-in-Chief has directed me to request you will submit to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council the accompanying copies of further despatches, as per margin, -[16th of April, No. 3 in the Packet]-from Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., commanding the Coorg Field Force; no report has yet been received of the operation of Lieut,-Colonel G. M. Steuart's column, but private accounts describe its exertions and successes as highly satisfactory and creditable to its commanders. 2. Referring to my letter of the 7th inst., I have the honour, by his Excellency's orders, to express his entire satisfaction and approbation of the gallantry, perseverance, and zeal of the troops composing the columns under the personal command of Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., and of Colonel Foulis; the judgment displayed by those officers in conducting their respective services, and surmounting the formidable obstacles to which their exertions were opposed, reflects great credit on them and the officers and soldiers under their respective commands. 3. The Commander-in-Chief has not yet the means of forming his judgment of the causes which led to the disastrons disappointments of the northern and western auxiliary columns, but his Excellency trusts he will soon be enabled satisfactorily to explain the reasons of failure, and to place the services of their leaders in the same conspicuous degree of claim to the approbation of Government as the other distinguished leaders. 4. The Commander-in-Chief requests the orders of Government, for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and small arms captured from the enemy. 5. The Commander-in-Chief fully concurs in the sentiments Brigadier Lindesay, C.B. has expressed of the valuable services and meritorious exertious of his staff departments, and officers commanding corps, and also with Colonel Foulis's commendations of the officers and troops of his column ; the general gallantry, perseverance, and spirited exertions of all the officers and troops employed upon this service is a pleasing subject of congratulation, and, the Commander-in-Chief feels assured, will be duly appreciated and noticed by the Governor-General and the Right Hon, the Governor in Council, 6. In conclusion, the Commander-in-chief deems it to be his particular duty to bring to the notice of Government the judgment, decision, and energy with which Brigadier Lindesay, C.B. has conducted this important service to so early and satisfactory a close; and, cousidering the period of the year, the difficulties of the country, and the advantages the enemy possessed in its defence, the experience and talents of the Brigadier have been judiciously and usefully directed to the advantage of the public service. 7. A general return of killed, wounded, and missing, from the commencement of hostilities to the present time, except that from Lieut. Colonel Steuart's column, is annexed.

(Signed) T. H. S. Conway, Adjutant-General to the Army.

Head-quarters, Adj.-Gen. Office, Camp, Bangalore, April 15.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the several columns of the Coorg Field Force, between 2nd and 7th April.

East Column.-H.M.'s 39th Foot, 1 private wounded. 4th N.I. 1 drummer, fifer, or bugler, 1 private wounded; Sappers and Miners, 1 private, native, wounded. North Column,-Artillery, 2 privates, Europeans, wounded. H.M.'s 55th Foot, 1 Lient.-Colonel, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 23 privates, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 60 privates, wounded. Sappers and Miners, I private, European, I havildar, 4 privates, natives, killed; 11 privates, natives, wounded. Rifle Company, I private killed, I wounded. 9th R.NI., 1 Ensign killed; 1 store sergeant, 1 naigue, 1 drimmer, fifer, or bugler, 4 privates, wounded; 1 private missing. 31st Light Infantry, 1 Ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 naigue, 8 privates, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naigue, 20 privates, wounded. Officers killed .- H.M.'s 55th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Mill. 9th R.N.I., Ensign Robertson. 31st Light Infantry, Ensign Babington. Wounded.— H.M.'s 55th Foot, Captain Warren, Lieutenants Robertson and Brooke, slightly; H.M.'s 55th Foot, Captain Warren, Lieutenants Robertson and Brooke, singurity, Lieutenant and Adjutant Heriot, severely. 31st Light Infantry, Captain Hutchinson, slightly; Lieutenant Martin, severely. N.B.—One man of H.M.'s 55th Foot, reported killed, since rejoined badly wounded. West Column.—Staff; 1 Captain wounded. H.M. 48th Foot, 1 Lieutenant, 4 privates, Europeans, 1 dresser, native, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 14 privates, wounded. Artillery, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 11 private, Europeans, wounded. 20th Native Infantry, 2 privates killed; 2 wounded. 32ad Native Infantry, 3 privates killed; 8 wounded. Sappers and Miners, l private, native, killed; 5 privates, natives, wounded. Officers killed.—II.M. 48th Foot, Lieutenant Erskine. Wounded, Captain Butterworth, Assistant Quartermaster-General. H.M. 48th Foot, Lieutenant Gibbs. West. Aux. Column.—Detachment of H.M. 48th, 1 sergeant, 8 privates, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 6 privates, wounded. 4th Native Infantry, I Ensign, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, fifer, or bugler, 17 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 28 privates, wounded. Officers killed .- 51st Native Infantry, Ensign Johnstone, doing duty with 40th Regiment Native Infantry. Wounded .-H.M. 48th Foot, Lieutenant Smith. In Wynaad .- 51st Native Infantry, 3 privates killed; 3 privates wounded; 1 havildar, 7 privates, missing. Total, killed and wounded.—Europeans; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 store sergeant, 10 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 drummers, 120 privates. Natives; I subadar, I jemadar, 6 havildars, 8 naigues, 3 drummers, fifers, or buglers, 131 privates, 1 dresser. Abstract.-Killed.-Europeans, 5 commissioned Officers, 44 non-commissioned, rank and file. Natives; I commissioned Officer, 45 non-commissioned, rank and file and dressers. Total Europeans and Natives; 6 commissioned, 89 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Wounded.—Europeans; 9 commissioned Officers, 95 non-commissioned, rank and file.—Natives; 1 commissioned Officer, 9 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Total Europeans and Natives; 10 commissioned, 185 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Missing.—Natives; 9 non-commissioned rank and file, and dressers. Grand Total, killed and wounded .- Europeans; 14 commissioned Officers, 139 noncommissioned rank and file. Natives; 2 commissioned Officers, 144 non-commissioned rank and file, and dressers. Total Europeans and Natives; 16 commissioned Officers, 283 non-commissioned rank and file, and dressers. N.B.-Native followers with H.M. 48th Regiment; 4 killed and missing, 2 wounded. Since the above, 12 bearers of the Dooly Department, attached to H.M. 48th Regiment, are reported missing. T. H. S. CONWAY. Adj .- General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Adj.-Gen. Office, Camp Bangalore, April 15, 1834.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose an extract from field division orders published the day before the column, under my immediate command, entered the Coorg country, which I request you will lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chiet.

(Signed)

P. LINDESAY, Colonel, Com. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp, near Madkerry, April 9.

Extract from the Field Division Order by Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., Commanding Coorg Field Force,

Camp, Bettadpore, April 1.

The Brigadier announces to the troops under his command, that the force will pro-

(A true extract.)

bably encounter the enemy to-morrow; it is his desire to press upon all ranks that this is not a war of extermination, but against that part only of the Coorg nation which may be actually in arms in support of the Rajah, whom for his cruelties it is the determination of the British Government to depose, and that the people are to be considered as enemies only so long as they offer opposition; Colonel Lindesay expresses his anxious hope that the war may be conspicuous for a spirit of humanity becoming the character of the British nation. It is hereby proclaimed, and is to be explained to natives of all ranks, including followers, that it is the Brigadier's determination to suppress at once, by the severest punishment, the slightest attempt to plunder or oppress the inhabitants. All supplies are to be immediately paid for on the spot, or to be allowed to be taken away without any offer of violence on the part of the troops or followers of the force. Those of the inhabitants who may come in and manifest a disposition to submit to the British authority are to be kindly received, and such immediate and effectual protection afforded them as may tend to encourage and extend that inclination on the part of the inhabitants of the country.

S. Hicks. Assist. Adj.-Gen., Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General Coorg Field Force.

Bivouac, one mile and a half in advance of the Huggul Ghaut, 3 p. M., April 4.

Sir,-I have the honour to inform you that I arrived within two miles of the Stony river on the forenoon of 2nd inst. At two o'clock I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy; they were found 200 yards within the Company's territories, were drawn across the river, their position known, and their strength well approximated. On this occasion I regret the death of Lieut. Erskine, H.M.'s 48th regt., a promising officer, and the only casualty in this affair.

2. In the morning at 6 I marched, gave the stockade three rounds of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with triffing loss. 3. From this time until half-past 3 P. M., we had to fight our way every inch, stormed two regular stockades and two breastworks, besides felled trees without number; the last stockade was so strong, that if we had not attacked in reverse as well as front, our loss would have been serious. Our light companies were out in the jungle on the right, and kept down the fire of the Coorg skirmishers. 4. At 4 P. M., Nullah, three miles and a half from the bottom of the Ghaut, pushed on a strong advanced post with a gun and mortar, and established our flank companies on the hills to the right which command our position, and bivonacked for the night. advanced post was attacked by skirmishers, but an occasional alert and gun kept them in good order. 5. At 6 I marched in advance, and within a quarter of a mile of our camp met a flag of trace with a letter to my address from the Rajah, the original of which I have the honour to enclose. The Dep. Assist, Adj. Gen. wrote, by my orders, an answer to this effect-that if the Rajah's troops did not fire, we should not, but that as my orders were to go up the Ghaut, go I would; they brought a portion of their troops in front of us, allowed the flag of truce to remain, and then we marched until my advanced flank companies passed through the last Ookuda at Huggul, at 2 P. M. on this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morrow morning: they brought out grain for the troops, which was acceptable, as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at every hundred yards, our guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett. 6. Our casualties are about fifty, but half my sepays are in the rear; I have not been able as yet to get returns. No officer was killed on Thursday. It will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the officer commanding the force, and his Ex. the Commander-in-Chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my staff, officers, and soldiers employed in At this moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my force this column. is such, that I hope the officer commanding will pardon the want of details.

(Signed) D. Foulis, Col. Com. Western Column Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my bivouac in advance of Huggul Ghaut (4th April), I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brig.-Gen. commanding the force the noble manner in which I was supported. To my personal staff I am greatly indebted for the success

we have met with, especially to Capt. Butterworth, who led the attacks on the stockades, and the first that entered them, receiving three slight ball wounds; also for the reconnoissance which he made on the 2nd, by which the situation and strength of the enemy on the lower stockades were ascertained, and which led to our speedy success next day. Capt. Butterworth's choice of ground, and his plan of encampment, have met with my entire satisfaction; and his knowledge of military dispositions I shall be happy to have brought to the notice of his Ex. the Com.-in-Chief. To Capt. J. Macdonald, Dep.-Assist. Adj.-Gen., who was most forward on all occasions, and to whose energy and exertions I am equally indebted with Capt. Butterworth, as well on the evening of the 2nd as on the attacks on the 3rd. Capt. Macdonaldled the light comp. 48th and gren, 32nd regt., to take the last stockade in reverse; the ascent was steep, and the enemy defended every tree. Capt. Macdonald received the Rajah's vakeels, translated the letters, and contrived, without allowing the Rajah's title, to keep them in good humour and give us supplies. To officers commanding corps he is greatly indebted for the steady manner in which they led their men, especially to Capt. C. Taylor, commanding the artillery, who in the most gallant manner brought his guns to bear within seventy yards of the first stockade, and insured the capture which followed. The unweared exertions of this officer (though suffering from a sprained ankle) in always having his gims up a steep Ghaut and prepared for action, are very commendable. There are many I would wish to notice, but where all have done their duty, it would be, perhaps, invidious to particularize, yet I cannot forbear to notice that the brunt of the fighting fell on the flank companies, especially on those of H. M.'s 48th regt. I should also be wanting in the feelings of a commander and a soldier, did I fail to bring to the notice of the Brig-Gen. (in the hopes that he will bring the same to his Ex. the Com.-in-Chief), volunteer T. Bell, son of Lieut, Col. Bell, of his H. M.'s 48th; this young man was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish of the enemy. Subadar Mooneah and Wapuldar Paup Naick, the ex-Rajah's Vakeels, allowed their loss on the Huggul Ghant to have been about 250 men, including four chiefs. Our casualties, about 50, shall be reported in a separate letter of this evening.

(Signed) D. Foulis, Col. Commanding Western Coorg Field Force.

Camp, Mootoodanoor, April 7.

Casualties in the Attack, &c. of the Huggul Ghaut.

Staff—1 capt. wounded. H. M.'s 48th—1 lieut., 4 priv., and 1 dresser, killed; 1 lieut., 1 serg., 1 corp., 14 priv., wounded. Artillery—1 serg., 1 corp., 1 priv. wounded. 20th N. I.—2 priv. killed; 2 wounded. 32nd N.I.—3 priv. killed; 8 wounded. 32nd N.I.—3 priv. killed; 5 wounded. Grandtoid—48 killed; and wounded—1 capt., 2 lieuts., 2 serg., 2 corp., 40 priv., 1 dresser. N.B. Names of officers killed and wounded—H. M.'s 48th regt.—Lieut. Erskine killed; Capt. Butterworth and Lieut. Gibbs, slightly wounded.

J. MACDONALD, D.A.A. Gen. W.C.C.F.F.

Camp, Mootramoody, April 7.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General Coorg Field Force,

Sir,-I do myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brig. Lindesay, C.B., commanding the Coorg Field Force, that the column under my command, pursuing its march yesterday, came upon a strongly fortified position (Buck) of the enemy, situated on the brow of a steep ascent, the passage to which (a narrow defile through a dense jungle) was obstructed by felled trees. The defile being impassable to artillery until the position should be carried, the advance (80 Europeans, 160 native infantry, 80 sappers and miners) was strengthened, and divided into two parties, with instructions to make sufficient detour on each flank to take the position in reverse; from the density of the jungle, and not having view of the work, the two parties closed to the centre much sooner than was desirable, and met at the same moment, immediately opposite to the front of the position, from which a most destructive fire was opened upon them; that did not, however, deter them rushing to the assault, which proving wholly unsuccessful, they took advantage of the best cover that circumstances would admit, and the commanding officer, Major Bird, sent for a reinforcement and further instructions; I directed an addition of 40 Europeans and 100 N. I., with the remainder of the Sappers and Miners, to be immediately forwarded: for this purpose Lient.-Col. Mill was directed to detach the Europeans, instead of which he headed them himself, and was followed by the whole detachment, who passed unperceived into the wood, and made the best of their way to the position. Major Bird was directed to use his utmost endeavour to carry the position, but, should it be found impracticable, to withdraw. His report is herewith enclosed. The circumstance of the whole of the Europeans having thus irregularly been taken to the assault, which I have not failed to notice in such manner as to prevent a recurrence of any future deviation from orders, while it establishes beyond a doubt the impregnability of the enemy's position, since nothing could exceed the determined gallantry of the endeavour, deprived me of the means of pursuing any further measures at the time, had there been a prospect of success from my doing so. During the attack, the line, although placed under the best cover that circumstances would admit, at the opening to the defile, was exposed to a galling fire from the jungle, which the skirmishers or artillery could not keep under, occasioning considerable loss. When the advance retired from the assault, after an endeavour that lasted four hours and a half, the enemy gave a shout of victory, an increasing fire was kept up from the woods; I made such disposition of the column, as enabled it to retire to the ground it quitted in the morning, distant two miles and a half, without any loss of stores or baggage. I regret to say the loss has been most severe, a return of which shall be transmitted as soon as it can be correctly ascertained. Lieut.-Col. Mill, H. M.'s 55th reg.; Ens. Robertson, 9th reg. N. I.; Ens. Babington, 31st reg. Train Light Inf., killed, and six officers wounded; the Adjt. of 55th severely. The severely wounded could not possibly be removed from the position; an attempt to bring off the body of Lieut.-Col. Mill entirely failed, two of the carriers being killed.

(Signed) G. WAUGH, Colonel, Commanding Northern Column Coorg Field Force.

Camp at Cubbattah, April 4.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern Column.

Sir,-I have the honour to report to you for the information of the officer commanding the force, that in obedience to orders, I proceeded, as field-officer of the day, with the advance picket, and having suddenly fallen on a strong stockade and breastwork (the outer work was a very strong bamboo defence, staked with large trees and flanked, commanding the approach in every direction; the inner was strong and substantial, built of stone and mud, and surrounded with a deep ditch, and having innumerable loop-holes, and the access to it apparently impracticable for guns), every exertion was made to carry it by assault, and which, though repeated, I regret to say failed. After having been exposed to a most severe and raking fire for four hours and a half, which we endeavoured to check, and finding it altogether impracticable, I had a consultation with the senior officers of the picket, and decided on retiring, Whatever means were required for which was effected with the greatest difficulty. the reinforcing the picket, I feel fully satisfied were afforded. The nature of the country in which we were engaged, and the position of the work so strong, that doing more was impracticable; nothing could have exceeded the steadiness and bravery of both officers and men, and I regret to say the loss of both has been very heavy. For want of food, and the excessive fatigues of the march latterly, my men were so much jaded that they could scarcely pull their triggers, although evincing every inclination to do so, and worked to the last.

(Signed)

C. M. Bird. Major 31st Regt. Light Infantry, Field Officer of the day coming off duty.

Camp, April 4.

Killed, wounded, and missing, of the Second or Northern Column of the Coorg Field Force, Camp at Hamgoad. April 5.

Artillery—2 European privates wounded. H. M.'s 55th—1 lieut.-col., 3 sergts., 1 corp., 1 drumr., 23 privates, killed; 1 capt., 2 lieuts, 1 adjt., 4 sergts, 3 corps., 1 drumr., 60 privates wounded. Sappers and Miners—1 Europ. private, 1 havildar, 4 privates, natives, killed; 11 privates, natives, wounded. Rife Comp.—1 priv. killed, 3 wounded. 9th Regt. N.I.—1 ens. killed; 1 store-sergt., 1 naigue, 1 drummer, fifer, or bugler, 4 priv., wounded; 1 priv. missing. 31st Light Inf.—1 ens., 1 jemadar, 1 naigue, 8 privates, killed; 1 capt., 1 lieut., 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naigue, 20 privs. wounded. Total killed.—Europeans—1 lieut.-col., 2 capts., 3 lieuts., 2 ensigns. 1 adjt., 1 store-sergt., 7 sergts., 4 corps., 2 drummers, 86 privates; Natives—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 3 naigues, 1 drummer, fifer, or bugler, 50 privates. Officers killed.—H. M.'s 55th—Lieut.-Col. Mill. 9th N. I.—Ensign Robertson. 31st Train Light Infantry—Ensign Babington. Wounded.—II.M.'s 55th—Captain

Warren, Lieuts. Robertson and Brooke, slightly; Lieut. and Adj. Heriot, severely. 31st Train Light Infantry—Captain Hutchinson slightly; Lieutenant Martin, severely. N. B.—One man of H.M.'s 55th reported killed, since rejoined, badly wounded.

G. WAUGH, Colonel, commanding 2nd or Northern Column. P. LINDESAY, Colonel, commanding Coorg Field Force.

To the Adjutant-General of the Coorg Field Force.

Sir,-I have to report to you, for the information of Brig. Lindesay, C.B., commanding the Coorg Field Force, that in consequence of information, received yesterday evening, I detached this morning 2 sergeants and 40 rank and file of H.M.'s 48th Regt., together with a company and a half of sepoys, the whole under the command of Capt. Noble, attended by the Brig. Major. They moved forward to Bullary Pett at daybreak this morning, for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of a stockade about five miles in advance of this; in the midst of a dense jungle, about two miles distance on the march, we fell in with an abandoned post of the Rajah's people, but, on arriving within less than half a mile of the stockade, several of the Rajah's people were seen lurking, but they retreated among the bushes, and made no attempt to oppose us; shortly afterwards the stockade appeared in view from a sudden turn of the road, but apparently none of the Rajah's people were behind it; Captain Noble and the Brigade-Major pushed forward with the advanced guard, and, approaching within fifty yards Major pushed iorward with the advances gound, and, provided on the left by hills covered of the gateway, the road was apparently clear, but bounded on the left by hills covered with an immenetrable iungle, separated from us by a deep jungle gully. The ground to the right commanded us, and was crowned by a stockading from the gateway, and which flanked the road for about eighty yards, when it followed the bend of the hill, We were in the act of returning, when it was consiand retired from our left flank. dered necessary to examine a small pathway on the right flank, but a shot from that quarter appeared to be the signal for a general running fire, which extended even to the rear of our flanks, and it was here the detachment suffered the heaviest loss, from the Rajah's people occupying the thick and impenetrable jungle which surrounded us on every side. Immediately on the fire commencing, the guides descried us, and, as the road is of the very worst kind, and some parts merely a footpath with several of a similar nature diverging from it, the detachment very soon became entangled amongst them; it was some time before they found the main road, on regaining which, although closely pressed by the enemy from the hill-tops and jungle, our loss became less severe, notwithstanding the extreme fatigue undergone; when within about a mile and a half of the camp, we fell in with two strong parties sent out to support us, when, as the men were fatigued, they were immediately marched in under cover of the supports, by whom the enemy were effectually checked. I regret to say, that our loss in killed and wounded has been severe, owing to the nature of the country and the excessively bad roads; every valley as well as hill, by which we passed on our advance and return, commanded us on the flanks, which, from knowledge of the country, the leader of the Rajah's people was enabled to use to great advantage; there were some horsemen and two gons accompanying them. I beg leave to submit to you the impracticability of forcing this stockade without the aid of artillery, as from the nature of the country there appears no method of turning it, and it is flanked on every side by an impenetrable jungle; in fact, the whole road from this place to the stockade is either on the sides of hills or in val'eys, surrounded by jungle, every inch of which may be defended against an attacking force. The party opposed to us, on our retiring, amounted, I should consider, to about 300. I beg herewith to annex a return of killed and wounded.

(Signed)

G. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Western Auxiliary Column.

Camp, Moodunur, 24 miles beyond Coombla, Head-Quarters, West. Aux. Col. Coorg Field Force, April 3, 1834.

Abstract of Killed and Wounded.

Detachment H.M.'s 48th Reg.; I serg, 8 rank and file killed; I sub., 6 rank and file, 3 severely and 3 slightly, wounded. 40th Native Infantry; I sub., 2 serg, or havildars, I drummer, 17 rank and file, killed; I serg, or havildar, 28 rank and file, wounded. Total—I sub., 3 serg, or havildars, I drummer, 25 rank and file, killed; I sub., I serg, or havildar, 34 rank and file, wounded. Native followers with H.M.'s 48th; 4 killed and missing, 2 wounded. Officers killed—Ensign Johnstone, 51st

Regiment, doing duty with 40th Native Infantry. Wounded-Lieutenant Smith, H.M.'s 48th. Since the above, 12 bearers of the Dooly Department, attached to H.M.'s 48th Regiment, are reported missing.

R. W. CLEVERTY, Brig.-Major, West, Aux. Column Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir, - For the information of Brig. Lindesay, C.B., Commanding Coorg Field Force, I have the honour to report the safe arrival, at the Field Hospital, Kensame Hooscottah, of the whole* of the sick and wounded of the column under my command, and that the several wounded cases are doing remarkably well. By the laudable exertions of Capt. Laurie, commanding the depôt, due provision has been made for their accommodation in temporary buildings within the fort, the construction of which commenced prior to my leaving on the 1st instant, according to arrangements which I made with the Fouzdar of the district.

(Signed) G. WAUGH, Colonel, Com. 2nd or North Col., Coorg Field Force. P. LINDESAY, Colonel,

Camp, Madkerry, April 10.

* To the 6th instant inclusive. Com. Coorg Field Force.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George. Sir,-With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, I have the honour herewith to

transmit a return of ordnance, &c., found in the Fort of Madkerry. P. LINDESAY, Colonel, commanding (Signed)

Coorg Field Force.

Head-Quarters, Camp near Madkerry, April 10.

Return of Ordnance, &c., captured at Madkerry, 8th April, by the Eastern Column, under the immediate command of Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., commanding Coorg Field Force.

Brass Ordnance—Guns, 1 1-pounder, 1 7-inch mortar—total 2. Iron Ordnance—Guns, 1 12-pounder, 2 9-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 3 11-pounders, 13 1-pounders, 22 wall pieces—total 48. Grand total.—Guns, 1 12-pounder, 2 9-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 3 14-pounders, 1 17-inch mortar, 22 wall pieces—total 50. Muskets, matchlocks, and pistols, 42, Matchlock barrels, 52. Iron round-shot of different calibres, 1062. Canister shot of different calibres, 237. Gunpowder, loose and in cartridges, 1200 lbs. A great number of spears of different kinds. Swords, Coorg knives, &c.

R. S. SEYTON, Capt. Horse Artill. commanding Artill. Coorg Field Force.

P. LINDESAY, Col., com. Coorg Field Force.

Camp, Madkerry, April 8.

To the Deputy-Assist. Adjutant-General Coorg Field Force.

Sir,-I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of the officer commanding Coorg Field Force, that on the night of 9th April, my advanced guard and picket were attacked by 3 bodies of the enemy's troops, and, I regret to say, the picket were cut up before the fresh gnards came up to the enemy, when they retired immediately. I was unable to pursue them into Coorg itself, as a column of the enemy went off through the jungle to the south-east of my position, with the intention of surprising Manantoddy. After in vain endeavouring to meet with the enemy, I pushed in here last night to defend this post. I hope to receive intelligence to-day, and will prevent their getting into the interior of Wynaad; but, I regret to say, I got no assistance from the inhabitants, who evidently sided with the enemy. F. MINCHIN.

Manantoddy, April 5. Commanding in Wynaad. P.S. I find several of the enemy were killed, but, under cover of the night, they carried off the dead bodies of their comrades, so I have not been able to learn the exact number.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Light Company 51st Reg. N.I. 3 privates killed, 3 wounded; 1 havildar, 7 privates, missing. Total-1 havildar. 13 privates. Signed F. MINCHIN, Commanding in Wynaad, To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I had the honour to report, for the information of his Ex. the Commander-in-Chief, that the Rajah of Coorg surrendered himself unconditionally to the force under my immediate command at 12 o'clock last night, and is now a prisoner in the fort of Madkerry under safe custody.

Signed P. LINDESAY, Col., com. Coorg Field Force.

Head-Quarters, Camp near Madkerry, April 11.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,-I had the honour of reporting yesterday that the Rajah Verarajander Woodyer had surrendered himself a prisoner, and was secured in the Fort of Madkerry. As this desirable event may be looked upon as the termination of hostilities, I deem it a proper occasion to acquaint the Commander-in-Chief with the sense I entertain of the services of the staff and other officers his Ex. was pleased to appoint to the force. To the unwearied exertions of Major Steele, the dep -quartermaster-gen., I am entirely indebted for the information and arrangement, which, by enabling me to concentrate the force on the capital, so speedily and satisfactorily effected the object for which it was employed. Lieut. Mackenzie, dep. assist, quartermaster-gen., has performed the minor duties with great credit. The willing activity of Captain Byham, of the Artillery, a volunteer attached to the department, has been conspicuously useful. Lieut. Hicks, Assist. Adjt.-Gen., has conducted the numerous duties of his department with zeal and attention; while Captain Forbes, Dep. Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., of H.M.'s 39th, an excellent and intelligent officer, attached to myself, has afforded me very valuable assistance. Cols. Foulis and Waugh, Lieut.-Cols. Steuart and Jackson, commanding the different columns, have, I am assured, used their utmost exertions The respective reports which I to carry into effect the operations intrusted to them. have already had the honour to transmit will have put his Excellency in possession of their opinions of the services and merits of the troops under their orders. It remains, therefore, for me only to bring to the notice of his Excellency the excellent conduct of that part of the eastern column which has been acting under my orders. To Major Poole, of H.M.'s 39th, whom I placed in immediate command of the inf. brigade; to Captain Seyton, commanding the artil.; and Captain Underwood, the chief engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance, and I do but justice in reporting that the officers and soldiers of every rank and degree have, under all cir-

cumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation.

Signed P. Lindesay, Colonel,

Camp at Madkerry, April 11. Com. Coorg Field Force, and Brigadier. P. S.—I feel it due to the commissariat department to add, that, notwithstanding the extreme difficulties of the roads, the troops have never been without supplies, which I attribute to the attention of Lieut. Robertson, sub-assist. commis. gen. and to the excellent instructions under which he has acted.

P. LINDESAY, Colonel,

T. H. S. Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Received in a former despatch.)
To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Com.-in-Chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force under my command, this morning entered the Coorg territory, crossing the Cauvery at Hebhauley. The passage of the river was slightly defended by a party of about 200 men, who disappeared as soon as the head of the column had reached the middle of the ford. No casualties occurred on our side, and as far as I can learn, none on the part of the enemy. I have not as yet received the report of the operations of the other columns.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel, Com. Coorg Field Force.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Hebhauley, April 2.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you for the information of his Ex. the Comin-Chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force under my command, this morning attacked and took the pagoda at Ramasamy Gurnaweye, and effected a passage across the Ghaut. The enemy made rather more resistance than I had reason to expect. They again made a stand at a difficult barrier, situate in a thick jungle, the approach to which was much obstructed, but the troops speedily dislodged and drove them off. I am happy to be able to state that the casualties on our side have been very few; I herewith transmit a return; the enemy are said to have lost eight or ten people. We took one gun and 12 prisoners. I have as yet received no report from the other columns.

P. LINDESAY, Col., Com. Coorg Field Force. (Signed)

Head-quarters, Camp, Arungey, April 3.

Killed and Wounded of the Head-quarter division of the Coorg Field Force, in skirmishes with the enemy on 3rd April.

Killed-One horse shot under Lieut. Hicks, Assist.-Adj.-Gen. Wounded-H. M.'s 29th, 1 private, severely; 4th N. I., 1 private, 1 drummer; sappers, 1 private. P. LINDESAY, Col.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,-I have the honour, by order of the Com.-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Hon, the Governor in Council, copy of despatch received at 3 a.m. this day from Brig. Lindesay, C. B. commanding Coorg Field Force. The Com-in-Chief has announced the surrender of Madkerry at this station by a royal salute. The Brigadier speaks in all his despatches of the admirable conduct of the troops in all respects, and of the exceeding fatigue they have cheerfully undergone in dragging the guns and tumbrils over mountains where the bullocks could do nothing.

(Signed) T. H. S. Conway, Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Head-quarters, Camp, Bangalore, April 9.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,-I have the honour to report, for the information of his Ex. the Com.-in-Chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force marched to Madkerry, the capital of the Coorg country, this morning, and took possession of the fort without any opposition, on the walls of which the British flag has been displayed under a royal salute, and it is now occupied by the light company of H. M.'s 39th. The fort was vacated by orders from the Coorg Rajah previous to our arrival, and it is expected that he will deliver himself into our hands to-morrow. The troops were much harassed by the last two marches in consequence of the natural difficulties of the road, which were much increased by large trees being thrown across, and caused much delay in removing them, and yesterday we could only advance five miles in 14 hours. We met with no other obstructions from the enemy, all the stockades having been deserted, or the occupants delivering themselves up on the approach of the column, and placing themselves under our protection. I am happy to say that the troops continue extremely healthy, and nothing could exceed their exertions in overcoming the difficulties they had to contend with, under the most trying circumstances, and I request you will express my sentiments of their good conduct, European and Native, to his Ex. the Com.-in-Chief.

P. IANDESAY, Col. com. Coorg Field Force. (Signed)

Head-quarters, Camp, Madkerry, April 6.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,-With reference to my letter of 15th inst., No. 30, I have now the honour, by order of the Com.-in-Chief, to forward for submission to Government, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Steuart's report of the operations of the eastern column of the Coorg Field force, with an additional return of wounded.

(Signed) T. H. S. Conway, Adj.-Gen. of the Army. Head-quarters, Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Camp, Bangalore, April 16.

To the Adjulant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,-I have the honour to transmit copy of the report of the operations of the second division of the eastern column, Coorg Field Force, under the command of Lieut. Col. Steuart, which I request may be submitted to his Ex. the Com. in Chief. I have, &c.,

P. IANDESAY, Col., com. Coorg Field Force.

Head-quarters, Camp, Madkerry, April 13.

To the Assistant Adjutant-Gen. of the Coorg Field Force. Sir, - In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 6th inst., I proceed to report to you the operations of the column under my command; and beg leave, in the first place, to state in explanation, that my only reason for not having done so earlier, arose from my having been so constantly employed from the morning of the 2nd until the evening of the 5th, that I imagined, that so long as the brigadier commanding was put in possession of all occurrences, it would be immaterial through what department my letter was forwarded. In obedience to instructions, I marched from Periapatam on the morning of the 2nd, and about ten o'clock reached the Cauvery, and found that the enemy were in considerable force on the opposite bank. I immediately ordered up a gun, and in the mean time a fire had opened across the river between the enemy and the rifle company of the 36th, which lay on the hither bank of the river. I then directed two companies to form on the left, to cross the river, and out-flank the enemy on that side, whilst another party took them on the right flank. There were several shots fired from the gun with admirable execution, and the enemy quitted this strong barrier as our men reached the opposite bank. Their number probably amounted to about 300 men. They fled in every direction, leaving about ten of their number dead on the field. The bed of the river, even at the ford, being so rocky and difficult of passage for guns, &c., I was obliged to encamp in the vicinity of the river, and the enemy, at periods, fired on us from the woods, without, however, doing any mischief, except harassing the troops, whom I felt necessitated, in consequence, to order to sleep on their arms. I was next day prevented breaking up my camp until after midday, in consequence of the commissariat supplies not having been brought over the river the evening before, a delay which I was quite unprepared for, as no report of the circumstance had been made to me by the overseer in charge until the moment I was about to order the assembly. The guides furnished to the column having made off the day before I quitted my encampment, much perplexed me as to the route to be pursued. After marching about two miles, a fire was opened upon the advanced guard from a high stockade, but at such a distance as to prevent their doing any mischief, only a few spent balls but at such a statute as to prevent their doing any inscense; only a two spent bands reaching the men at the head of the column. A gun was brought up and served with the usual precision by Lieut. Montgomery, whilst a party was detached from each flank to carry the breast-work and barriers. The success of the manœuvre was as complete as I could have desired; the enemy evacuated their post as our men reached the crest of their immense barriers, rising one above another to the height of about fifty feet, overgrown with thorns, and so steep as to be very difficult of access. The enemy here lost seven or eight men, and amongst them a mogul or putan, named Kurreem Khan, who had reinforced the place the evening before, with a detachment of 300 men, in consequence, as we have understood, of our having forced the passage of the Cauvery the day before, and on whose desperate valour I have every reason to suppose the Rajah put the utmost confidence for the defence of this important post, which would appear to be the key of the country between the Ramagawmy Cannawye and Seedepoor, having in its rear a high road in excellent order direct to Madkerry. This road is not mentioned in the instructions, so I suppose has been hitherto unknown; nor is there any road leading from the river up to the stockade. From an accident happening to one of the gun-carriages, I was unable further to prosecute my route, and encamped beyond the stockade, which is a large square place, measuring about half a mile across it, having in the first place destroyed some of the defences made on the Madkerry road, at first from ignorance of its being the wrong road, and afterwards from a desire to delude the enemy as to the route to be pursued in the morning. The next morning, as I was breaking ground, an Arab came in with a white flag, requesting me to halt my column at this place. I of course dismissed him, and decimed receiving another individual, whom he represented as having a letter from the Rajah. This day (the 4th) there were a few shots occasionally exchanged, during the march, between the enemy and our skirm shers, but without any loss I believe on either The next day (the 5th) I reached Veerajenderpett, without having been molested, and with scarce any cases of sickness in the camp. A list of individuals who have suffered from wounds is forwarded herewith; and I can only attribute the smallness of their number to the regularity and precision with which my orders were invariably carried into execution. The whole of the troops under my command behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry on every occasion. The detachment of H. M.'s 39th surmounted all difficulties with the characteristic behaviour of British soldiers; nor were the native troops of the 36th and 48th less forward in maintaining their good name. Since the first day of operations I have been deprived of the services of Capt. Smyth, of H. M.'s 39th, who, although severely wounded in the foot, continued to lead on his men throughout the day, after forcing the passage of the river. To Maj. Wiggins, of the 36th reg., I feel myself most particularly indebted for his gallantry before the enemy, as well as for his unremitting and zealous exertions during the few days we have been in the field, by forwarding my wishes and the weal of the public service in every possible manner, in all of which he has been well supported by the men and officers of the regiment under his command. The small detachment of sappers under Capt. Green have at all times cheerfully performed their constant and arduous duties. To my two staff-lieuts, Considine and Maclean, I deem myself to lay under great obligations, not only for the zealous manner in which their official duties have been performed, but for the spirited manner in which they accompanied the columns of attack. In conclusion, I beg to observe, that I should not have allowed myself to run into such prolixity of detail, were it not that I felt it due to individuals who have so cheerfully and ably seconded my wishes in the performance of four days' harassing duties.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. M. Stevart, Lieut.-Col.,
Com. 1st or East, Column, Coorg Field Force.

Camp at Sudapoor, April 11.

A List of individuals in the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force, who have been wounded since the commencement of operations on the 2nd of April, 1834, on the Bank of the Cauvery.

H. M.'s 39th.—1 Capt. 2 priv. wounded. 36th N. 1.—3 priv. wounded. 48th N. 1.—3 priv. wounded. Officer wounded.—H. M.'s 39th.—Capt. H. Smyth, severely, but not dangerously.

T. Maclean, Lieut. Dep. Assist.-Adj.-Gen. East. Col. Coorg Field Force.

COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial for the trial of Lord John Hay and the Officers of the Castor, for running down the Camelion revenue vessel, on the morning of the 27th August. off Dover, assembled on board H. M. S. San Josef, on Saturday the 7th ult., and by adjournment on the following Monday. The following Officers composed the Court:—Captain Superintendent Ross, C.B., President; Captain Sir W. Montague, K.C.H. (Malabar); G. T. Falcon (San Josef); N. Lockyer, C.B. (Stag); and W. F. Pennel, of the Talbot; George Eastlake, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate.

The Court having heard the evidence of the surviving crew of the Camelion, and other evidence touching her loss, as well as what had been offered by the prisoners, in their defence, and very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, was of opinion that the loss of the Camelion on the 27th day of August, 1834, (whereby her Commander and twelve of her crew were drowned) was occasioned by her being run down by H. M. S. Castor; - and that this melancholy event would not have happened if a proper look out had been kept at the time on board the Castor. The Court was further of opinion, that it was the especial duty of Lieutenant James Johnstone M'Cleverty, as officer of the watch, to have kept such look out, which duty he neglected; and the Court was further of opinion that blame was not imputable to Captain the Right Honourable Lord John Hay, or to any other of his officers or ship's company (except the said James Johnstone M'Cleverty) for their conduct upon the occasion of the loss of the said Cutter. The Court did therefore adjudge the said Lieutenaut James Johnstone M'Cleverty to be dismissed His Majesty's Service,-and the said Captain, the Right Honourable Lord John Hay, his officers and ship's company (except the said Lieutenant James Johnstone M'Cleverty) to be severally and respectively acquitted.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

House or Commons, Thursday, June 12.

On the Motion of Major Beauclerk, a return was ordered of the number of corprogramments in the Army and Marines (when ou shore) during the years 1831, 2, and 3.

Mr. Lalor moved for a statement of the progress made in the trigonometrical survey of Ireland, stating the date when the survey was begun, the amount already expended, and an estimate of the time and expense that will be required to complete the survey, supposing the establishment now employed to be continued: also a return of the establishment maintained in 1833, stating the number, and the salary and allowances of each class, and of the whole expense of the year, including the contingent charges: also a return of the sums advanced from the Exchequer for the valuation of lands and tenements in the several baronies, parishes, and other divisions of counties in Ireland, under 7 Geo. IV. and 1 and 2 Will. IV., and the amounts that have been repaid, the amount due, and the times fixed for the repayment of the balance. Agreed to.

Friday, June 13.

The Merchant Seamen's Bill was recommitted, and the report ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'nnight. Sir J. Graham said, he had received various communications from the outports respecting the Merchant Seamen's Bill, which had induced him to adopt some alterations in the Bill; he therefore merely proposed that the Bill be recommitted, with a view to its being printed with those alterations. The Bill then went through the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday se'nnight. The Greenwich Hospital Annuity Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Tuesday, June 17.

Sir E. Codrington brought forward his motion relative to the claim of head-money for the officers and men engaged in the battle of Navarino. He contended that the case was precisely similar to that of Algiers and other engagements. He did not press any claim for himself, but he thought it unjust that those who had acted under him should receive no remuneration. The gallant officer concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Labouchere resisted the motion, on the ground that the action, though performed with gallantry, was neither expected nor desired.

Sir F. Burdett supported the motion, and described this as the first instance in the history of the British Navy that an officer was obliged to stand on his defence for having performed a brilliant exploit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took the same side and the same line of argument as Mr. Labouchere.

Sir John Seabright said he would repeat the words used at a time when there were fewer speakers in the House than at present, and when a member did not get up to make a speech unless he was sure that there were at least one or two individuals who wished to hear what he had to say. That was not the case now, as the Speaker very well knew; and, lest he should fall into the same misfortune himself, he would content himself with using the words of an old Admiral, who got up with his mouth full of tobacco, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I am not an orator. Indeed, I don't know how I should, having been forty years at sea; but this I know, that if you do not pay those well who have served you well, you will not be served well again." (Laughter and cheers.)

The opposition of Ministers was finally withdrawn, and the committee appointed.

Wednesday, June 18.

A petition was presented complaining of the distressed state of soldiers' wives and children left behind on the embarkation of troops from Ireland-for foreign service: to lie on the table.

Copies were ordered of the directions given to Captain Chad, R. N., relative to the loss of the convict ship off Boulogne, in August last,

Thursday, June 19.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, the following returns were ordered: -Of the number of persons drawn by ballot for the Middlesex Militia in 1831, the substitutes provided, and the average amount paid for the substitutes. Of the establishment of the Customs in each of the British Colonies, as it stood on 1st of January, 1834. Of the number of Midshipmen promoted to Lieutenants, R. N., from 20th of February, 1833, to 1st of June, 1834; stating the name, and the date of entry into the service, and whether educated at the R. N. College; and distinguishing also from the other, the promotions in the Navy, on foreign stations, to vacancies occasioned by death or dismissal by court-martial. Of the number of Lieutenants promoted to Commanders from 18th of February, 1833, to the latest date; and of Commanders promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 8th of June, 1833, and to the latest period; stating the name, the date of promotion, and the date of the commission each officer held at the time of his promotion; and distinguishing also from the other, the promotions in the Navy, on foreign stations, to vacancies occasioned by deaths or dismissal by courts-mar-Of the number of Captains promoted to be Royal-Admirals; of Royal-Admirals to be Vice-Admirals; and of Vice-Admirals to be Admirals, in each of the years from 1st of January, 1833, to 1st of June 1834; and the number of each rank promoted between 1st of January and the latest date. Of the total number of officers in the Royal Navy on the 1st of January, 1834; distinguishing the number of each rank from Admirals to Lieutenants inclusive, and distinguishing the number of each rank em-ployed affoat on that date. Of the number of Midshipmen promoted to be Lieu-tenants; of Lieutenants to be Commanders; of Commanders to be Post-Captains; of Post-Captains to be Royal-Admirals; of Royal-Admirals to be Vice-Admirals; of Vice-Admirals to be Admirals; in each year, from the 1st of January, 1833, to 1st of June, 1834. Of the number of Gentlemen appointed to first commissions; of the number of Lieutenants to be Captains, of Captains to be Majors, and of Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Royal Marines, since September 1831 to the latest date. Of the officers on full and half-pay of the Royal Marines on 1st of January, 1834, distinguishing the several ranks; and of the number who have been brought from half to full pay from 1st of September, 1831, to the latest period, stating each rank. Of the number of officers of Marines, who have been allowed to sell their fullpay commissions since 1st of September, 1831, their names, rank, and when they obtained their first commission. Of the establishment of the Army in each year, from 1825 to 1833, both inclusive; the number of persons tried by Courts Martial in each year, the number sentenced to various punishments, other than corporal punishment; the number sentenced to corporal punishments, and the number on whom corporal punishment was inflicted. Of the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the Navy in each of the years since 1829, distinguishing those on home from foreign service.

A return was presented of the number of corporal punishments in the Royal Marine Corps, which have taken place in Great Britain from 1830 to 1833.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the River Shannon,

and to report the best means of improving it.

Mr. Hume asked if there was any truth in a report, which appeared in the public rapers, to the effect that a sailor, on board the Ringdove, had made away with himself because of the extreme severity of the punishment to which he had been subjected?

Captain Elliot did not think there could have been any truth in the report, as

nothing of the sort had reached the Admiralty.

The Greenwich Hospital Annuity Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The report of the Merchant Seamen's Registration Bill was ordered for further consideration on Wednesday next.

Monday, June 23.

The General Steam Navigation Bill, and Greenwich Hospital Bill, were read a third time and passed.

1st Life Guards-Windsor.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1st Oct. 1834. [Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depôts of the Regts. are stationed.]

2d do.—Regent's Park. Roval Horse Guards—Hyde Park. 40th do.—Bombay; Chatham. 41st do.—Madras; Chatham. lst Dragoon Guards-Dorchester. 42d do .- Maita, ord. to Corfu; Aberdeen. 2d do.-Ipswich. 43d do. !- Cork. 44th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 45th do.—Madras; Chatham. 46th do.—Unblin. 47th do.—Glbraltar; Templemore. 4th do.—Cork. 5th do.—Manchester. 6th do.—Giasgow. 7th do.-Limerick. 48th do.-Madras; Chatham. 49th do.-Bengal; Chatham. 1st Dragoons-Brighton. 2d do.—Edinburgh. 3d do.—Hounslow. 50th do. - New South Wales ; Chatham. 51st do .- Buttevant. 4th do .- Bombay. 52d do .- Enniskillen. 6th do .- Nottingham. 53d do .- Maita ; Plymouth. 54th do.—Madras; Chatham. 55th do.—Madras; Chatham. 56th do.—Jamaica; Cork. 7th Hussars-York. 8th do .- Coventry. 9th Lancers-Newbridge. 50th do.—Jimaica; Cork.
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; Manchester.
60th do., [lat batt.]—Gibraltar, ord. to Malta;
Do. [2d batt.]—Klikenny.?
[Limerick
61st do.—Caylon; Slikerness. 10th Hussars-Dundalk. lith Light Dragoons-Bengal. 12th Lancers-Birmingham. 13th Light Dragoons-Madras. 14th do.—Longford. 15th Hussars—Dublin. 16th Lancers—Bengai. 6ist do .- Ceylon; Sheerness, 62d do.—Madras; Chatham. 63d do.—Madras; Chatham. 17th do .- Leeds. 1/th do.—Leeds.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St.
Do. [2d battailon]—St.George's Bks.
Do. [3d battailon]—Dublin. 63th do.—Jamalea; Chatham, 64th do.—Jamalea; Profibeda. 65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth. 66th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Plymouth. 67th do.—Grenada; Cashel. 68th do.—Gibraltar; Gosport. Do. (3d battainon)—Dublin.
Do. (2d battailon)—Wellington B.
Sc. Fisil. Ganards [ist batt.]—Windsor.
Do. (2d battailon)—Knightsbridge.
1st Foot [ist batt.]—St. Lucia ; Londonderry.
Do. (2d battailon)—Dublin.
do. (2d battailon)—Dublin. 69th do .- St. Vincent ; Traice.

2d do.—Bombay; Chatham. 3d do.—Bengal; Chatham. 4th do .- New South Wales; Chatham. 5th do.—Sew South Wales; Chatham, 5th do.—Gibraitar, ord. to Maita; Cork, 6th do.—Bombay; Chatham, 7th do.—Maita; Drogheda,

8th do.-Jamaica; Sunderland. 9th do .- Mauritius ; Youghai. 10th do.-Corfu; Plymouth. 11th do.-Zante; Brecon.

11th do.—Zante; Brecon.
12th do.—Weedon.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—Mullingar.
15th do.—York, U.C.; Carlisle.

16th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 17th do.—N.S. Wales, to proceed to E. Indies in [1835; Chatham.

18th do.—Birr. [18 19th do.—Trinidad; Newcastle. 20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.

21st do,-Van Diemen's Laud; Chatham. 22d do.—Van Diemen's Laud; Chathain. 22d do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Portsmouth. 24th do.—Montreal; Kinsaic.

25th do.—Demerara; Armagh. 25th do.—Demerara; Armagh. 26th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 27th do.—Dublin.

28th do .: - Manchester 29th do.—Mauritius; Klusale. 30th do.—Bermuda; Clonmel. 31st do.—Bengal; Chatham. 32d do.—Quebec; Waterford.

33d do .- Manchester. 34th do .- New Branswick ; Stockport.

35th do .- Dublin. 36th do .- Antigua; Nenagh.

37th do.-Jamaica; Clare Castie. 38th do.-Bengai; Chatham.

[This Document being prepared exclusively for the U. S. Journal, we request that, if borrowed,

69th do.—St. Vincent; Traice.
70th do.—Gibratiar; Corne; Perth.
71st do.—Bermuda, ord. home; Perth.
72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Paisley.
72d do.—Corfu; Gosport.
74th do.—Belfast, ord. to Barbadoes.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
75th do.—St. Lucia; Boyle.
77th do.—Edinburgh.
78th do.—Ceylon; Dundee.
78th do.—Quelec; Stirling.
78th do.—Quelec; Stirling. 80th do,-Blackburn. 81st do.-Athlone. 82d do.-Glasgow. 83d do .- Halifax, N.S.; Newry.

39th Foot-Madras; Chatham.

84th do .- Jamaica; Chatham, 85th do.-Galway. 86th do.-Demerara; Gosport.

57th do .- Mauritius; Portsmouth. SStir do .- Corfu ; Dover.

89th do.—Fermoy.
90th do.—Nass.
91st do.—Limerick.
92d do.—Gibraitar; Fort George.

93d do.—Canterbury. 94th do.—Maita, ord. home; Cork. 95th do,-Cephaionia,ord.home; Templemore.

96th do.-Hailfax, N.S.; Kinsale. 97th do.-Ceylon; Portsmouth.

98th do .- Cape of Good Hope; Devonport. 99th do .- Mauritius; Gosport.

path of — plauritus; vosport.

Ride Brig., [Ist batt.] Halifax, N.S.; Jersey,
Do. [2d battallon]—Corfu; Guernsey,
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.

Ist West India Regiment—Trinidad.

2d do.—New Providence & Houduras.

Ceylon Riffe Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfil. Veteran Comp.—Newfd. Royal Maita Fencibles-Malta.

its source may be acknowledged.] 2 Regts, next for Foreign Service.

282 OCT.

ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Ætna, sur. v. 6, Com. R. L. Warren, Portsni. African, st. v. Llent J. West, Falmouth. Algerine, 10, Lieut. G. C. Stovin, East Indies. Alligator, 23, Capt. G. R. Lambert, East Indies Andromache, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B. East Indies.

nanes, Arachne, 18, Com. J. Burney, West Indies, Astrea, 6, Capt. A. King, C. B., Falmouth, Beacon, 8, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland, Mediter, Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy, South America. Belgidera, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong, West Indies, Bermuda, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir T. Usher, Kt. C.B. K.C.H. Bermuda. Bloude, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. SouthAmerica.

Brisk, 3, Lieut, J. Thompson, coast of Africa, Britannia, 120, Capt, P. Rainier, C.B. Mediter, Britannia, 120, Capt, W. H. Quin, Coast of Africa, Brizard, 10, Lieut, W. C. Burbidge, Coast of

Africa.

Caledonia, 120, Vice-Admiral Str Josias Rowley, Bt. K.C.B., Capt. T. Brown, Mediter. Canopus, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. Mediter. Carron, st. v. Lieut. J. Duffill, do. Castor, 36, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay, particu-

lar service.

Ceylon, 2, Lieut, J.G. M'Kenzie, rec, ship, Malta. Challenger, 28, Capt. M. Seymour, S. America. Champion, 18, Com. Hon. A. Duncombe, Plym. Charybdis, 3, Lieut, S. Mercer, Coast of Africa Chatham, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. Chatham.

Childers, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel, Medlter. Cockatrice, 6, Lieut. W. L. Rees, S. America. Cockburn, 1. Lieut. C. Holbrook, Kingston. Cockburn, Lake Ontario.

Columbine, 18, Com. T. Henderson, Mediter. Comus, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton, N. America. Confiance, st. v. 2, Lieut. J. W. Wangh, Wool-

wich.
Conway, 28, Capt. H. Eden, South America.
Cruizer, 16, Com, J. M'Cansland, W. Indies.
Curaçoa, 26, Capt. D. Dunn, East Indies.
Dee, st. v. 4, Com. W. Ramsay, W. Indies.
Dispatch, 16, Com. G. Daniell, West Indies.
Edinburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Daeres, Mediterranean.

Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Kt. C.B. Mediterranean.

Mediterranean, Espoir, 10, Lieut. Com. C. W. Riley, Falmouth, Excellent, 76, Capt. T. Hastings, Portsmouth, Fair Rosamond, sch. Lieut. G. Rose, Coast of Africa.

Fairy, sur. v. 10, Com. W. Hewett, North Sea. Favourite, 18, Com. G.R.Mundy, Mediterraneau. Firefly, 3, Lieut. J. M'Donell, West Indies. Firefly, st. v. Lieut, T. Baldock, Falmouth, Fly, 18, Com. P. M Quhae, West Indies. Fry, 10, Com. 1, 3 Quinae, vest indies. Forester, 3, Lieut. G. G. Miall, Coast of Africa, Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell, West Indies. Gaunet, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell, West Indies. Griffon, 3, Lieut. I. E. Parlby, coast of Africa. Harrier, 18, Com. S. L. H. Vassall, East Indies.

Hastings, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G. C. H., Capt. H. Shiffuer, Lisbon, Hyachth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood, E. Indies, Imogene, 28, Capt. P. Blackwood, do. Investigator, 2, sur. v. Mr. G. Thomas, Shetland, Isis, 50, Rear-Adm. Warren, Capt. J. Polking-

horne, Cape of Good Hope. Jackdaw, sur. v. I.leut. E. Barnett, West Indies, Jackdaw, sur. v. Lleut. E. Barnett, West Indies, Juseur, 16, Com. J. Hackett, Mediternaean, Larne, 18, Com. W. S. Smith, West Indies. Leveret, 10, Lieut, G. Traill, Lisbon. Lynx, 3, Lieut. H. T. V. Huntley, const of Africa. Madagaacar, 46, Capt. E. Lyons, Mediterranean. Magicienne, 24, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, E. Indies.

Magnificent, 4, Lieut, J. Paget, Jamaica. Malabar, 74, Capt, Sir W. A. Montagu, K.C.H. Plymouth.

Plymouth.
Mastiff, 6, sur.v. Lieut. T. Graves, Mediterranean.
Medea, st. v. Com., H. T. Austin, Channel serv.
McVille, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir J. Gore, K.C.B.
Capt. H. Hart. East Indies.
Nautilus, 10, Lieut. W. Crooke, Lisbon.
Nimble, 5, Lieut. C. Bolton, West Indies.

Nimrod, 20, Com. J. M Dougall, Lisbou. North Star, 28, Capt.O.V. Harcourt, S. America. Ocean, 80, Vice-Adm. Hon. Chas Elphinstone

Fleeming; Capt. A. Ellice, Sheerness. Orestes, 18, Com. H. J. Codrington, Mediter. Pearl, 20, Com. R. Gordon, West Indies. Pelorus, 16, Com. R. Meredith, coast of Africa. Phoenix, st. v. Com, H. Nurse, Channel service, Pickle, 5, Lieut, A. G. Bulman, W. Indies. Pickle, 5, Lieut, Com. A. Brooking, Falmouth. Pique, 36, Capt. H. J. Rons, Plymouth. Pluto, st. v. Lieut, T. R. Sulivan, coast of Africa, Plymouth, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. B. H. Ross, C.B. Plymouth,

Portland, 52, Capt. D. Price, Mediterranean. Portsmonth, yacht, Adm. Sup. Sir F.L. Maitland, K.C.B. Portsmonth.

President, 52, Vice-Adm. Sir Geo. Cockburn; Capt. Jas. Scott, N. American and W. India Station.

Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B., Deptford.

Racehorse, 18, Com, Sir J. E. Home, Bt. West Indies,

Racer, 16, Com. J. Hope, West Indies. Rainbow, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, West Indies. Raleigh, 16, Com. M. Quin, Sheerness. Rapid, 10, Lieut. F. Patten, S. America. Raven, sur. v. 4, Lieut, W. Arlett, Portsmouth, Revenge, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. Lisbon, Revenge, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. Liston, Rhadamanthus, st. v. Com. G. Evaus, W. Indies, Ringdove, 16, Com. W. F. I. apidge, Liston. Rolla, 10, Lieut. F. H. H. Glasse, Sheerness. Rose, 18, Com. W. Barrow, East Indies. Rover, 18, Com. Sir G. Young, Bt. Plymouth. Royal George, yacht, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord A. Fitzelarence, G.C.H. Portsmouth.

Royal Sovereign, vacht, Capt. Sup. C. Bullen. C.B. Pembroke. Salamander, st. v. Com. W. L. Castle, Channel

service.

service.

Samarang, 28, Capt. C. H. Paget, S. America,
Sam Josef, 110, Adm. Sir W. Hargood, G.C.H,
G.C.H., Capt. G. T. Falcon, Piymouth.
Saracen, 10, Lieut. T.P. Le Hardy, Lishon.
Satellite, 18, Com. R. Smart, K. H., S. America.
Savage, 10, Lieut. R. Loney, Lishon.
Scorpion, 10, Lieut. Nic. Robilliard, Falmouth.
Scout, 18, Com. W. Holt, Mediterranean.
Scaflower, 4, Lieut. J. Morgan, Jersey.
Serpent, 16, Com. J. C. Symonds, West Indies.
Skipjack, 5, Lieut. W. H. Willes (act.), West I.
Suake, 16, Com. W. Robertson (b), S. America.
Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson, S. America.

Suake, 16, Com. W. Robertson (b), S. America, Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson, S. America, Spartinte, 76, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, K.C.B., Capt. R. Tait, South America, Speedy, S. Lient, C. H., Norrington, Portsmouth, Spitfire, st. v. 6, Lieut. A. Kennedy, Woolwich, Stag. 46, Capt. N. Lockycy, C.B. Lisbon, Swan, 10, Lieut. J. E. Lane, Sheerness, Talavera, 74, Capt. E. Chetham, C.B. Mediter, Tallot, 28, Capt. F. W. Pennell, Plymouth, Tartarus, st. v. Lient H. Lames, Wedwich. Tartarus, st. v. Lieut, H. James, Weolwich Thalia, 46, Rear-Admiral P. Campbell, C.B.;

Capt. R. Wauchope, Coast of Africa. Thunder, sur. v. Com. R. Owen, West Indies. Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. Mediter. Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson, Mediter. Trinculo, 16, Com. J. R. Booth, coast of Africa, Tweed, 20, Com. A. Bertram, West Indies, Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C. B. Medit. Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie, Sheerness. Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones, West Indies. Victor, 16, Com. R. Russell, Plymouth, Victor, 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C. B., Capt. E. R. Williams, Portsmouth. Viper, 6, Lieut. L. A. Robinson, Falmouth. Volace, 28, Capt. G. B. Martin, C.B. Mediter. Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman, West Indies. William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren, C.B. Woolwich.

Winchester, 52, Capt. E. Sparshott, K. H. Chatham.
Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley, Plymouth.
Zebra, 16, Com. R. C. M'Crea, Cape of Good H.

PAID OFF.

Actron, 26, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey. Dublin, 50, Capt. Lord J. Townshend. Royal George Yacht, Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, and recom. Royalist, 10, Lieut. R. N. Williams. Vernon, 50, Capt, J. M'Kerlie, and recom.

SLOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Names.	Licuts.	Stations.
Briseis, Jo	hn Downey	. Jamaica.
Eclipse, V	. Forrester	. Jamaica & Mexico.
	Edw. Collier	
Lapwing,	G. B. Forster	.Jamaica & Mexico
	St. John	
Mutine, R	ichard Pawle	. Brazils & Buenos A.
Nightinga	le, G. Fortescue	. Leeward Islands.
Opossum,	Robt. Peter	Leeward Islands.
Pandora.	W. P. Croke	Jamaica & Mexico
Pigeon, Jo	ohn Binney	.Brazils & Buenos A.

PROMOTIONS. TO BE CAPTAINS. Names. Lieuts. Stations.
Plover, William Downey...Brazils & Buenos A.
Reindeer. H. P. Dicken... Jamaica & Mexico.
Renard, Geo. Dunsford...Leeward Islands.
Seagull, 6, Lieut. J. Parsons fitting.
Sheldrake, A. R. L. Pas.

Jamaica.

disting. Singham Jamaica.
Skylark, C. P. Ladd ... fitting
Spey, Rob. B. James ... North America
Swallow, Smyth Griffith ... Jamaica & Mexico
Tyrian, Ed. Jennings fitting.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

J. J. Onslow. Andrew Forbes, Robert Oliver. TO BE COMMANDERS. S. P. Pritchard. S. C. Dacres. D. Horrie, retired. TO BE LIEUTENANTS. Hon, E. Plunkett. P. P. Inskip. R. Tryon. TO BE SURGEONS. James Syme. G. M'Diarmid.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart, K.C.B, to be Commander-in-Chief on the South American station.

CAPTAIN. Rt. Hon. Lord A. Fitz- Royal George, yt.

	Kerlie Vernon.
	COMMANDERS.
R. S.	Warren Etna.
H. N	urso Phœnix, st. v.

LIEUTENANTS.

Ge	ο.	Willia	m	8						Medea.
Ε.	E.	Gray	٠.							Raleigh

H. Murray Do.
C. FestingVernon.
R. Hay Do.
D. Woodruffe Do.
T. C. Hill Do.
H. James, to command Tartarus, steamer.
D. Shewen Sheerness Ord.
N. CoryRoyal George, yt.
I Maitland Flag to)
J. Maitland, Flag to Thalia. Rear-Adm. Campbell
A. W. Milward Do.
P. S. Galwey (sup.) Do.
R. Tryon Do.
A. C. T. Dickson Malabar,
E. Medley Coast Guard.
J. Hill (b) Do.
R. Comior Do.
J. Gabriel Do.
J. Finemore Do.
J. O'Reilly Do.
W. Seaward Do.
J. Simpson Do.
C. Smith Do.
A. Wall Do.
Hon, E. Plunkett Castor.
A. Kennedy, to command Spitfire, steamer
A S Hammond F I to
A.S. Hammond, F. L. to Rear-Adm, Sir G. E. Spartiate, Hamond
Hamond
T. V. Anson Blonde.
1. v. Auson

MASTERS.

M. Bradshaw	Vernon.
Josiah Oake	Royal George, yt.
J. R. Aylen (acting)	Zebra.
T. N. Lord	Raleigh.
G. C. Mends	Ætna.

SURGEONS.

J.	Campbell (b)Vernon.
J.	Greenish Royal George, yt.
J.	M'Dermott (acting) Sparrowhawk.

J. CoulterÆtna. T. Thompson, M.DChampion, Jas. SymeRaleigh.	T. GoddardRoyal George, yt. E. BrownÆtua.
Assistant Surgeons. W. Durie (sup.)Victory, J. Kirk. M.D. (do.)Do. J. Chalmers (do.)Do.	CHAPLAINS. Rev. J. MarshallVernon. Rev. O. S. HarrisonWinchester. Rev. J. CooperMalabar.
G. Doak Spey. J. Robertson (a) Raven. H. H. Hammond Medea.	ROYAL MARINES.
J. Morrison	PROMOTION.
C. Priaulx Champion. H. Tracey San Josef.	To be First-Lieutenant. J. Chambers.
D. M'Nab	APPOINTMENTS.
Pursers. W. E. BushellVernon. R. WatkinsStag.	CAPTAIN, C. Gray,Vernon, Second Lieutenants.
J. MarshTrinculo.	W. O. M'K. Bellairs Vernon,

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Arc. 29.

2d Regt. of Life Guards.-Lieut. T. Naylor, from the 15th Light Drag. to be Cornet and

Sub-Lieut, vice Duckett, who exch.
2d Regt, of Drag. Guards.—Cornet II. C.
Paulet to be Lieut, by p. vice Cholmeley, who
retires; A. Prescott, Gent, to be Cornet, by p.

vice Paulett. 1st Regt. of Dragoons.—Richard Corbett, Gent, to be Cornet, by p. vice Campbell, whose

has not taken place.

app. has not taken place.
15th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Cornet and
Sub-Lieut. G. F. Duckett, from 2d Life Guards,
to be Lieut. vice Naylor, who exch.
6th Foot.—J. O. C. Barnes, Gent. to be Ens.

by p. vice Martin, who retires. 7th Foot.-Lieut. J. Vereker, from h.p. 27th Foot, to be Lient, vice Meade, app. to the 43d Foot.

12th Foot.—Capt. H. Boys, from the 75th Foot, to be Capt. vice Gold, who exch.
17th Foot.—W.B. Kelly, Gent. to be Ens. by

1/th Foot.—W.B. Kelly, Gent, to be Ens. by p. vice Holden, who retires. 43d Foot.—Lieut. J. Meade, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieut. vice F. Jackson, who retires

Foot, to be Lieut, vice F. Jackson, who retires upon h.p., 27th Foot. 56th Foot.—J. F. Burke, Gent to be Ens. by p. vice Thornhill, who retires. 59th Foot.—Lieut. A. De Warren Richardson

to be Adjut, vice Heathcote, prom.

74th Foot.—Ens. G. T. Evans to be Licut, by vice Horton, who retires; A. E. Obins, Gent.

75th Foot,—Capt. H. Y. Gold, from the 12th Foot, to be Capt. vice H. Boys, who exch. 78th Foot.-Ens. J. Gillespie, from h.p. 89th

Foot, to be Ens, without p. vice Sutherland, Ceylon Regiment.—Lieut. A. Grant to be Capt. by p. vice Law, prom. in the Royal New-foundland Veteran Companies; Second-Lieut.

R. Lislie to be First-Lieut, by p. vice Grant; J. W. Grylls, Gent. to be Second-Lieut, by p. vice Lisle.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.— Capt. R. Law, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Major, by p. vice Burke, who retires.

Major, by p. vice burke, who rearres, Commissariat.—To be Assist.-Commissaries-General:—Deputy-Assist.-Commissary Gen. G. Maclean, and Deputy-Assist,-Commissary-Gen. W. Bishop.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 5.
1st Regt. of Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub-Lieut, G. Tomline to be Lieut, by p. vice

Blackett, who retires; E. N. Harvey, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Licut. by p. vice Tomline. 2d Regt. of Life Guards.—A. Knox, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, by p. vice Marinden. who retires.

lst Foot,—Lieut. G. R. Campsie, from h.p. 64th Foot, to be Lieut, vice W. Landreth, who

esch.
6th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Tighe, from h.p. 60th
Foot, to be Lieut, vice E. W. Young, who exch.
11th Foot.—Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Bisshopp. from 14th Foot, to be Major, without p. vice

from 14th Poot, to be Major, without p. 16c.
Love, prom. in the 76th Foot,
14th Foot,—Capt. J. B. Creigh, from 81st
Foot, to be Capt. vice Boyle, app. to 85th Foot;
Lieut. J. M'Dermott to be Capt. without p. vice Lieut, J. M. Dermott to be Capt, without p. vice Bisshopp, prom. in 11th Foot; Ens. H. M. F. Stirkie to be Lieut, vice M. Dernoott; Gent. Callet E. Archdell, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Stirke,

to be Eas, vice Stirke,
16th Foot.—Major A. G. Campbell to be Lt.
Col. without p. vice Hood, dec.; Capt. S. G.
Col. without p. vice Hood, dec.; Capt. S. G.
Smith, to be Capt. vice Campbell; Lieut, M.
Smith, to be Lieut, vice Smith; L. Hook, Gent,
to be Use Sine Vice. to be Ens. vice Kirk.

to be Ens. vice Kirk.

19th Foot.—Lieut, J. Semple to be Capt. by
p. vice Vignoles, who retires; Ens. C. J. Freeman to be Lieut by p. vice Semple.

22d Foot.—Capt. J. MacMahon Kidd, from
57th Foot. to be Capt. vice T. Edwards, who
retires upon h.p. 28th Foot, rec. the diff.

47th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. W. Rooke, from
Royal Military College, to be Ens. without p.
vice Atkinson, dec.

57th Foot.—Capt. A. Grogory, h.p. 28th Foot.

57th Foot.—Capt. A. Grogory, h.p. 28th Foot.

57th Foot. - Capt. A. Gregory, h.p. 28th Foot, to be Capt, paying the diff, vice Kidd, app. to 22d Foot,

73d Foot.-R. C. Bamford, Gent. to be Ens.

by p. vice Douglas, who retires.

6th Foot.—Brevet Lient.-Col. J. F. Love. from 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col without p. vice

Clarke, dec. 81st Foot.—Capt. C. R. Scott, from h.p. Royal Staff Corps, to be Capt. vice Creagh, app. to 14th Foot.

85th Foot, - Capt. Hon. R. E. Boyle, from 14th Foot, to be Capt. vice Hon. A. H. Ashley Cooper, who retires upon h.p. Roy. Staff Corps. 86th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. J. Corhlan, from 69th Foot, to be Surg. vice Cunningham, who retires upon h.p.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 12.

1st Life Gnards .- Cornet and Sub-Lieut, P.

1st Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub-Leuet, F.
B. Tarnor to be Lieut, by p. vice Hamonl, who
retires; C. Du Pre Alexander, Gent, to be
Cornet and Sab-Lieut, by p. vice Turnor.
1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut,
and Capt. J. J. W. Angerstein to be Capt, and
Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Disbrowe, who retires;
Ens. and Lieut. Hon. W. Leicester to be Lieut,
and Cant by w. vice Angerstein Second Lieut. Lins, and Lieut. Hon. W. Lencester to be Lieut, and Capt. by p. vice Angerstein; Second Lieut, Lord G. Loftus, from 60th Foot, to be Ens. and Lieut, by p. vice Leicester. 5th Foot.—Assist. Surg. J. A. D. M'Bean, from Hospital Staff, to be Assist. Surg. vice J.

Ferguson, who ret. upon h.p.
9th Foot.—Lieut. J. Spring, from 12th Foot,
to be Lieut. viec Collier, who exch.
12th Foot.—Lieut. G. Collier, from 9th Foot,

to be Lieut, vice Spring, who exch.
19th Foot.—J. T. Bowdoin, Gent. to be Ens.

by p. vice Freeman, prom.

46th Foot.—Ens. R. Ponsonby, from h.p. 82d

Foot, to be Ens, without p. vice MacGregor, deceased.

57th Foot.—Lieut. J. Gray to be Capt. by p. vice Gregory, who retires; Ens. J. Mockler to be Lieut. by p. vice Gray; H. P. Faunt, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Mockler, 60th Foot. - E. Brown, Gent. to be Second-

Lieut. by p. vice Lord G. Loftus, app. to the 1st

Foot Guards.

61st Foot .- Lieut, F. Barlow to be Capt, by olist Fool.—Lieut F. Barlow to be Lapt, by p. vice Gaynor, who retires; Ens. J. A. Shaw to be Lieut. by p. vice Barlow; F. Stephens, Gent. to be Fnshy p. vice Shaw. Staff.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Snodgrass, on h.p.

unatt, to be Dep.-Quartermaster-General to the

Troops serving in Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, vice Brooke, who resigns.

Sept. 19.

24th Foot.—J. J. Wood, Gent, to be Eus, without p. vice Hunter, dec.
46th Foot.—E. A. Tennyson, Gent, to be Ens. by p. vice Pousonby, who retires.
60th Foot.—Second-Licut, the Hon, H. L.

Powys to be First-Lieut, by p. vice Jessop, who retires; W. Butler, Gent. to be Second-Lieut, by p. vice Powys, 65th Foot,—Major H. Senior to be Lt.-Col.

65th Foot.—Major II, Senior to be L1.-Cod, by p. vice Wilson, who retires; Capt. S. Walker to be Major by p. vice Senior; Lieut, A. F. W. wyatt to be Capt. by p. vice Walker; Ens. J. A. Dronght, to be Lieut. by p. vice Porught.

96th Foot.—Major A. Cairneross to be Lieut.—96th Foot.—Major A. Cairneross to be Lieut.—Col. by p. vice White, who retires; Capt. C. B. Cumberland to be Major by p. vice Cairneross; Lieut. R. Mackenzie to be Capt. by p. vice Cumberland; Ens. G. Anderson to be Lieut, by p. vice Mackenzie.

p. vice Mackenzie,

1st Somerset Regt. of Militia .- F. F. Thompson, Gent. to be Eus.

2d Somerset Militia,-H. B. Strangways, Esq. to be Capt.

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 19.

The King has appointed Lieut, Colonel W. Macbean G. Colebrooke to be Lieut, Governor of the Bahama Islands.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

RIRTHS

At Quebec, the Lady of Lieut. Gordon, R.E. of a daughter,

At Quebec, the Lady of Capt. Whitty, R.A. of a daughter. At Youghall, the Lady of Major Champain,

9th Regt. of a daughter. The Lady of Licut. Pitman, R.N. of a son.

The Lady of Lieut. Fulman, R.N., of a son. At Kingston, Upper Canada, the Lady of Assist. Surg. Anglin, 66th Regt. of a son. July 28, at St. Kits, the Lady of Capt. Streatfield, R.E. of a son. Agg. 27, in Blessington-street, the Lady of Capt. Lyster, Queen's Royals, Of a son and heir. Aug. 31, at Burninall, the Lady of Capt. Lockl,

R.N. of a son. Sept. 2, at Bullincollig, the Lady of Lieut,

Lloyd, 4th Drag, Guards, of a son.

At Gosport, the Lady of Mr. T. Colborne,
Master of H.M.S. Rover, of a son.

Sept. 4, at Windsor, the Lady of Col. Milman, Coldstream Guards of a son, Sept. 5, in Limerick, the Lady of Capt. G. H.

Fitzgerald, late 37th Regt. of a daughter. Sept 9, at Charlton, the Lady of Capt. Fry, 63d Regt. of a daughter.

Sept. 9, at Sandhurst, the Lady of Lieut.

Sept. 9, at Chelsea, the Lady of Lieux. Holmes, 82d Regt. of a daughter. Sept. 10, at Chelsea, the Lady of James Sparshott, Purser in the Royal Navy, of a daughter.

Sept. 22, at Chichester, the Lady of Com. Fraser, R.N. of a son.

At Rochdale, the Lady of Lieut II, A. Jackson, 80th Regt, of a son. 1

At Mylor, the Lady of Capt. Sulivan, C.B. R.N. of a daughter. Sept. 27, at Alfred-place, Brompton, the Lady

of Lieut. Hall, h.p. Royal Irish, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 10, at Cawnpore, Bengal, Capt. Bere. 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth Arabella Pigon, eldest daughter of Harry Pigon, Esq., late of the

All Dragons Guards.

May 21, at Cape Town, Lieut. J. Williams,
R.E. to Frances, daughter of the late Major

Renjafew, 67th Regt. In Dublin, Ens. the Hon, Thos. Leslie, 59th Regt. brother of the Earl of Itothes, to Honora Seward, only daughter of Major Burrowes, of Stradone House, co. Cavan,

Aug. 17, at Corfu, Dr. Connel, Rifle Brigade, to Vera, third daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Vere Ponlett.

Sept. 4, at St. Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. E. T. Tronson, 13th Regiment, to Emma, second daughter of Henry Wylie, Esq. Somerset-street,

Portman-square. In Dublin, the Hon. Commander H. Hutchinson, R.N. to Sophia, daughter of Sir S. S. Hutchinson, Bart.

Sept. 3, at Eitham, Lieut, E. F. Grant, R.H.A. to Mary, second daughter of the late Joseph Warner, Esq. of Southend, Eltham, Sept. 6, at Hambledon, Bucks, Lieut, F. S.

Hamilton, R.A. to Emma Catherine Frances, daughter of Thomas Coventry, Esq. of Greenlands.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Captain Wortham, R.E. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. W. Pickwood, Esq. Chief Justice of St. Christopher's.

At Coventry, Lieut, J. W. D. Brisbane, R.N. son of the late Sir C. Brisbane, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Ryley, Esq. of Hertford

House, near Coventry.
Sept. 9, at Oakley, Suffolk, Commander B.
W. Walker, R.N. to Mary Catharine Sinclair,
only child of Capt, J. Worth, R.N. of Oakley

At Kilnamartery Church, Lieut, J. W. Robin-son, 9th Regt. to Matilda, second daughter of the late Rev. S. Davies.

At Upper Canada, Leunox Rudyerd, Esq. At Cipper Canada, Leut. Paget, R. N. com-company, C. S. Caroline, Louisa, daughter of Capt. G. D. Colman, 15th Regt. At St. Ann's, Jamaica, Lieut. Paget, R. N. com-

manding the Magnificent, to Anna, daughter of James Lawrence Hilton, Esq.

DEATHS

LIEUT.-GENERALS. Dec. 3, 1833, Sir H. de Hinuber, K.C.B. and K.C.H. late Ger. Leg. Aug. 3, Roger Coghlan, Brighton.

CAPTAIN. Aug. 3, Sheaffe, 55th Foot.

Ang. Saunders, h.p. 60th Foot Ang. 8, Waters, h.p. 91st Foot July, Arthur Jones, h.p. 1st Foot July 11, lagle, h.p. 60th Foot July 14, Browne, 91st Foot, July 24, Tucker, h.p. 22d Dragoons, July 23, Kirkland, h.p. 86th Foot, Glasgow, — Saumarez, h.p. Unatt July 31, Denie, h.p. 32d Foot. LIEUT, COLONELS. ENSIGNS.

March 4, Macdonald, h.p. 71st Foot. Aug. 23, Atkinson, 47th Foot, Dublin.

QUARTERMASTER. July, Blood, h.p. 90th Foot.

ASSIST.-SURGEONS, April 4, 1832, Kelly, h.p. 1st W. 1. Regt. July 24, Gillespie, 30th Foot.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. July 24, Deputy-Insp.-Gen. Lempriere, h.p. Bath.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT. May 13, Stevens, Montreal, Lower Canada, Aug. 24, Yates, Chelsea Hosp. March 26, at Cawnpoor, Lieut. Henry Wardroper, 16th Laucers, aged 25.

May 4, at sea, on his return from Sydney, New South Wales, to England, Major Hovenden, 4th Regt. In India, of fever, in the Coorg country, Lt.

Wersley, 57th Regt.
At Sydney, New South Wales, J. Kirsopp,

Esq. Paymaster 4th Foot.
At Kandy, Capt. R. Grey, of the Ceylon

July 9, at Rio Janeiro, Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart. K C.B. Commander-in-Chief

on the South American station At Montreal, Ens. Hunter, 24th Regt. At Quebec, Lieut. S. Walters, R.N. In Canada, Lieut. Harris, R.M.

July 25, in the Gulf of Florida, Lieut. George Blisset, R.N. In London, Lieut. F. D. Quarry, R.M.

July 17, on board the Sir Edward Barnes, at Barbadoes, Lieut-Col. J. Clarke, 76th Regt. At Portobello, Edinburgh, Lt.-Col. Douglas, late of the 58th Regt.

Aug. 17, at Rathcoffy, county Kildare, Ire-land, Capt. Gawen William Hamilton, C.B., R.N. In his 51st year. He entered the Navy in 1801, and had the advantage of serving the whole of his career, until he was made Commander, under the late Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew. He was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago in the West Indies, and during the operations of the British Army in Egypt, where he received a severe wound, which never per-fectly healed during the remainder of his life. He was made Lieutenant in 1807, and Commander in 1810, and appointed to the Onyx sloop of war, and commanded the flotilla at the siege of Cadiz, under the direction of Sir R. Keats. For his zeal and activity on this arduous service, he was made Post in 1811, and appointed to the Termagant. and subsequently to the Rainbow, 28, which ships he commanded on the Mediterranean station until the close of the war in 1814. In both these ships he performed mportant services, aiding the Spanish patriots, and interrupting the supplies of the French; and on the one occasion (13 Dec. 1812), he volunteered to land and co-operate with the Italian levy in the attack upon Leghorn. He Wallanian levy in the attack upon Leghorn. He was also very actively engaged on the occasion of the surrender of Genoa. He was next appointed to the Harannah, 42, and employed on the coast of America, under Sir George Cock

nurn, and on mis return to England, his ship was ordered to form part of the escort of Buona-parte to St. Helena, in 1815. In 1820 Captain Hamilton was appointed to the Cambrian, 48, in which ship he conveyed Lord Strangford and his family to Constan-tinople. At the commencement of the Greek wavelution this officement analysis of Scheme revolution, this officer was selected by Sir Graham Moore to command the squadron stationed in the Archipelago, where he acquitted himself with zeal, promptitude, and judgment, to the satisfaction of all parties. In 1894 he was sent on a mission to Tunis, the object of which he effected with his usual success. Shortly after the Cambrian was ordered home and paid off. In July of the same year he again commissioned his old ship for the Mediterranean, where he performed various gallant services, destroying a number of piratical vessels; and he was present and took a distinguished part in the battle of Navarino. In an attack on some piratical vessels, in company with the Isis and several other ships, 31st Jan, 1828, the Cambrian was unfortunately lost, by being run foul of by the latter ship in the narrow channel, and striking on a reef of rocks off Carabusa; but on the Court-Martial the whole of the officers and crew were most honourably acquitted of the least blame in the unfortunate accident. Soon after his return to England (though in a very had state of to England (mough in a very had some of health), he was appointed to the Druid, and sent to South America, where he remained three years, and which climate greatly injured his already impaired constitution; and when the Druid returned to England, the state of his health made it impossible for him to serve any longer, and he was obliged to give up her command. He was nominated a C.B., June 1815, and presented with a Russian cross, and made a Member of the French Legion of Honour, for his services at Navarino.

Aug. 23, at the Manse of Inveresk, Colonel Francis Philip Stewart, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service.

Aug. 27, lost on board the Chameleon, revenue cutter, Lieut. John Prattent, R.N.
Aug. 31, at Leeds, Col. Sir Michael M Creagh,
C.B., K.C.H., K.C.T.S., in his 49th year. Insp.
Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting District. In the death of this distinguished officer, the British Army has to mourn the loss of another of its brightest ornaments, and one of the now few remaining veteraus who held an active command during the whole of the Peninsular

In 1802, in his 16th year, he was appointed to an Ensigney in the 39th Regiment of Foot, which was then stationed in the West Indies. He immediately proceeded to join his regiment and served with it at Demartra, Berbice, Surinam, and Antigua. In 1803, he purchased a Lieutenancy in the same corps, and on his regiment being ordered home accompanied it to England. Anxious to be again actively employed, he shortly afterwards effected an exchange into the 37th; again embarked for the West Indies, and joined that regt, at Trinidad. In 1804, he purchased a Company in the 7th

In 1894, he purchased a Company in the 7th West Iudia Regiment, which he commanded at New Providence; and it was in this little command that he gave early promise of the fame which he afterwards acquired, and in which his military talents were first most strikingly evinced. The fine discipline which he established in that regiment, and the skifful and rapid manner in which he formed it, obtained for him not only the approbation and thanks of the Government, but also the esteem of the

inhabitants in the colony.

In 1807, he was appointed to the Royals, (the late Duke of Kent's Regiment, who distin-guished Captain M'Creagh by his marked consideration and especial favour,) and joined the 1st battalion of this corps at Dunbar, Almost immediately afterwards he embarked with it for Corunna, to join Sir John Moore's Army; but the battalion, before it had pro-ceeded far in the Channel, received a countermand, and was disembarked on the coast of Sussex. This circumstance was, at the time, Sussex. This circumstance was, at the time, considered a great misfortune to his enterprising spirit; but it is probably to this supposed mischance that he owed his rapid rise in his profession: for it was about this time that the British Government had decided upon sending some officers to Portugal to organize and dis-cipline a Portugues Arny. Captain McCreagh, among other since distinguished officers, was selected by the Duke of York to perform this duty. He was immediately gazetted to the rank of Major in the British Army, and pro-ceeded to join Lord Beresford at Abranies, His Lordship, ou Major McCreagh's arrival, encharged him with the formation and disci-pline of the 7th Portuguese Regiment of In-fantry, and appointed him its Lieut-Colonel. His active and energetic exertions soon brought that corps to equal in discipline the best in the British Army. With it he joined the operating Army in the Peninsula; and its con-duct and behaviour at the battle of Busace, and some officers to Portugal to organize and disact and behaviour at the battle of Busaco, and during the subsequent retreat to the Lines of Lisbon, obtained for him the unqualified approbation of his commanding officers; and for his conduct on that occasion he was thanked in orders. He was then directed by Lord Beresford to take the command of, and instruct and discipline, the 5th battalion of Caçadores, which he soon brought into a good and effective state of discipline.

In the battles of Santarem, Badajoz, Albuera, Alfaentes, Salamanea, Burgos, Vittoria, Toulouse, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, the Nive, and other actions in the Peninsular war, he commanded regiments as a Colonel, and received on most of those occasions the thanks in orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. At St. Sebastian he particularly distinguished himself in leading on, in the most gallant style, the covering parties and 3d Poutinguese Regiment to the breach: he there surmounted the enemy's defences,—beat them from the breach—led our column into the town,—attacked and carried three barrieades,—captured two guns in the

streets—and led the column to the foot of the Citadel. After the batte of the Nive, in which action he distinguished himself in a highly nection he distinguished himself in a highly nection has been even an advantage which it had previously gained over the English, he was sent to England to recruit his health, which was then considerably shaltered by the effects of a hot climate, and the great privations and hardships he had been exposed to during a long period of continual active employment on the field of battle. In a short time afterwards he rejoined the Army at Bordeaux, when he was appointed a Hrigadier-General in the Portuguese service, and commanded the 3d brigade. He had not been long in this command before he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the vertex, ordered to Braganta, and took the command of the Tras-Montes division.

In 1811, he obtained his Lieutenant-Coloneley in the British Army: and on the breaking out of the revolution in Portugal at the end of the war, Sir Michael resigned his command in that country and returned to England, after an absence of upwards of five years, passed in scenes of incessant warfare and great personal danger. With the exception of the one short interval when he was obliged to return home for the recovery of his health, he served throughout the Peninsulan war, and during the whole of that period commanded either a regiment, a brigade, or a division. On several occasions he was specially employed on the most dangerous and important service, which required in the person who performed it, not only the possession of consummate military skill, but also of

great general ability.

The 1823, he was appointed to the Lieutenaut-Coloneley of the 13th Infantry, which corps, by the permission of the Dake of York, he nade a Light Infantry Regiment. He embarked in the same year in command of this regiment for India; and he had not been long in that country before the Burmese war broke out, when his military genius was again called into active operation. He was appointed a Brigadier-General, and ordered to take the command of the 1st, or Bengal division of the army employed upon that enterprise. On this remotified,—where the scenes and operations of war were so different from those in which he had been accustomed to be engaged,—he once more highly distinguished himself; and his conduct on this occasion obtained for him the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. On the field obttle he was struck with a "coup-de-soled," and taken up, apparently lifeless. He, however, temporarily recovered from this shock sufficiently to rejoin the Army and re-assume his command; but the effects of the stroke had so fatally affected his constitution, that he was, with reluctance, obliged to give up his command and return to England for the restoration of his health

In the Brevet of 1825, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and in 1832, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting District, which situation he held at the lime of his death. Among the many other decorations which Sir Michael had guined his gallant conduct, during a life devoted to the service of his King and country, he had received the British Order of Merit with three Clasps.—an order given only to those who commanded regiments in five general actions in the Peninsular war. The possession of the order could, on his attaining the rank of Major-General, have entitled him to the K.C.B., which, according to the present regulations, is only given to General Officers.—a rank which he would have reached by the next Brevet.

Sir Michael was universally beloved by those who served under him,-adored by his soldiers, -who regarded him not only as their chief, but as their tried and trusty friend. His talents were of the highest order -his acquirements vast and extensive; he possessed an accurate knowledge of almost every European language -was a good classical scholar-and a poet of no ordinary description. In private life he was admired and esteemed by those who had the good fortune to possess his friendship and acquaintance.

Sir Michael M'Creagh leaves a widow, and an ordy child—too young as yet to be sensible of the irreparable loss. Sylt, 2, at his seat, Beddington Park, Surrey, Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B. "Sept. 3, at Florence Court, the seat of the Earl of Enniskillen, Capt. W. H. Wood, 10th Ilussars.

At Saxthorpe, retired Commander Henry

At St. German-en-Laye, John Fish, Esq. Admiral of the Red. aged 76.

Sept. 5, at Canterbury, Major-Gen, G, Ramsay, R.A. aged 72.

At Newcastle, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, R. F. Williams, Esq. Surgeou R.N.

In Has'ar Hospital, Mr. J. Dowers, R.N. First

Mate of the revenue entire Stork, aged 27, son of Capt. P. Dowers, R. N. Sept. 7, at his residence, at Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, in his 82d year, George Vincent, Esq. formerly Captain in the 9th Foot. He was one of the few remaing officers who had served

under Gen. Burgoyne in America.
Sept. 12, at Holyland, Pembrokeshire, Lieut.Gen. Adams, E. I. C. Service.

Gen. Adams, E. I. C. Service. Sept. If, at Bath, Capt. Jones, R.N. Sept. 17, Capt. Wm. Cook, R.N. committed suicide by shooting himself when in a state of temporary linsanity. In Montague-street, Russell-square, in his 75th year, Major John Lovell, late of the 76th

Regt. At Ripon, Com. J. Elliott, R.N. At Hull, Lieut, W. Crow, R.N.

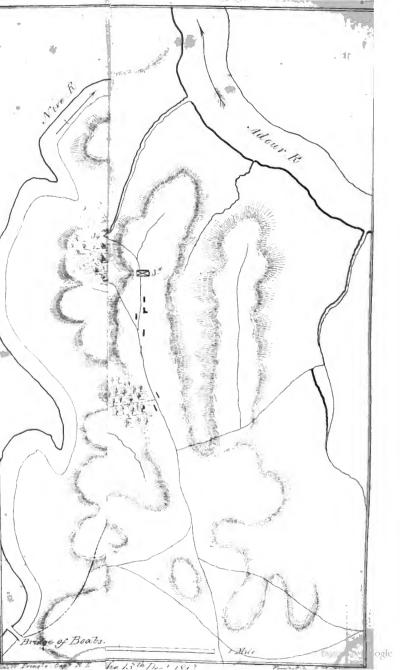
. For the names of officers killed during the late military operations in Coorg, see despatches inserted in the present Number.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

Aug.	Six's Thermometer.			At 3 P. M		Pluvia-	Evapora-			
1934.	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts,	meter Inches,	inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.		
9 1 9 2	73 8	63.6	29.86	73-4	492	-	.092	S.S.W. mod, breezes		
7 2	72.7	63.2	29.90	71.6	483		107	S.W. mod, and fine		
	73.2	61.0	89.83	72.4	477	-	-110	W.S.W. It. airs		
345678901 345678901	72.4	63.3	29.91	72.4	470	-	-129	S. W. mod, br. cloudy		
8 5	70.5	63.1	29.90	69.7	476	-	•130	S.S.W. mod, weather		
ğ 6	72.4	65.0	50.01	70.5	484	-	.133	S W. beaut. day		
4 7	64.8	62.3	59.53	64.4	500	.230	-120	S.S.W. fr. br. cloudy		
2 8	68 8	63.7	50.20	68.8	583	• 132	.079	W.N.W. mod. airs, showe		
2 9	70.8	60.8	30.03	70.8	468	Name of Street	136	W. N. W. It. br. & cloudy		
O 10	73.9	61.7	30.08	71.4	385	-	.150	S.W. lt. wds. & cloudy		
5 11	73.4	62.7	30.09	73.2	3.13	-	•150	S. by E. It. airs, sultry		
0 12 13 14 14 0 15 16	75 2	63.4	30.10	75.9	397	_	-167	S.S.E. beaut. day		
ğ 13	26.0	65.8	30.08	75.3	401	-	-160	W. N.W. mod, br. & fine		
4 14	74.2	61.6	30 - 12	72.4	427	-	-141	N. by W. a beaut, day		
2 15	73.3	61.4	30 - 19	73.3	442	-	•129	N.E. fr. br. & cloudy		
7 16	72.5	61.3	30.14	71.6	440	-	-125	N.N.E. mod. lt. showers		
O 17	71.9	61.8	30.10	70.5	438	-	•117	N. by W. variable		
0 17	70.4	65.3	30.00	68.2	436	-	-106	N. by E. mod. & fine		
of 19	68.8	63.0	29.96	67.6	439	****	.087	N.N.W. mod. br. cloudy		
ğ 20	70.0	64.3	29.78	70-0	446	.023	.120	S.W. gentle wd. lt. show		
1 21	69.3	61.7	29.78	67.6	439	.043	·153	W.S.W. fr. br. & cloudy		
5 22 5 23	70·1 68·3	59·4 57·2	29.76	63.8	435	.035	156	S.W. fr. br. & squally		
b 23	65.6	55.6	29.77	65.2	458	187	·159	N.E. variable		
9 24	67.4	56.2	29.77	66.5	461 462	150	.083	S.E. It. br. showery		
25	61.5	53 7	29.80	61.5	478	206	.108	W.S.W. fr. br. and rain		
Q 30	62.7	52.4	29 88	61.6	487	.103	180.	N. by W. showers, thund		
0 26 27 29 29 29 30 31	63.2	52.0	29 86	60.0	500	. 217	120	W.S.W. fr. br. & clouds		
0 58	62.5	58:3	29.86	61.3	537	.117	·108	S.W. fr. br. showery		
b 30	63.7	58.6	29-62	63.1	540	-069	-100	S. by W. It. wds. cloudy		
o 31	65.0	59.7	29.76	65.0	526	.036	·124 ·136	W.S. W. var. & squally S.W. mod. fine day		





1834.] 289

DETAILS OF THE ACTION OF THE 13th DECEMBER, 1813, IN FRONT OF BAYONNE,

SUSTAINED BY THE RIGHT CORPS OF THE ALLIED ARMY UNDER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROWLAND HILL.

WITH A SKETCH OF THE GROUND.

On the morning of the 9th of December the right of the army, consisting of the 2d, the 6th, and the Portuguese divisions, under Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, crossed the Nive by the fords at Cambo and Ville Franche, and by a bridge of boats thrown across at Usteritz. The enemy made but a slight resistance to the passage of the river; and he was driven the same evening into the entrenched camp in front of Bayonne, with the exception of the left division, commanded by General Paris, which retired towards St. Jean Pied de Port. The 6th division was ordered to recross the Nive, in consequence of the attacks on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of December, on the left and centre of the army between the sea and the Nive. Marshal Soult, having failed in these attacks, moved the whole of his disposable force through Bayonne on the night of the 12th, in order to attack the right corps which remained between the Nive and the Adour, and separated from the rest of the army by the former river. The bridge of boats constructed upon it below Usteritz, which formed the communication with the rest of the army, was carried away on the same night by the torrents from the Pyrenees, which, since they frequently caused a rise in the Nive of a couple of feet in a few hours, without any rain falling in the low country, rendered the communication by the fords higher up also very precarious. The bridge was quickly restored, so that but little interruption was caused by that event.

The corps of Sir Rowland Hill might therefore be considered as nearly isolated from the rest of the army; for, from the badness of the roads through the deep clay country on both sides of the Nive, no reinforcements could well be brought up before the enemy had full time to make his attacks in all their force. This corps was composed of the 2nd division, commanded by Lieut.-General Sir William Stewart, consisting of three brigades of British and of one brigade of Portuguese infantry; of a Portuguese division, commanded by Marescal del Campo Le Cor, consisting of two brigades of infantry. If we take the battalions of British at 500 men each—a high estimate after the severe service they had been engaged in for the eight preceding months, during which had been fought the actions at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle—this gives 4500 men; and the Portuguese brigades may be taken at 2000 each, which will therefore amount to 6000 men.

The artillery attached to the corps consisted of one troop of British horse-artillery, having five 6-pounder guns and a howitzer, under Lieut.—Colonel Hew Ross, and a brigade of Portuguese artillery of the same number 9-pounders, under Lieut.—Colonel Tulloch.

The whole force may, therefore, be taken at 10,500 infantry, and

twelve guns.

Besides these, there were two weak regiments of cavalry, the 13th and 14th British, about 700 men, and a Spanish corps of infantry, of about U. S. JOURN. No. 72. Nov. 1834.

4000 men, under General Morillo; but this force was detached to occupy a position on the road to St. Jean Pied de Port, from which quarter the French, under General Paris, made demonstrations of attacking, at the

same time, the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position.

The disposition of the troops on the ground is marked on the annexed sketch. The centre of the position was not commanding, the rise from the valley being trifling. The chief advantages it afforded were from the three or four small houses called St. Pierre, situated at the point where the high road leading from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port comes on the ridge, and from the ground to the left of the high road being hilly and broken, in many parts bristled with rocks and brushwood, with only one bad road or lane leading along it from the enemy's position; to the right of the high road the ground was also difficult from thick hedges enclosing the fields; one hedge bordered the right of the road itself; another, parallel to our line, about 100 yards in front of the guns, was so thick as to be almost impassable. The broken ground and these hedges greatly impeded the movements of troops, and at times were disadvantageous to us, but much more so to the enemy, whose attacking columns were, in consequence, obliged to move along, and confine themselves to the high road. This ground was occupied by Major-General Barnes's British, and Brigadier-General Ashworth's Portuguese brigades, and the artillery.

From the above-stated obstacles, and the deep wet soil of the valley, no part of the ground admitted of the employment of cavalry.

The valley itself was large and open : seen into in every part from the

position.

The ground about the chateau occupied by Major-General Pringle's brigade on the left was wooded and strong, so that this flank was well secured; but the communication between it and the centre was such,

that no support could be easily brought from one to the other.

Major-General Byng's brigade occupied the right: one regiment was stationed on the hill beyond the Mill-Pond, a strong position, with a deep narrow valley in front, and houses along the road on the ridge leading to the rest of the army. The right seemed therefore secure. The other two regiments of Major-General Byng's brigade were posted in the valley near the head of the mill-pond.

The two Portuguese brigades, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Da Costa and Buchan, remained in reserve near the high road behind St.

Pierre.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the head-quarters, during the early part of the action, took his station on a hill in rear of the centre of the position which commanded a view of the whole, and enabled him to order such movements as became requisite.

Such was the position in which the above-mentioned force had to sustain the attack of 30,000 veteran French troops; namely, seven divisions out of nine forming the French army, Soult having left only two divisions to maintain the intrenched camp beyond the Nive.

On the 12th of December, a large body of the enemy, under General Paris, made a demonstration on the road from St. Jean Pied de Port, as if intending to attack from that quarter. In consequence of which, Sir Rowland Hill ordered Major-General Barnes's brigade to march on Hasparran; but just before sunset the bridge across the Nive at Bayonne

was observed covered with troops marching into the town. The real point of attack being now evident, orders were sent to recall General Barnes, who was thus only enabled to come into the position abovementioned a little before daylight on the 13th. Orders were at the same time sent on the evening of the 12th to General Morillo, to cross the Nive at Cambo, and take up a position on the high road leading to St. Jean Pied de Port, so as to oppose General Paris, in case of his making an attack; and a staff-officer, Major Churchill, was despatched to order the 4th and 6th divisions to cross the Nive and join the right corps, and then to proceed to head-quarters to apprize Lord Wellington of these movements.

On the 13th of December, the morning was clear, with sunshine, but for an hour after day-light a mist hung in the valley between the positions, and concealed the enemy's movements: heavy columns and the artillery could, however, be at times distinguished forming on the opposite heights, and about half-past eight o'clock he commenced driving in

our advanced piquets.

The skirmishing soon became general throughout the valley, but more particularly pushing, on the part of the enemy, to our left of the high road, which, from the difficulty of the ground, had only been occupied by a detachment of Brigadier-General Ashworth's Portuguese brigade. This caused Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart to withdraw from St. Pierre the 71st regiment, and two guns of the Horse Artillery, in order to occupy that part of the position (see (a) on the sketch) and thereby prevent the left centre being forced.

Major-General Barnes was thus left on the high road, with only the 50th and 92d regiments, and the remainder of Brigadier-General Ash-

worth's Portuguese; in all, about 2500 men, and ten guns.

The enemy next pushed forward to the right of the high road, to take possession of a wood (b), which was occupied by some of the Caçadores of Gen. Ashworth's brigade. This obliged Gen. Barnes to detach half the 50th regiment to support the Caçadores, since the possession of the wood would have given the enemy considerable advantages for forming his attacking columns. The half of the 50th and the Caçadores remained in this wood until the close of the action, skirmishing with the enemy in front and with the left of his attacking columns.

At the same time that these attacks on the left and right of the high road, and on the road itself, were going on, the enemy were also driving in the piquets of Major-General Pringle's brigade on the left, and

Byng's on the right of the position.

Notwithstanding the attempts on both sides of the high road to check the enemy, he kept steadily advancing along it. The skirmishing, which, during the half hour since the action commenced, had been gradually increasing, now extended along the whole front, and the valley presented an almost continued blaze and roar of musketry, which soon dissipated the mist, and on the high road was seen a dense column of infantry, covered in front and flanks with clouds of skirmishers. The Artillery on both sides now opened. The enemy, however, soon gained the rise to our position, and commenced ascending it, driving before them, by their superior fire, the half of the 50th regiment and Caçadores remaining in front of St. Pierre, at the same time themselves suffering severely, particularly from our artillery.

The 92d regiment, which had been kept in reserve at St. Pierre, were then ordered to attack; the enemy's column halted, and remained steady until all his skirmishers were driven in; it then broke, and retired, but was almost immediately replaced by a fresh column, which pushed forward, covered by skirmishers as the first had been; and he at the same time brought four light guns down into the valley, near the bottom of his position (d), which opened, and kept up, a close fire that told severely. The enemy had at this time also brought more heavy guns into battery on the position; so that he now more than doubled us in the number of guns, and they were also of a larger calibre. The fire, both of artillery and musketry at this period became and continued, until the repulse of the second attack, the heaviest that occurred during the day.

The 92d remained on the ground they had gained, taking up a position across the high road, about two hundred yards in front of St. Pierre. In this position, from the large front which the enemy was enabled to bring against them, and the close fire of his light guns, they were obliged to give way, and retire to St. Pierre. The half of the 50th and the Portuguese were again left to check the enemy's advance, which

they did well, considering the disparity of numbers.

The dense column of the enemy kept steadily moving up the high road, although the fire from Ross's guns was at times seen making a gap through it, and his light troops gained and began to line the hedge, about one hundred yards in front of St. Pierre. The Portuguese guns had limbered up, and were retiring, but General Barnes ordered them immediately to return to their ground, and resume their fire.

The hedge above mentioned was soon completely lined by the enemy's skirmishers; it was, however, too thick to admit their passing through it. His skirmishers to our left of the road were equally forward: the column itself only a little in the rear, and continuing to advance. All our skirmishers were driven in; and Ashworth's troops, drawn up in line, opened a running-fire. The artillerymen were falling fast at their guns, as also the Portuguese in line, from the musketry in front and the well-directed fire of the enemy's artillery; the shot passing through the Portuguese line, rattling on the houses, or tearing up the ground in front. The number of wounded crawling to the rear was considerable.

General Barnes was at this time wounded, and the French column had attained to within one hundred yards of the houses on the crest of the position. To one not aware that a regiment was at hand to charge, defeat seemed nearly certain. The 92d, however, after retiring, had reformed behind the houses, and at this moment, led by Col. Cameron, suddenly appeared on the high road in close column, bayonets fixed, and the bagpipes playing in its front,—marching steadily down towards the column of the enemy, although at least four times its number. At the same time the skirmishers also again pushed forward on the flanks.

The French column halted,—perhaps wishing to deploy: this the broken ground on its right scarcely admitted, and on the left the hedge prevented it. They remained steady; and it appeared that the very rare event in modern warfare—personal conflict—would take place,—that bayonets would be used. But on the 92d getting half-way down to the enemy, or within about fifty yards, the officer on horseback at the head of the column suddenly wheeled round, waving his sword, evi-

dently giving the order to retire. Perhaps what was passing to his right might influence this determination, where, as will be afterwards detailed, the 71st Regiment and Da Costa's Portuguese brigade were about this time retaking their ground, and driving the enemy before them. However this may be, the column went about, and retired to their own position in fair order: nor in so doing did it suffer much loss, so many of our men had fallen, and so much exhausted were those that remained, whilst the enemy had always fresh troops to bring forward.

During this attack General Barnes had his horse killed, and was afterwards himself shot through the body. His Aides-de-camp, Captain Hamilton was severely, and Lieut. Hamilton slightly, wounded; and his Brigade-Major, Wemyss, had three balls through his hat. General Ashworth and Lieut.-Colonel Tulloch, of the Portuguese, were also wounded. Of three pipers with the 92d Regiment, two were killed. That regiment and Colonel Hew Ross's guns sustained the brunt of the attack; but the 50th and Caçadores, who had skirmished with the enemy during his advance, showed great bravery in keeping the enemy in check, which gave time for the 92d to reform. The Portuguese line also kept up a galling fire on the enemy, when he appeared to be on the point of carrying the position.

It may be here remarked, that had this part of our position been carried, since the head of the 6th division had then arrived from across the Nive on the ground where it is placed on the sketch, the action would have been renewed on a new position, of which the hill where Sir Rowland Hill took his station would have been the principal feature.

The enemy soon afterwards made another attack along the high road, of a similar description to the two former, but not pushed with the same confidence and impetuosity. The troops in the centre were, as already stated, much exhausted, so that even a less resolute attack became now formidable. The 57th Regiment was, however, in march from the right to St. Pierre, in order to be in readiness as a reserve.

In this last attack on the centre, after the skirmishers had been driven back, so much had we suffered, that neither general nor field-officer remained on the ground to give orders: seeing which, Lieut.-Colonel Currie, Aide-de-camp to Sir Rowland Hill, took the command, formed the 50th, and led them down to charge the enemy's column; but the latter scarcely attempted to maintain its ground,—probably influenced by the repulse of his left column; for at this moment Buchan's Portuguese and the Buss were retaking the hill beyond the mill-pond, and rapidly driving back the enemy along its face.

The enemy from this period of the day, about half-past eleven, merely

skirmished to cover his retreat and carry off his wounded.

About this time the 4th division reached the ground where it is marked in the sketch; the 6th division having, as already stated, arrived a little earlier; and Lord Wellington also came on the position.

In narrating the operations on the centre, collateral attacks have been alluded to; it will be now necessary to give some detail of these.

About the time of the repulse of the enemy's first column by the 92d Regiment, the attack of another column to the left, on the ground occupied by the 71st and Portuguese, had been successful; for although these troops had kept the enemy for some time in check, he was enabled to bring upon them a large front and very superior fire, under which they

at length gave way and retired-keeping up their fire and causing the enemy much loss. But they were finally driven completely back, and the enemy gained the crown of the position—the high ground (c) to the left of St. Pierre, and from which that point could be turned. He was only, however, for a moment in possession of this commanding ground: for seeing the success of the enemy by his advancing fire, Da Costa's Portuguese brigade, which was in reserve to the left of the road behind St. Pierre, had been moved forward by Sir Rowland Hill in person to This enabled the 71st to rally and attack the enemy, give support. who was in turn driven back to the bottom of our position. This space, in its whole extent, was strewed with French and English mixedshowing how obstinately it had been contested. In rallying the troops and endeavouring to restore the action at this point, Lieut.-General Sir William Stewart had all his staff wounded, and Captain Le Marchant General Le Cor, in bringing forward the Portuguese, was also wounded.

The Colonel commanding the 71st was, in consequence of what took

place on this occasion, removed from the service.

This attack and that on the high road were the main attacks of the enemy. Those on the right and left flanks were probably only intended to occupy our troops and prevent their detaching assistance to the centre.

On the right, however, part of Major-General Byng's brigade (the 3d regiment) were driven back from the strong ground which they occupied,—the enemy having to attack,—across a deep valley and stream. On observing this, Brigadier-General Buchan's Portuguese brigade, which was in reserve behind St. Pierre, was moved to their assistance. In making this movement, the brigade was much exposed to, and suffered severely from the enemy's artillery.

On General Buchan reaching the ground, the enemy had got possession of the greater part of the hill, viz. as far as the head of the millpond; but on being attacked, he gave way, was rapidly driven back

and across the valley to his own position.

This, as has been already remarked, occurred about the time of the enemy's last attack on the centre.

A court of inquiry took place on the Colonel commanding the Buffs in the above affair, which led to his resigning his commission.

The rest of General Byng's brigade had remained in their position skirmishing in their front, during the whole morning, until, as has been stated, the 57th regiment was withdrawn to support the centre at the time of the last attack; the remainder of this brigade, the 31st and 66th forming a provisional battalion, were now moved forward to attack the enemy on a hill (h) to the left of the mill-pond. The enemy were by this time, however, only skirmishing to gain time, and showing a front to cover their retreat; so that the troops stationed on the hill gave way on the approach of this force. Major-General Byng ascended the hill about the time Lord Wellington reached the high ground occupied by the 71st, from which it could be seen, and probably from this cause is especially mentioned in the despatch.

On our extreme left, the position occupied by Major-General Pringle's brigade, the enemy made an attack early in the day. Success in this quarter would have been of great importance, since it would have endan-

gered our communication with the rest of the army. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss; and during the rest of the day merely kept skirmishing in front, making demonstrations as if again intending to attack.

In the rear of our position on the high road to St. Jean Pied de Port, General Morillo's force was attacked by the French under General Paris. They occupied, however, a good position in a village on the high road, which they maintained, and there was no result from this attack.

Such are the details of this day's operations, so creditable to the right corps of the army, which, with 4500 British, 6000 Portuguese infantry, and twelve guns, in a position taken up on the occasion, allowing, therefore, no opportunity of strengthening it, and affording in itself no great advantages, repulsed the attacks of 30,000 veteran French infantry, supported by an artillery at least double the number of that of the allies.

The enemy, in retiring, after the last attack on the centre, endeavoured to withdraw the light guns which, in the early part of the action, he brought into the valley; our skirmishers were, however, pushing so close that a number of horses were killed, and he abandoned two of them. From the number of muskets left on the field the wounded must have been very great—wounded men almost invariably get quit of everything that encumbers their retreat; but a musket is scarcely ever to be seen whole, as the first comer always snaps it across the small of the stock.

At the close of the action, the dead and wounded along the high road and on the ground adjoining it were lying thicker than perhaps, in an equal extent, on any field of battle which took place during the war, not excepting Waterloo, although the latter continued eight hours, whilst this was over in three. Lord Wellington, in riding over the ground, remarked that he had never observed so large a number of killed on so small a compass.

This was the last attack the French made from Bayonne, until we crossed the Adour in February, and completed the blockade. We were, however, so close that the troops were always under arms at their alarm posts two hours before day-light; but notwithstanding this constant exposure, and during a winter in which there was a more than usual quantity of rain and frequently snow, very little sickness took place.

The loss of the enemy in the action may be estimated at full three times the amount which we sustained, for his troops were completely exposed to our fire during the movements across the valley to attack; also, from the greater number of men he brought into action our shot must have comparatively told more. To judge also from the killed and wounded left on the ground, the French appeared to have suffered at least in that proportion.

The loss which we sustained will be seen from the following return, taken from the Gazette of the 30th Dec. 1813:—

GENERAL STAFF.

British—One Major-General and six Officers wounded.

Portuguese—One Lieut.-General and one Brigadier-General wounded.

				C	flicers		Non-Com. Off Rank and F			
				Killed.	Wounded	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
		50th Regt. 1	British		11	-	20	91	8	
	Major-Gen. Barnes.	71st do.	do.	3	5		7	97	10	
		92nd do.	do.	3	10		28	143	1	
		(28th do.	do.		4		6	91		
فد	Major-Gen.	34th do.	do.					5		
ewar	Pringle.	39th do.	do.		1		1	14	1	
m St		60th (1 Con	ipany)		1	1		18	1	
d Division. Sir William Stewart.		(3d do.	do.		12		3	73		
and Division.	Major-Gen. Byng.	57th do.	do.	3	4		7	113		
ral S		31st do.	do.		2		2	32		
Jene		66th do.	do.		1		8	63	1	
Lieut. General	LieutColonel Hew Ross.				1:	4				
Ĺ	Cavalry	13th Dragoo						. 3		
		Tota	d British	9	52	1	83	747	25	
	1	6th Regt. P	ortuguese		12			-		
	BrigGen. Ashworth.	18th do.	do.	1	4		'	1 -		
		6th Caçador	es		3				-	
		4th Regt.	do.		3					
Cor.	BrigGen. Da Costa.	10th do.	do.	2	4				-	
ol.e	Da Costa.	10th Cagade	ores		6		-	1 . 1 .	1.	
Portuguese Division. Iar. del Campol.e Co	BrigGen.	2nd Regt.	do.		2			0	1	
del C	Buchan.	14th do.	do.	1	4	*				
Portuguese Division. Mar. del Campolle Cor	LieutColone Tulloch.	Artillery		1						
	* antivoli	Total Po	ortuguese	5	38		*		1	
	Gen. Morillo-	-Spanish Div	rision				5	21	1	

^{*} The details of the Portuguese regiments are not given, but only the total in the whole army during the five days' operations—namely, 348 rank and file killed, and 1585 wounded.

ON COLONIES AND COLONIZATION.

"Many a tall vessel in her harbours lay,
About to spread its canvas to the breeze,
Bound upon happy errand, to convey
The advent'rous colonist beyond the seas,
Toward those distant lands where Britain blest
With her redundant life the East and West."

"Ships, commerce, and colonies!" was the exclamation of Napoleon Buonaparte; and he was better aware of the magnitude and import of the expression than our present legislators appear to be. We are not, however, going to enter upon the mediate or immediate consequences of the pending changes in our colonial system, but merely to express a few thoughts which have arisen from a book before us, by Mr. Howison, on this subject, and which has recently been published.*

The word colony is evidently from "colo" to cultivate, and was originally applied to a farm, whilst "colonus," the modern clown, was the farmer. But the present term is not precise in its signification, though the Johnsonian definition partly meets it—"A body of people withdrawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place." This, however, cannot strictly apply to our East Indian possessions. Colonization is a word said to have been introduced into our language by the Right Hon. C. Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of course refers to the act of planting colonies; or, as our present Lord Chancellor, somewhat ungrammatically, is pleased to denominate it, "the circulation of inhabitants."

Colonization was the expedient for preventing the surplus population from pressing upon subsistence, long ere the language in which Mr. Malthus utters his dicta was known. In the earliest ages the soil and pasture of the earth remained common, as is still the case where extensive districts are thinly peopled. Thus, when the joint substance of Abraham and Lot increased so much, that pasture became scarce, the Patriarch addressed his nephew with "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." This plainly implies an acknowledged right, in either, to choose whatever ground he pleased, that was not pre-occupied by other tribes.

Upon the same principle was founded the right of migration, or sending colonics to find out new habitations, when the mother-country was overcharged with inhabitants, so that they could not any longer conveniently subsist together. Such was the colonization which took place in the earlier ages of the world, and served to disseminate the human race; and, so long as it was confined to the stocking and cultivation of desert districts, was strictly within the laws of nature. This, however, was followed by the establishments of victorious princes in vanquished countries, the settling of emigrants, and the formation of trading communities, in which the conduct of the settlers was not so consonant to nature, to reason, and to religion.

The first emigrations would naturally be by land; and it may be

^{*} European Colonies, in various parts of the World. By John Howison, of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Service. In 2 vols.

inferred that a long space of time elapsed before any people were sufficiently hardy to attempt a passage over the waves to distant and unknown regions. Yet such efforts were made, and the progress of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, in commerce and exploration, poor and scanty as their geographical knowledge was, justly excites admiration. But even when the art of navigation had opened a communication between countries which the ocean had separated, the progress of that art, from its first discovery to the entire establishment of the Roman empire, was slow and imperfect. The ancients had scarcely any cognizance of those extensive countries that lie to the east of Germany, and still less were they acquainted with the vast regions that form the present kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Poland, and the Russian empire. In Africa, their knowledge was almost confined to the countries which bound the coasts of the Mediterranean, and to those that are situated on the borders of the Red Sea. They knew nothing of the rich and fertile provinces beyond the Ganges; nor do we find that they visited the wastes of Tartary, formerly occupied by the wandering tribes of Sarmatians and Scythians.

The unrestrained right of dispersion soon ceased, and it became necessary for colonists either to unite with the natives as friends, or to subdue them by conquest. The first colonies of the Dorians resorted chiefly to Italy and Sicily, which, in the times preceding the foundation of Rome, were inhabited by barbarous and uncivilized nations; those of the Ionians and Eolians, the other two great tribes of Greeks to Asia Minor and the islands of the Ægean Sea, the inhabitants of which seem at that time to have been pretty much in the same state as those of Sicily and Italy. Internal commotions, as well as superabundance of population, may have led to these movements; and as they were undertaken by private individuals, with no authority from Government, the colonists retained but a slight connexion with their original countries, although there were ties of a secondary nature, rather touching the feelings and affections, than dependant on authority and jurisdiction. Thus the parent state considered the colony as an emancipated child; and the colony settled its own form of government, and enacted its own laws, but following most of the customs and habits of their fathers. The difference between these migrations, and those for deporting delinquents, was manifested by the great degree of prosperity that attended themthe arts and sciences flourishing simultaneously with civilization and agriculture.

The commerce of Carthage, together with her extensive territory, enabled her to provide for her population at home. Yet she colonized largely and splendidly, not only in Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain, but even to the sending expeditions outside the Mediterranean, for that express object. These establishments appear to have been trading connexions of the mother-country; and two treaties of commerce and navigation, between the Carthaginians and Romans, which are preserved in the admirable history of Polybius, are conceived in the true spirit of modern colonial policy.

The Roman colonies differed from those of Greece, in being planted for the benefit of the aristocracy of the Eternal City, or as guards and garrisons to retain a conquered country in awe and obedience, by which good retreats were provided for veterans, and settlements for those Roman citizens who asserted their agrarian rights, as well as for some of

the poorer classes. Such colonies were rather corporations and provinces than independent establishments; they lived under Roman laws, and in their manners and internal policy formed a perfect representation of their great parent. The first foreign colony planted by this people, was that of Carthage, B.C. 44, when Julius Cæsar, then Dictator, formed the plan of restoring that desolated and deserted city. From this period colonization increased rapidly, and spread to the most distant parts, as is readily proved by an examination of the numerous series of colonial medals which have been collected.

In modern times, colonies boast a degree of importance far beyond that in which they were held in ancient periods. Their structure, their administration, and their relations to the parent states, are totally different from those which characterized similar establishments of antiquity, and not less peculiar is their influence on the empires of which they form a part. Sir Josiah Child observed, that every white man in our colonies finds employment for four at home—a calculation which, though somewhat overrated, is partly borne out on considering how many sailors, manufacturers, and artificers are employed. On the other hand, they have sometimes been the cause of most expensive wars, and have diverted the capital of the nation from its own improvement. ancients only formed such settlements when they were overstocked with people at home; whereas, modern countries almost depopulate themselves to form them, as a means of increasing the shipping, commerce, and wealth of the mother-country, and adding to the national property. That such is the result of the attempt is earnestly disputed, and the colouring is warm or cold according to the political bias of the disputant. But without having recourse either to abstract principles or to theories, facts strongly indicate that these appendages contribute materially to the power and prosperity of the countries which possess them. But the visionary schemes of men of restless habits and unsteady dispositionswho embark with extravagant expectations of the speedy acquisition of wealth-are to be duly distinguished from the measures of those who enlarge the sphere of human felicity, and extend the blessings of civilization to distant regions.

It was the possession of colonies which gave the princes of Europe an idea of the importance of trade; and colonization grew into a political hobby-horse with several governments, till it became productive of con-The Spaniards and Portuguese gained siderable national distress. wealth at the expense of their spirit and industry; and the Dutch rendered themselves hateful by their treatment of their colonies, or rather factories, in the Spice Islands. Even Britain has lavished her treasures, and thrown out alluring baits, for more than a century and a half past, to induce the natives of her own island to relinquish their habitations and emigrate to distant countries, where they stand in perpetual need of support from the weakened state. Nor have the colonies always halcyon days. In war they may be the seat of bloodshed; on a peace occurring they may be handed about from one state to another. privileges are undefined and insecure; their enjoyments are precarious. Whatever may be pretended, they are ever at the mercy of the country to which they are attached, subject even to the prejudices of the designing and the ignorant, who are stirred up against them. " Perish the colonies," shouted Robespierre, " rather than sacrifice one iota of our principles!" a shout which is responded by many who now declare that anarchy and confusion are preferable to peaceful subjection. But above all, a settlement has reason to regret its situation in times of insurrection and danger, for, its powers being circumscribed, it cannot by active measures and prudent regulations preserve tranquillity, but must wait the tedious process of receiving instructions from abroad, at the hands of people too often unacquainted with circumstantial details and local interests.

The advantages arising from colonies dependant upon any country are, the extension of the home trade, wherein the whole of the profits is retained within the state; the augmentation of the mercantile navy; the employment of a surplus population; and the circulation of capital. The alleged disadvantages are, the responsibility of an out-lying territory, for which no tribute is rendered; the expenses of governing by deputation; and the colonial trade, as a mere carrying one, being less profitable than the home trade, in which the returns of capital take place at short intervals. The economists, however, in their loud declamations against the utility of forming such establishments, assume the colonies as foreign states. They ought rather to be considered as mere extensions of the parent country, into regions and climates adapted to the production of articles which cannot be raised at home. If they are considered as integral parts of the state, it is not necessary, in order to prove their utility, that they should supply a surplus either of men or money, to the assistance of the other parts: it is sufficient if they furnish the means of defending themselves upon ordinary occa-This was once the admission of Lord Brougham, who adds,— "In critical emergencies any one part of an empire may justly claim such assistance as all the other parts can spare, after allotting to their own defence the necessary portion of their resources. This forms an essential part of the idea of a political union. But even if, in times of tranquillity, the colonies generally require some assistance from the mother-country, the following considerations may satisfy us, that, nevertheless, they deserve such care, as well as any other parts of the empire, and as amply repay it." He also rebuts the notion of colonies being the causes of more frequent wars, and properly distinguishes between the incidental and permanent causes of the quarrels of nations; contending that colonies belong only to the former class, while we are to look for the latter in the nature of man, and the defects of human. In short, the political effects of a colonial system, if institutions. elaborately investigated and fairly appreciated, are evident, and many of the advantages are reciprocal. Colonies, as far as depends on them only, by increasing traffic, and by multiplying pacific pursuits, have a strong tendency to avert hostilities. A circulation of people is kept up by the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and also by the weakness incident to parts remote from the seat of government: so that, under the fostering care of the mother-country, the colonies are garrisoned with the troops of the parent state, and their followers; and the ports are constantly resorted to by its shipping, both mercantile and warlike. A good understanding is still further cemented by the powerful attractions resulting from their common origin, their identity of language, and their similarity of habits and customs; and that union which is preserved between an empire and its remote provinces in the natural course of things, promises greater safety and permanence, than any which the restrictive interference of distant legislation can devise.

The opinions, then, upon colonies, being so widely different, we opened Mr. Howison's book, for a casting vote; and as he states that he has resided and travelled in nearly all the places which he professes to describe, we hoped to find his vote a "plumper," but quickly found that the work consisted rather of general sketches and topographical descriptions, than opinions to which we could politically appeal. Much consists of excerpts from preceding authors, and much of assertions without the facts on which they are grounded, or, what would be tantamount, stating the opportunities which this writer had of acquiring his information. Nor is this all: he alludes to various plants, without entering into their distinctive character—to animals without giving particular or anatomical instances-to winds and weather without physical data-and finally, to aborigines without defining what intercourse he had with them. Such are the defects of the book; but on placing it one peg lower than its title presumes upon, it will be found an entertaining and interesting view of various parts of the world, detailed in correct and animated language, and occasionally evincing a spirit of observation and bon hommie highly creditable to the writer's disposition, though rather singular in tenour and doctrine.

The work commences with a description of the west coast of Africa, which is merely a rifacimento of former works, placed in one view; nor can we trace the author's personal visits, till he arrives at the Cape of Good Hope. There he seems at home, and the remarks are both judicious and interesting. He contends, that to be of any value to England, the several settlements ought to be concentrated upon the extremity of South Africa, instead of being scattered over many thousand square miles, as it is at present; a step which would save the inconvenience and expense of supporting a great military, civil, and judicial establishment, which the trade of the colony is too inconsiderable and unimportant to pay. This southern extremity is so completely separated by nature from the interior country, that it would be cheaply and easily defended, and would require but a small establishment for its internal government. Had the colony been thus limited from the first, the Hottentots, undisturbed by the encroachment of Europeans, would have remained stationary in the back country, and reared cattle in security, for the consumption of the settlement.

The observations on that mysterious and unaccountable deterioration of men, animals, and plants, which is observable throughout the whole southern hemisphere beyond the tropic of Capricorn, give birth to deep reflection. But though it is true that the Boschmen of the Cape, the Pecharas of Patagonia, and the natives of New Holland, are the lowest grades of our species, whether we class them according to mental, bodily, or social habits, and their means of subsistence in the midst of drought and unrelenting sterility are equally miserable and precarious—yet the zoology of South Africa is singularly superior to that of the other two countries, although the absence of fertility and water is the same. How the vast troops of graminivorous animals that swarm upon many of the African plains find subsistence is truly marvellous. Spring-boks present themselves in flocks of 10 or 12,000, on tracts where there is no vegetation; and though the surface of the ground seems too barren and ungrateful to support a tithe of its animal population, flights of locusts annually

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overspread it in different directions, and dispute possession of the seanty herbage with the variety of nobler creatures that depend upon it for subsistence. Nor is it among the least of the apparent anomalies of nature, that so degraded a soil should excel in the beauty, perfection, and magnitude of its quadruped inhabitants, as may be instanced in the elephant, the lion, the gnu, the antelope, the rhinoceros, the camelopard,

the zebra, the buffalo, and the hippopotamus.

Mr. Howison entertains some curious views of colonial policy, and in his admiration of uncivilized communities, deplores the gradual diminution of the aborigines. But though the loss of a nation is grievous to humanity, if they are replaced by people of a higher social scale, the world is the gainer: and we have personally felt, both at the Cape and in New Holland, that either their improvement, or expulsion to inland wilds, would be absolutely necessary to make room for agriculture, security, arts, and knowledge. The author enters largely into the discussion of the Hottentot character, thinking it a calumniation to liken their triangular faces to those of baboons; and asserts, that though they are Manicheans, the existence of a good and evil principle is the religion of nature, and the only one which addresses itself to the senses and reason of uninstructed and uncivilized man. From a vigorous vindication of the Hottentots, he turns to the once terrible Boschmen, of whom he gives a most interesting account, from which we are tempted to extract a portion :-

"The proper country of the Boschmen is the Grand Karroo desert, lying to the north of the Nieuveldt range of mountains, and traversed by the Orange River. Nowhere does Nature present a more horrid aspect, or a character more unimprovable by the labour of man. There it sometimes scarcely rains for years together; and the hardened argillaceous soil producing only a few bulbous plants, and some species of euphorbia, affords no subsistence to graminivorous animals, and presents one vast and unbroken solitude, oceasionally visited by flocks of ostriches, and by the shy rhinoceros. Most of the hills, which seldom exceed eight hundred feet in height, are of a conical shape, and stand detached from each other, and consist of quartz discoloured by the action of the elements, and utterly barren of vegetation. But they are not unfrequently found closely grouped together; and the valleys thus formed are deep, tortuous, and gloomy, and as sterile as the plains, and equally destitute of water. Small birds are very rare in this tract of country; and scrpents, lizards, and locusts are its only stationary

and permanent inhabitants.

"In one respect the Boschmen differ from every other people. They are placed in a country which neither produces the necessaries of life, nor can be made to produce them. It is too often the practice of civilized men to accuse savages of indolence, and to conclude that all of them indiscriminately could improve their condition were they inclined to do so. Without inquiring into particulars, or collecting the necessary information, they consider as brutal and degraded beings all those of the human species who do not erect buildings, study the art of war, and cultivate manners, like themselves. Wedded to the prejudices of civilized life, they view with contempt the arts and ingenuity exercised for preservation and subsistence by men in a state of nature, though these may require infinitely greater apprehension and industry than belong to the mechanics and artizans of our most populous cities. The weaver, by moving his shuttle backwards and forwards ten hours a day, procures the means of purchasing the necessaries of life; and the blacksmith obtains the same by as many thousand strokes with his hammer; but the Boschman requires, in a manner, to vary his trade every week, or perhaps oftener, and his whole existence is one continued scene of expertness, resource, and invention.

"Instead, then, of contemning the Boschman, and viewing him with repugnance, because he often subsists on serpents, lizards, locusts, and the larvæ of white ants, let us admire that he contrives to live at all in the country which Nature has assigned him. To the extreme scarcity of game there, is added an extraordinary difficulty of killing it, for the total want of trees or brushwood renders the hunter's approach visible at a great distance; and it is only by creeping on his belly for hours or even days together, or lying flat on the ground, covered with sand, that he can get a chance of discharging his arrows with effect.

"Should the Boschman fail in the chase of animals, as often occurs, he must seek for reptiles or insects to supply his wants, and in the defect of these, he is forced to eat certain illiaceous bulbs which are found in most parts of the Karroo. At night he scoops a hole in the ground, and lies down in it, or creeps into a bush, and brings its branches or twigs together over his head in the form of an arch. It is not laziness that prevents his building a house, which he might do with sand and stones, but the absolute necessity of his continually changing his abode in order to find the requisite supply of water and food. The latter he is obliged to eat half raw, because he cannot procure sufficient fuel to cook it thoroughly. His life is thus an alternation of sufferings, and he is always either fatigued or hungry, or cold or wet, or thirsty or expiring from want. No art or industry on his own part can improve his condition. The arid waste which he inhabits admits of no cultivation; were he to attempt to keep flocks, they would die for want of pasture and water; and if he abandoned his own country and attempted to settle in any neighbouring one, he would be massacred by its inhabitants, or reduced to slavery."

The situation of the inland boors, or Dutch peasants, appears to be scarcely less desolate than that of the Boschmen. Surrounded by sterile and uninhabitable deserts, cut off from all regular intercourse with their fellow-beings, and liable to the incursions and ravages of men and wild beasts, their position presents but a sorry El Dorado to the dream-

ers on the capability and wonderful resources of the Cape.

In a discussion on the phenomena of the South African Ocean, Mr. Howison gives it as his opinion that the number of icebergs there met with, denote the existence of an antarctic continent, although he thinks that New South Shetland is only a chain of islands. believes the agitation of the waves being confined to an inconsiderable depth below the surface of the sea, -but would have added strength to his doctrine, had he cited the proof in its favour afforded by the tremendous force of the ground-swell observed by the divers in the late wreck of the Thetis, at Cape Frio, where, during the diving operations, rocks of many tons weight were found rolled over parts of the hapless frigate. In this section, the splendour of the heavens in the southern hemisphere is elaborately maintained. This, of course, will be readily admitted; but we must pause before we agree that the naked eye can there perceive stars of two degrees less magnitude than it can discern in the northern skies. It is true, that the pleasure of first seeing the Southern Cross, those superb objects, Sirius and Canopus, on the same meridian, and at nearly equal distances north and south of the zenith, the innumerable stars of Argus, and the conglomeration of nebulæ and clusters that form the somewhat monotonous Magellanic clouds, elevates the mind and enraptures the vision of the beholder; but a sojourn of five years in those regions, during which we had some practical acquaintance with the constellations, taught us that the sensation, gratifying as it is, yields in interest to that with which we regain a sight of Ursa Major, and Polaris, that most useful of all stars, for a balance to which

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such distress is felt by astronomers in the opposite hemisphere. We have, indeed, often been compelled to hear marvellous statements of the power which the brilliance of tropical climates confers to the eye; but it is more apparent than real. Many are the assertions of people "who have doubled the Cape," that they have seen the satellites of Jupiter. without instrumental assistance,-an error arising from having, possibly, seen some little star near that planet. Others of more pretension, contend that Ceres and the other asteroids appear much larger in the telescope than here; but we can assure our readers that a good achromatic. with an object-glass of 34 inches, will not raise a disc upon them, notwithstanding their altitude in those regions. Others assert that stars are seen without rings in telescopes; but they have only to apply high magnifying powers to find them produced. It is true that perhaps we have nothing in the northern hemisphere superior to the brilliant zone extending from the knees of Centaurus, over Crux, and through the bow of Argus and Canis Major to Orion-a zone which, we believe, has never yet been cited by the Southern Cross eulogists: but we are prepared to maintain that the Australians enjoy not a more beautiful, or useful set of constellations than decks our hemisphere, when Orion has passed the meridian by about an hour. We have also an advantage over the astronomers of tropical regions, of which mere gazers are entirely ignorant; and that is, the steadiness with which celestial objects can be viewed in this climate. Fine nights here are really fine; while those apparently so in warm regions, are so affected with aërial refraction, that the stars are full of motion and false wings. It must have been the exaggerations of "Cape-doublers," that induced Governor Vanderstel, founder of the farm of Constantia, to tell Kolbe, that in his travels through the colony, he had ascended certain mountains of so great a height, that he could see the grass moving on the surface of the moon.

From the Cape, Mr. Howison passes to India, where his strictures are more remarkable for boldness than for sound philosophy. Among the remarkable peculiarities of its physical character, he mentions its being exempt from all the more violent and devasting convulsions of nature,—or in other words, the absence of volcanoes, earthquakes, irruptions of the sea, and the consequences of a disruption or subsidence of the geological strata. The general scenery of India, and its monotony on long acquaintance with it, are treated with the touch of experience; and the cause why no individual of great genius has hitherto been born within the tropics is well argued. The inferior development of the human powers, in very warm climates, is indeed so remarkable, that tranquil habits are there more likely to ensure life than animated ones, to an unusual degree.

The system of castes, and its utility in cementing so vast an empire as Hindostan, are next sketched, and the character of Hindoos for charity, tolerance, mildness, and consistency, is greatly lauded. Upon this point we have our misgivings, and cannot estimate highly the millions of men who tamely submitted to a few thousand Moslems. The caste is an indissoluble chain of despotism which dooms the multitude to perpetual abasement; and the whole social arrangement of those regions is so closely allied to barbarism, as to be based rather on passion than on reason. We never would wish to see the incendiaries of the press exerting their destroying influence among that people;—but

we go not so far as to deem the advance of sound knowledge a prelude to misery, nor do we think it very possible to degrade the mass of Hindoos to a lower scale.

Mr. Howison is, however, no fervent adorer of the "March of Intellect," nor will he hear of giving the lower orders wants and desires which their condition in life will not permit them to gratify. Nor does he approve of the Buckingham project of colonizing India. Our success in that country may be ascribed to having obtained a footing in the unimposing guise of merchants, and not, like the Portuguese, as conquerors. The latter allowed their vilest emigrants to settle there in great numbers, and degrade the character of the mother-country; whilst we have been careful to fill the official situations with men of the highest respectability and most cultivated talents, and strictly prohibited the introduction of adventurers. The East India Company's officers, both civil and military, having always derived their salaries and emoluments from the corporate body employing them, became responsible to it for their good behaviour and integrity; but the independent settler may run any wild career with a view to his interest or caprice. The Hindoos suffer the residence of Europeans with extreme reluctance, even under the restrictions that now attend it; and Mr. Howison, in representing that the colonization of Hindostan would inevitably render that interesting country a theatre of discontent, oppression, divided interests and bloodshed, indignantly exclaims-" Let us not presume too far upon the forbearance and submissiveness of the Hindoos, and venture to introduce, and permanently diffuse amongst them, a race of men whom they would equally dread and detest. Universal and bitter exasperation would quickly follow a measure of this kind, and nature would sooner or later assert her rights, and most probably seek relief in a general and indiscriminate massacre of Europeans from one end of the peninsula of Hindostan to the other."

Although Mr. Howison has omitted the description of New Holland, its general physical character, its aborigines, and European inhabitants, he has given a full and vivid colpo d'occhio of the Arctic regions *. In this division of the work he is animated and graphic. The peculiarity and perils of the Polar Seas, the grandeur of nature in those solitudes, the unequal refractions of the atmosphere, the zoology, disruption of ices, and the customs and inveterate utilitarianism of the natives, are well sketched; and the fate and condition of the inhabitants of East Greenland, after being so mysteriously cut off from the rest of the world about the middle of the fourteenth century—their looking forward to the arrival of the Norway fleet—their terror on seeing a vast succession of ice bergs bearing down upon their coast in horrid array—the frozen barrier, after fearful collision, becoming compressed and solid—their economy of food and fuel—their despair and dissolution—and the probability of the first navigator fortunate enough

^{*} The general title of Mr. Howison's book led us to expect a fuller account of colonies. The settlement of the Americans, the occupation of the Moluccas, the attempts to settle in Madagascar, and various other adventurous efforts, are surely in the scope of the work. And in the present day, the transferring of multitudes of poor peasantry to remote frontiers, or to districts partially inhabited, agreeably to the new system of military colonization instituted in Russia, deserved notice; as did also the colonies for the maintenance of the poor, on the waste lands of Fredericksvord, Wateren, Diever, and other parts of the Netherlands.

to effect a landing there finding some written memorial—are told with sufficient enthusiasm to lay the plot of a Byronian poem.

After thus shivering among ices and eternal snows, the author restores a rapid circulation, by taking his reader at once to the sunny shores and verdant scenes of the West Indies,—those beautiful islands, so often the cause of political dissension. Besides their intrinsic value as colonies, the lover of nature will here be truly gratified by the variety and richness of their fertile lands, the resplendent expanse of their seas, and the dazzling splendour of their heavens. Nor will the more worldly visitor feel less gratification in the agreeable climate, fine fruits, liberal hospitality, and social propensities, which he will everywhere Owing to these causes, and their agricultural habits, the West India planters are active, enterprising, and buoyant in disposition, enjoying a mental energy, altogether in contrast to the listless and languid Europeans resident in other parts of the torrid zone. Such qualities have created beneficial employment to thousands of people in these islands, in manufactories, and in ships; and have rendered to the nation a return of many millions sterling. And yet such a set of gems are to be cast away, and their proprietors unjustifiably ruined, at the fiat of fire-side philanthropists!

We may here add our testimony as to the prejudiced manner in which the West India planters have been attacked by designing men aud hypocrites, who have ignorantly thrown the whole odium of slavery, and its attendant evils, upon them. It is not the slave question we are giving our opinion upon, but the truculent manner in which a body of British subjects have been attacked and stigmatized. We declare that in our own experience at several islands, the reciprocal offices of master and slave were so filled as to create an unequivocal appearance of health, happiness, and prosperity; and that, whatever may have been the exception, this was the general rule. Our earliest acquaintance with the West Indies was at the ever-smiling little island of Tobago, and its beauty, variety, and freshness, are still vividly perfect to the recollection. Our host was the well-known Mr. Joseph Robley, and the estates of Golden Grove and Sandy Point presented an appearance of happiness which we have never seen excelled,—a fact we state upon personal communication with all parties, planters, overseers, and slaves. The worthy old gentleman returned to England in company with us, in the fall of 1803, after a parting which in unfeigned regrets on the part of the negroes, as seen by us, could not have been exceeded had he been the father of each. Lest some rabid emancipationist should suspect our encomium of partiality, we will here introduce his character as drawn by the pen of a Frenchman, Mons. Lavaysse.

"The principal plantation which belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Robley, at Sandy Point, is, perhaps, the best colonial establishment in the Antilles. It consists of six wind-mills for bruising the canes, and three for grinding maize. This property is divided into three sugar plantations, each having a double set of boilers. The negroes inhabit three streets, near the plantation to which they are attached: their huts are built of stone, and covered with slates*. In 1803, they amounted to a thousand, of all ages, and both sexes. Everything about this plantation has the appearance of order and abundance. I went there several times during the peace of

^{*} M. Lavaysse might have added, that each of these huts had a garden, and that on Sundays these streets exhibited nothing but content and gaiety.

Amiens, and never did I hear the sound of a driver's whip. Next to the plantation of Sir William Young at St. Vincent's, I do not believe that there were any men in existence, employed in cultivation, more happy than the negroes on the Robley plantations in 1803.'

"This gentleman was the creator of his own fortune; he was born of a respectable family in Cornwall, and had gone to the West Indies at the age of eighteen, employed as a clerk in the Navy Office. He first established himself in Tobago, in 1768, and began to cultivate the cotton plant with a capital of about 1700/. sterling. Already in 1789, which was only twentytwo years afterwards, besides the magnificent establishment at Sandy Point, he possessed another sugar plantation, with a water-mill of great value, which he had presented to one of his nephews. He had besides, at the peace of Λ miens, a large sum in the public funds. This fortune he owed entirely to his activity, prudence, and the fertile soil on which he had fixed his establishments.

"This great cultivator had, besides, two vessels which were his own property: the first time I saw them lying at anchor before his house, I mistook one for a ship of the line, and the other for a frigate*. They came twicea-year, and lay in front of his residence, for the purpose of taking his produce to Europe, and of bringing not only all that was necessary for himself and his negroes, but also merchandize, which he sold to the merchants of Tobago, and on which he gained considerable profits. No man in any country ever obtained more respect and authority than Mr. Robley in his limited sphere: he was President of the Colonial Council, and consequently Governor when the other was absent.

"Joseph Robley was the first inhabitant of this island, and perhaps of all the West Indies, who went to the expense of constructing water and wind mills, expressly with a view of grinding maize for his negroes; and it was not long before his example was imitated by his neighbours. Before his time, and even at present, in the other colonies, the negroes are obliged to grind the maize with small iron mills, which fatigues them extremely, causing a great loss of time when they return from work at mid-day, or in the evening. On those plantations they have not even sieves for separating the bran : but on the Robley estate they receive their rations of maize-flour well sifted: and all the grain which they bring to the mill is ground gratis. Mr. Robley neglected nothing that could induce them to prefer this food; from its stimulating qualities he thought it the best vegetable food for men who cultivate the ground in hot climates. He had also made considerable plantations of the bread-fruit tree of Otaheite, and other plants brought from the South Seas, by Captain Bligh, as well as those which are cultivated in the magnificent garden of St. Vincent, by Mr. Anderson.

"Mr. Robley returned to England after the peace of Amiens, and was then about sixty years of age. He had not seen his native land from the age of eighteen; but he did not long enjoy the fruits of his industry, having died in a year after his arrival. He bequeathed several legacies; among others, one to a Frenchman, who had rendered him some services—the first instance I ever heard in the colonies of any Englishman who had left a

legacy to a Frenchman!"+

To return to Mr. Howison. On quitting the West Indies, he passes by the United States, which, though now independent, are so connected with colonial history, that its rise and progress deserved a notice. establishment of these states as a power affords a lesson both interest-

^{*} These were the Phoenix and the Laird; to the last of which we belonged at the very time mentioned by M. Lavaysse.

⁺ This remark is perhaps true enough; but M. Lavaysse has not told us of any Frenchman who ever made an Englishman his residuary legatee.

ing and instructive; the advantages of its situation called forth its enterprise, while its difficulties roused its industry, and the combination of both determined it to pursue the line of commerce. To advance prosperously in this line, it was necessary to be tolerant, and to adopt liberal maxims of domestic policy. All these steps were inducted and fostered by the mother-country, with a hundred other good habits, and the result has been prosperous to a degree unequalled among nations. Our author, however, leaps from the intertropical regions to British America, and there descants on the rivers, lakes, forests, peltries, and produce of its vast tracts.

Those extensive inland seas, the fresh-water lakes, extending in succession nearly two thousand miles, and some of them carrying eighty fathoms of depth not far from the shore, seemed placed to promote civilization, by enabling the inhabitants to come into contact with each other. and to exchange their manufactures and the productions of their soil. This would apply to the grand lakes of Canada, had they been placed north and south, so as to reach the tropical countries; but this wonderful chain of water communication, by running east and west, passes lands where, from similarity of soil and climate, the same articles are Much has been advanced on the floating traffic, which will animate their lakes, when the adjoining countries are well peopled. Some trade, and much communication will undoubtedly take place; but as the respective inhabitants will feel the same wants, they will have little inducement to carry on commerce with one another; because none of the parties by doing so will obtain any thing that is not to be found at home.

Our author considers Canada as the most useful outlet in the world for the lower order of farmers and labourers; and he even rejoices at its not having attained greater commercial importance, since they have for that reason preserved up to the present time their utility and desirableness as a place of emigration for the agricultural poor of England, which is the colonial character that ought alone and exclusively to belong to them.

On taking a view of the British colonies in various parts of the world,—that empire on which the sun never sets,—the mind is struck with the prolific power which the parent-state has displayed, in affording inhabitants to so many regions, without impoverishing or exhausting herself.

"Heaven's first command she has fulfill'd in peace, Replenishing the earth with her increase,"

This, perhaps, is less to be attributed to her redundant population at home, than to the means she has always enjoyed of promoting a systematic kind of emigration, and of affording to every class of her subjects a suitable and congenial sphere of action in foreign countries. Thus our most aspiring subjects have sought employment in the East Indies,—our speculative adventurers in Africa,—our trading capitalists resort to the West Indies,—our poorer agriculturists to North America, and our malefactors are transported to New Holland. Such appears to be the general distribution, though of course there are numerous incidental and accidental invasions of the rule.

1834.] · 309

TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

No. I.

For some time back we have meditated an expedition into the bowels of a huge trunk, which occupies a conspicuous corner in our sanctum. Venerable in its external dressing, it is still more venerable in its contents; for it is filled with musty papers—scraps, journals, letters, and other disjuncta membra of brave and good men now gathered to their fathers. We need not tell our readers, however, that it requires more than a common share of resolution to engage in such an enterprise. Of dust, thank God! we have no particular dread—we have had our own share of it through life; but cramp and crabbed hands, inscribed on mouldy and decayed paper, are no trifling obstacles to contend against. Therefore from day to day have we deferred a task, which now we sincerely regret that we had not sooner undertaken. But there is an ancient saying, with which all are acquainted, namely, "Better late than never;" and so last week we screwed our courage to the sticking place, and decyphered the manuscripts.

They are very curious. Some, indeed, are not fit, on various accounts, to meet the public eye; but there are others, for the introduction of which to their notice we suspect that our readers will thank us. We therefore propose to give them in classes, beginning with those which we shall designate as Traditions of the American War of Independence, because they are neither woven into one story, nor written by one man. Our Tradition this month is from the pen of the late gallant General Samuel Graham, Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle. It is a portion of a journal which he has left behind; and, interesting as it appears to us to be, we beg to state that the journal in question contains

other statements not less curious.

All the world is aware that in the month of October, 1781, after a defence which scarcely sustained his high reputation as a commander, Lord Cornwallis came to the melancholy resolution of surrendering to the arms of France and America the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester. Deceived he doubtless had been by Sir Henry Clinton, and the defences of the place, imperfect at the best, were in ruins. His projected burst from Gloucester, likewise, had been thwarted; though it may admit of a question whether it ought not sooner to have been tried. But however this may be—and at present it is not my business to argue the point—his Lordship found himself incapable of further resistance; and on the 17th wrote to General Washington a despatch, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir,—I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts at York

and Gloucester."

General Washington's reply was very characteristic of the man-

gentlemanlike, formal, but quite decided :-

"My Lond,—I have the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of this date. An ardent desire to save the effusion of blood will readily

incline me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your posts and garrisons at York and Gloucester as are admissible. I wish, previous to the meeting of the commissioners, that your Lordship's proposals may be sent to the American lines, for which purpose a suspension of hostilities during two hours from the delivery of this letter shall be granted."

So began a negociation concerning which all the world is aware that it ended in a treaty by which the posts in question were given up, and the British and German troops, to the number of 7000 men, together with the crews of one or two armed vessels, which kept guard in the river, became prisoners of war—the former to the Americans, the latter, with

the shipping and stores, to the French Admiral.

On the 18th of October the terms of capitulation were ratified, and on the 19th the garrison marched to the spot agreed upon. were beat, but the colours remained in their cases—an idle retaliation for a very idle slight which had been put by our people on the American garrison of Charleston; and the regiments having formed in columns at quarter distance, the men laid down their arms. It is a sorry reminiscence this; yet the scene made a deep impression at the moment, for the mortification and unfeigned sorrow of the soldiers will never fade from my memory. Some went so far as to shed tears, while one man, a corporal who stood near me, embraced his firelock, and then threw it on the ground, exclaiming " May you never get so good a master again!" Nevertheless, to do them justice, the Americans behaved with great delicacy and forbearance; while the French, by what motive actuated I will not pretend to say, were profuse in their protestations of sympathy. Crapeau is a singular compound of good and bad qualities; -brave, insolent, vain even in his acts of kindness, yet not wanting in generosity and chivalrous feeling. For myself, when I visited their lines, which I did immediately after our parade had been dismissed, I was overwhelmed with the civility of my late enemies. One pointed to a newly-made grave in the parapet of a battery, which our troops, in the course of a recent sortie, had entered. "Un de vos braves gens," said he; and it was so; for there lay a serjeant of the Guards who had fallen in the While others freely tendered their purses, of which, fortunately for myself, and perhaps not less fortunately for them, I was not under the necessity of taking advantage. "Je n'ai rien à vous offrir," said one officer, evidently a person of rank, though his name I had no opportunity to ascertain, "car je n'aurai rien pour cinquante ans de service que la petite croix et le rheumatisme." I made my acknowledgments in the best way I could, and returned to my comrades.

Among other stipulations, it had been agreed by article 5, that "the soldiers should be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or in Pennsylvania, as much by regiments as possible, and that they should be supplied with the same rations of provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America." The article went on to say, "A field-officer from each nation, to wit British, Anspach, and Hessian, and other officers on parole, in the proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, to visit them frequently, and be witnesses of their treatment." I happened to be numbered among the officers on whom the lot fell to keep with the men; and our British field-officer was Major Gordon—a man whose memory will be cherished as long as

a single individual shall survive of all who shared in that captivity. He took the place of a field-officer of the Guards, whose turn of duty it was, but who exhibited such reluctance that this high-minded officer interfered, rightly judging that he whose heart is not with his men will never apply, as he ought to do, his whole faculties to ensure their comfort. But let that pass. My purpose is sufficiently served when I say that Major Gordon acted as our superintendent, and that we never found cause to express other feelings than those of thankfulness that the case was so.

On the 20th of October the British troops marched out of York in two divisions; one of which, guarded by State soldiers, proceeded towards Maryland, while the other, to which I was attached, went, under an escort of militia, to the westward of Virginia. The journey was as little disagreeable as any compulsory movement, performed under such circumstances, could well be. The militia-men proved particularly kind; for they not only permitted our people to carry away fencerails for firewood, but protected them, while in the act of doing so, from the threatened vengeance of the proprietors. To be sure there was a motive for this, apart from a generous desire to see their prisoners accommodated: no good understanding existed at this time between the inhabitants of Lower and Upper Virginia, and as our guards chanced to belong to the latter province, they were not very fastidious in their dealings with the proprietors of the former.

In the course of this march we traversed the lower ridge of the Bluo Mountains by a pass called Ashby's Gap. While the head of the column was yet a good way off, I rode forward, and alighted at an inn which was kept by a person named Ashby, about half way down the gorge. The hostess met me at the door—"A militiaman I guess," said she. "No, ma'am," was my reply. "Continental, mayhap?" "No, ma'am." "Oh, I see," exclaimed the old lady, "you're one of the sarpants—ould Wallace's men. Well now, I have two sons—one was at the catching of Johnny Burgoyne, the other at the catching of you, and they are both going next year to catch Clinton at New York. But you shall be kindly treated: my mother was from the old country." And the honest woman kept her word. I was very kindly treated; and what is more, the reckoning proved to be unusually moderate even for

that cheap country.

I pass over the remainder of our march, during which no adventure befell that deserves, as far as my memory bears me out, minute repetition. Winchester was the place of our destination; an inconsiderable town in those days, and surrounded at a short distance by gigantic forests, amid which were erected some straggling villages of log-huts for the accommodation partly of the prisoners taken in the affair of Cowpens, partly of the troops employed to watch them. Thirther our men were conducted; and though the lodging was indifferent, and the issue of provisions, particularly of flour, very irregular, of the treatment which they received, both from the guards and the country-people, they had no reason to complain. The former put them under little or no restraint; while the latter gave them frequent invitations to their farmhouses, from accepting which we did not, for obvious reasons, think it necessary to restrict them.

As the winter drew on, the hardships to which our men became ex-

posed increased greatly. The huts, besides that they were inconveniently few in number, proved, in many instances, pervious to the weather, and the health of their inmates began in consequence to suffer. I applied, under such circumstances, to the commissary, and obtained from him an order that a church in town, capable of containing 500 persons, should be set apart for their use. But the arrangement was scarcely complete when I received a message from Brigadier-General Morgan, intimating that the church must be immediately given up. I ventured to remonstrate, in a letter written with all possible mildness, and in a strain which could not fail, as I conceived, to melt the heart of the rugged republican. The following is a copy of his answer:—

"Saratoga, 28th Nov. 1781.

"SIR,-I received your letter of this day's date, and am really surprised at the contents of it. Two or three days before Christmas our army began to hut at Middleton in the Jerseys, and had nothing to keep off the inclemency of the weather till huts were built. You have time enough. This snow won't last long; it will be gone immediately. If your men don't know how to work, they must learn. We did not send for them to come amongst us, neither can we work for them to build them houses. I have been a prisoner as well as they, and was kept in close jail five months and thirteen days-thirty-six officers and their servants in one room, so that when we lay down on our straw we covered the whole floor. Consider this, and your men have nothing to grumble at. Colonel Holmes, though a commissary of prisoners, is under control. You have nothing to do but hut your men as fast as you can, for that must be the case. I have sent to General Washington, informing him of all matters-of what I had done and intended to do; and as he has never yet found fault with my conduct, you'll conclude from this that Colonel Holmes must obey my orders. The sooner your men hut themselves the better, for they must not remain in town much longer. I will try to redress every grievance as well as I can; but this I cannot look upon as a grievance. If we had barracks to afford them, they should have them; but as we have them not, they must cover themselves-at least I would recommend it to them, or they will suffer. I have written this letter in a plain rough style, that you might know what you had to depend upon, at which I hope you will not take umbrage."

The receipt of this letter, while it left little reason to hope that the writer would be induced by further discussion to change his mind, excited in me a good deal of curiosity to meet him; and I was very glad when, a few days afterwards, he visited Winchester. I sent him an invitation to dinner, which he accepted without scruple; and a very pleasant evening we spent together. The landlord of the house in which I lodged being a militia colonel, made one of the party, between whom and the brigadier some interesting conversation passed. It may be necessary to state that Morgan had commanded a battalion of riflemen which performed good service in various quarters, and that he had been actively engaged in the operations which ended in the surrender of General Burgoyne. He alluded to that affair with undisguised triumph, and spoke with more volubility perhaps than good taste of his own exploits on the occasion. "Oh, we whopped them tarnation well, surelie," said he, rubbing his hands; "though to be sure they gave us tough work

too. But it was on the 7th of October that the rifles settled the business. Me and my boys attacked a height that day, and druve Ackland and his grenadiers; but were hardly on the top when the British rallied, and came on again with such fury that nothing could stop them. I saw that they were led by an officer on a grey horse—a devilish brave fellow; so, when we took the height a second time, says I to one of my best shots, says I, you get up into that there tree, and single out him on the white horse. Dang it, 'twas no sooner said than done. On came the British again with the grey horseman leading; but his career was short enough this time. I jist tuck my eyes off him for a moment, and when I turned them to the place where he had been—pooh, he was gone!"

I knew at once that he spoke of General Fraser, who rode that day a grey horse, and fell from a rifle ball through the body. But Morgan did not confine his loquacity to communications like this. He told us that the British owed him a lash: that he drove one of the waggons which accompanied General Braddock's army, and being a giddy young man, that he had, on a certain occasion, knocked down a sentinel; for that offence he had been condemned to receive four hundred lashes, of which only three hundred and ninety-nine were inflicted—"I counted them myself," continued he, laughing, "and am sure that I am right; may I convinced the drum-major of his mistake, but they wouldn't tie me up again; so I am still their creditor to the amount of one lash."

Whether the intercourse which I had thus established with General Morgan operated at all in our favour, I do not know; but within a few days an order arrived directing us to march, not into the woods again, but to a comfortable barrack, surrounded by a high stockade, about ten miles south of the Susquehanna river. Here, in the vicinity of Little York, we passed some time agreeably enough; for though the men were more strictly watched than at Winchester, their quarters were much less inconvenient, and their provisions more abundant, as well as supplied with increased regularity. Besides, we had frequent opportunities of communicating with Philadelphia, and occasionally with New York itself; while the newspapers that from time to time reached us from the former city proved extremely acceptable. But the interest which we took in the perusal of the latter began, by degrees, to wax more intense when we found them mainly devoted to details of atrocities said to be committed by the royalist refugees, each of which was invariably summed up with a demand for vengeance. At last a correspondence appeared, of which I submit a copy :-

"Head-quarters, 21st April, 1782.

"Sir,—The enclosed representation of the inhabitants of Monmouth, with testimonials to the fact, which can be corroborated by other unquestionable evidence, will bring before your Excellency the most wanton, cruel, and unprecedented murder that ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people. I shall not, because I consider it altogether unnecessary, trouble your Excellency with any animadversions on this transaction. Candour obliges me to be explicit. To save the innocent, I demand the guilty. Captain Lippercut, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Haddy, must be given up; or if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this will

mark the justice of your Excellency's character; in failure of it, I shall hold myself justified in the eyes of God and man for the measures to which I shall resort. I beg your Excellency to be persuaded that it cannot be more disagreeable to you to be addressed in this language than it is for me to offer it; but the subject requires frankness and decision. I have to request your speedy determination, as my resolution is suspended but for your answer.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" GEO. WASHINGTON.

" To his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., &c."

" New York, 22d April, 1782.

" SIR .- Your letter of the 21st instant, with the enclosed testimonials of Captain Haddy's execution, was delivered to me yesterday. Though extremely concerned at the cause, I cannot conceal my surprise and displeasure at the very improper language you have made use of, which you could not but be sensible was totally unnecessary. The mildness of the British Government does not admit of acts of cruelty and persecuting violence; and as they are notoriously contrary to the tenor of my own conduct and disposition, having never yet stained my hands with innocent blood, I must claim the justice of having it believed that if any such have been committed by any person under my command, they could not have been warranted by my authority, nor can they ever have the sanction of my approbation. My present feeling, therefore, needed no incitement to urge me to take any proper notice of the barbarous outrage against humanity which you have described, the moment it came to my knowledge; and accordingly, when I heard of Captain Haddy's death, which was only four days before I received your letter, I instantly ordered a strict inquiry to be made into all its circumstances, and shall bring the perpetrators of it to immediate trial. To sacrifice innocence, under the notion of preventing guilt, in place of suppressing, would be adopting barbarity and raising it to the greatest height; whereas, if the violators of the laws of war are punished by the generals under whose power they act, the horrors which those laws were formed to prevent would be avoided, and every degree of humanity war is capable of maintained. Could violations of humanity be justified by example, many, from the posts where your power prevails, that exceed, and probably gave rise to this in question, could be produced. In hopes that the mode I mean to pursue will be adopted by you, and prevent all future enormities, I have the honour to be, &c.

" HENY CLINTON.

" To his Excellency General Washington."

These letters were read, as may be imagined, with deep interest by all of us. Not that we could assign any adequate cause for the feeling, inasmuch as the language employed on both sides was abundantly general; yet we saw, or fancied that we saw, in the tone of Washington's communication, something which boded no good to some of our comrades. Nevertheless, a fortnight having elapsed without any renewal of the correspondence, our uneasiness had begun to subside, when a fresh file of Philadelphia papers presented us with the following, of which the purport was even more undisguised. The first was evidently in reply to a despatch which General Robertson, the temporary successor of Sir Henry Clinton, had dictated.

" Head-quarters, 5th May, 1782.

"Sia,—I had the honour to receive your letter of the first instant. Your Excellency is acquainted with the determination expressed in my letter to Sir Henry Clinton, of the 21st of April. I have now to inform you, that so far from receding from that resolution, orders are given to designate a British officer for retaliation. The time and place are fixed, but I shall hope the result of your court-martial will prevent the dreadful alternative.

GEO. WASHINGTON."

Before this letter reached its destination, Sir Guy Carleton had super-

seded General Robertson. He answered it thus:-

" New York, 7th May, 1782.

"SIR.—I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorised persons have, on both sides, given way to those passions, which ought to have received the strongest and most efficient control, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without further preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties; though, as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country. How much soever we differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishman from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils as can have no effect on general decisions. Every proper measure that may tend to prevent those criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father in New Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require. "I have the honour to be, &c.,

"GUY CARLETON."

[Answer.]

" Head-quarters, 9th May, 1782.

"Sir,—I had the honour this evening to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers enclosed. Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses that in too many instances have marked its various progress. With respect to a late transaction, I have already expressed my fixed resolution,—a resolution formed upon the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

"G. WASHINGTON."

I repeat, that we read this correspondence, accompanied as it was by a sort of running commentary from a person under the signature of Common Sense, with the deepest interest. Not that any of us entertained the slightest apprehension of danger to himself. We were prisoners on parole, under a capitulation, the fourteenth article of which expressly stipulated that it should suffer no violation on the pretence of reprisal. But there were others of our comrades whom we knew to be less favourably circumstanced; and remembering the stern inflexibility of Washington in the case of poor André, we could not but tremble for the lot of one of these. Our astonishment, therefore, may be imagined, when the following occurrences took place.

I had spent a few days with Major Gordon at Lancaster, and was on a visit to some friends at Little York, when the Major unexpectedly arrived among us,—evidently labouring under an excess of agitation,

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of which he declined to state the reason. All that we could get from him was a request, that an order issued by the American commandant would be obeyed, and that all the captains belonging to the remains of Lord Cornwallis's army would assemble next day at his quarters. He added, that it would be advisable to bring with us each man his servant, and such a supply of linen and other necessaries as might suffice for some time. We obeyed, not without wonder. A long ride during a broiling day carried us to Lancaster, and at three in the afternoon we met, to the number of thirteen, at the Major's quarters. He was pacing the room backwards and forwards when we entered, and after a brief salutation, proceeded, with much feeling, to explain the circumstances which had caused the meeting. "You have all seen the correspondence that has for some time been carried on between General Washington and the Commander-in-chief at New York, and you therefore know, that Washington has determined to revenge upon some innocent man the guilt of a set of lawless banditti. Gentlemen, you will scarcely believe that in the face of the capitulation, and in defiance of the strong remonstrances which I felt it my duty to make, both to the American and French authorities, one of you is doomed to suffer. I have told Washington that he will be answerable for this foul deed to all posterity: but I might as well reason with the air! I wish to God they would take me in your place; for I am an old worn out trunk of a tree, and have neither wife nor mother to weep for me. But even to that they will not consent; so all that I can undertake to do is, to accompany the unfortunate individual, whoever he may be, to the place of his martyrdom, and to give him every consolation and support while life remains, and obey his wishes after it is The Major, albeit not given to the melting mood, taken away." could not here restrain his tears; and there was not a soul among us who did not feel a thousand times more for him than for ourselves.

It will readily be imagined that such an announcement as this, bringing with it the contemplation of certain death, in cold blood, to one of our number, had not the effect of greatly elevating our spirits. Still we kept up a good heart, chiefly on the Major's account, and spent a tranquil and even a lively evening at his table. For myself, likewise, I can state, that never, at any period of my life, have I slept more soundly than I did that night on a mattress in his chamber, after having vainly striven to cheat my excellent friend into a forgetfulness of the care and anxiety which preyed upon his mind. A like, perhaps a more exuberant, spirit pervaded us on the following morning. were to assemble at the quarters of the American Brig.-General Hogan, at nine o'clock, and there to draw lots for life or death; and we repaired to the place appointed, as cheerful and loquacious as if we had been going to a ball: yet it was a solemn scene enough. Brigadier, attended by his Aide-de-camp and the Commissary of Prisoners, occupied an apartment in the Black Bear Inn, where we were introduced to them. They were all a good deal agitated, and the voice of the first faltered a little, when he craved permission to read two letters which he had received at different periods from General Washington. I subjoin them.

"Head-quarters, 4th May, 1782.

"Sir,—The enemy persisting in that barbarous line of conduct they have pursued during the war, have lately most inhumanly executed

Captain Jonathan Haddy of the Jersey State troops, taken prisoner by them at a post on Jones's River, and in consequence I have written to the British Commander-in-chief, that, unless the perpetrators of this horrid deed were delivered up, I should be under the necessity of retaliating, as the only means left to put a stop to such inhuman pro-You will, therefore, immediately on receipt of this, designate by lot, from the above number, a British captain who is an unconditional prisoner, if such a one is in our possession; if not, a Lieutenant under the same circumstances, from amongst the prisoners at either of the posts in Pennsylvania or Maryland. As soon as you have fixed upon the person, you will send him under a safe guard to Philadelphia, where the Minister-at-war will order a proper guard to receive and conduct him to his place of destination. For your information respecting the officers who are prisoners in our possession, I have ordered the Commissary of Prisoners to furnish you with a list of them, which will be forwarded with this. I need not mention that every possible tenderness, that is consistent with the security of him, should be shown to the person whose unfortunate lot it may be to

This was the first despatch: the second, which bore date 13th of

May, ran as follows:-

"Sia,—It was much my wish, for the purpose of retaliation, to have taken an officer who was an unconditional prisoner of war, but being informed by the Secretary-at-war, that no one of that description is in our power, I am under the disagreeable necessity to direct, that you immediately proceed to select, in the manner before prescribed, from among all the British captains who are prisoners, either by capitulation or on convention, one who is to be sent in as soon as possible, under the regulations and restrictions contained in my former letter to you."

Having concluded the reading of these letters, the Brigadier proceeded to say, that it was very much his wish that we would settle among ourselves on whom this sad fate should be fixed. With one voice we refused to have any share in a business which directly violated the terms of that treaty which placed us within General Washington's power. "But were it otherwise," remarked the Major, "these gentlemen form but a small proportion out of the total number of captains who became prisoners at Yorktown; and I am sure that if time be afforded, there is not one of their comrades who will not hasten even from England, for the purpose of placing himself by their side in so

trying an emergency, and staking his life with theirs,"

The Brigadier, however, was deaf to all remonstrances. His orders, he said, were peremptory—he was very sorry, but he could not even consent to so much delay as might be necessary to bring up a captain from Virginia, where, on the march of the depôt into Maryland, he had been left. "When all is over," he continued, "and the lot has declared on whom the blow must fall, then you may rely upon it, that every indulgence shall be shown which you could expect, or my own feelings dictate." But in the meanwhile there remained but one course to pursue. A victim must be chosen from the gentlemen present, and the Aide-de-camp was directed to prepare the lots in another apartment.

It would be quite impossible to describe the sensations which I experienced, and which were, I doubt not, experienced in a like degree

by others during the brief pause which ensued on this officer's departure. Few words were interchanged,-though all kept up, apparently without any exertion, a good countenance. But the pause was not of long duration; for in about ten minutes the Aide-de-camp returned, accompanied by another gentleman, each bearing in his hand a hat,while a drum-boy followed, as well as an officer of dragoons, the commander, as we were already apprized, of the prisoner's escort. each hat were thirteen pieces of paper. That held by the Aide-de-camp contained twelve inscribed with names and one blank: that held by the other gentleman, twelve blanks and one inscribed with a name, drum-boy put in his hand, and after reading a name aloud, drew a slip of paper from the second hat, which, as long as it was blank, left the individual named, in safety. Ten names were thus drawn; the eleventh-having the fatal mark attached to it-was that of Captain Asgill of the Guards, to whom the Brigadier pointed, while he said to the officer of dragoons, "That gentleman is your prisoner.".

The excitement of the scene was now over, and we gazed upon poor Asgill with a bitterness and intensity of feeling such as defied control. He was barely nineteen years of age-lively, brave, handsome-an only son, as we all knew, and an especial favourite with his comrades. see him, as we did at that moment, in the full bloom of youth and beauty, and to know that his days-nay, his hours were numberedthat was a demand upon the fortitude of those who loved him, such as they could not meet. We all lifted up our voices and wept; and while a warm pressure of the hand was exchanged with each in his turn, the object of so much commiseration found it no easy matter himself to restrain his tears. Nor, to do them justice, were the Americans, either within or without the house, indifferent spectators of the drama. The Brigadier at once consented to delay the removal of the victim till the following morning, and readily granted a passport for the purpose of enabling an officer to set out on the instant for New York. The crowd too-and a dense multitude was assembled round the house-evinced their sympathy by such exclamations of pity as crowds are wont to offer, while at the same time frequent voices were heard to exclaim, "Well, them Britishers be strange chaps; they all went in laughing and talking -and now, when the thing is settled, they are all in tears, except the young man on whom the lot has fallen." And so in truth it was: there was not a dry eye among us, except that of Asgill himself, as we proceeded from the Black Bear to Major Gordon's quarters.

Arrived there, and Asgill being placed under gentle restraint, the grief of his comrades yielded to the necessity of exertion. Blanks in letters, which had been previously written, were filled up; and while one of our own number set off express with that designed for Sir Gay Carleton, Brigadier Hogan despatched that to General Washington by a special messenger. Not content with these exertions, Major Gordon, having ascertained the address of the Comte de Rochambeau, wrote also to him; and as he committed the despatch to the care of a trustworthy person, there is the best reason to believe that, though never answered, it reached its destination. Still events held their course; the night wore on in spite of the anxiety and grief which would have retarded it; and with the dawn of the following day came the necessity for Asgill's departure. Again the forethought of Major Gordon interposed to protract the final catastrophe to the latest possible moment: he prevailed upon

the Brigadier to mark the route of the party by short stages, and obtained from him an order, that in all matters not at variance with the safe-keeping of the prisoner, implicit attention should be paid to his wishes. Last of all, he procured from the good-natured Commandant the addresses of the most influential persons in Philadelphia; and hoping almost against hope, that something might be done through their intercession, he strove throughout the journey to keep up both his own spirits and the spirits of the poor youth for whom he thus assiduously laboured.

The escort reached Philadelphia without the occurrence of any adventure, and Gordon having procured a lodging, planted a sentinel at Asgill's door, with strict orders that no one should be allowed to disturb him unless sent for. This done, he himself sallied forth. But all his applications were met with a coldness which he failed to overcome, or a frank declaration that the deliverance of the young victim, except on the terms already announced, was impossible. Utterly dejected, he returned home, and had thrown himself upon his bed, when the sound of footsteps approaching Asgill's chamber roused him; he ran out, and beheld a tall gaunt figure, arrayed in black, with an expression of singular austerity in his countenance, advancing with measured tread towards the door.

" Who are you-what do you want?" were the brief questions.

"Sir," replied the figure with extreme solemnity, "I am chaplain to the Congress of the United States, and I am come to give a word of advice to the young man who is about to suffer for the death of our good

countryman, Captain Haddy."

The Major was a religious man, in the best sense of that term, and entertained unfeigned respect for the clergy; but his temper was at the moment rendered irritable by his recent repulses, and the manner in which the divine spoke of the approaching murder of his friend threw him entirely off his guard.

"I tell you what," cried he, springing forward, "if you do not immediately remove yourself from this house, I will show you the shortest

way into the street, even if it should be from the window."

The divine looked aghast, and retreated as the other drew on, till he gained, without being aware of it, the top of the staircase, when suddenly his back step failed him, and he rolled from the top to the bottom. No further mischief followed, however, except the loss of his hat and wig, both of which fell off in the tumble, for Mass John was not long prostrate: he rose immediately, and apprehending he knew not what further violence, grasped the wig, clapped it wrong end foremost upon his head, and holding his hat in his hand, ran with the speed of a lamplighter down the street. Poor Gordon! many a time has he laughed himself, and caused others to laugh, at the recital of that adventure.

Previous to the march of the escort from Lancaster, I had by some fortunate accident obtained a copy of a hand-bill, in which the defeat and capture of De Grasse in the West India seas was announced. I had given it to Major Gordon, who now hastened with it to the house of the French ambassador, and laid it before him. My object in so doing was to work upon the fears of that functionary by threatening him with retaliation in the persons of the prisoners; but here again we failed. The Ambassador refused to interfere, while other persons, on whom his great energy seemed to have weight, received a sudden order to quit the

town-a fatal sign that the resolutions of the Government were im-

Time passed, and though the execution of poor Asgill was delayed, every preparation continued to be made for its completion. He was removed from Philadelphia to Chatham, a post in the advanced line of the Americans towards New York; and Gordon, with the devotion of a father for his child, attended him. I am afraid that I should become tedious were I to describe all the steps which that excellent man took to procrastinate, and, if possible, to avert the threatened calamity. He had many trusty persons in his pay, by means of whom he kept open a constant correspondence with head-quarters, and he succeeded in giving to the official communications of the several chiefs a tone which enabled him to appeal not only to the Court of St. James's, but to that of the Tuileries. Nor was this all: Captain Haddy's family, worked upon by the pathetic appeals of Gordon, became themselves suppliants in Asgill's favour; and a plan, to which few were privy, but which was so well laid, that its success came at least within the bounds of probability, was, in case of the worst, arranged for his escape. Meanwhile, however, Lady Asgill was informed of the danger with which her only son was menaced, and she threw herself, with all the eloquence which a mother's feelings are calculated to call forth, at the feet of the French minister. I wish that I could, with any regard to brevity, transcribe the letter with which he besought the interference of the French monarch, as well as that which the Count de Vergennes addressed in consequence to General Washington: they are both lying beside me; and more admirable specimens of deep emotion, expressed in the most touching, because in the simplest language, I have never perused. But this Tradition has already occupied too much space in your Journal. Let it suffice to state then, that the exertions of Asgill's friends prevailed, and that on the 13th of November the prisoner read from General Washington the following manly communication:-

"Sir,—It affords me singular satisfaction to have it in my power to transmit to you the inclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 7th inst. by which you are relieved from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing that you would wish to go to New York as soon as possible, I also inclose a passport for that purpose. Your letter of the 18th came regularly to my hands. I beg of you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation; but I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the inclosed letters, which have been in my possession a fortnight, to the same cause. I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be viewed, I was never influenced throughout the whole of it by sanguinary motives; but by what I conceived to be a sense of duty, which loudly called upon me to use measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion; and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you, than it is to, Sir, &c. &c.

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

Immediately on the receipt of this letter Asgill felt that he was free. and he returned shortly afterwards, in excellent health and spirits, by way of New York to England. Not so his and my friend, Gordon. He was an altered man. A constitution, delicate at the best, and weakened for some years by the progress of an internal complaint, could not endure the wear and tear of excitement and exertion to which he had recently been subjected. While we remained as prisoners, and that was till the formal cessation of hostilities, I never saw him smile, except when describing his rencontre with the Yankee chaplain in Philadelphia; and though on our release he was appointed to command at Kingsbridge, not even so complete a change of scene and occupation had any effect. spent much of my time with him at Morristown, where he fixed his head-quarters, and found that a settled melancholy preyed upon his spirits; yet there was no apparent cause for this: on the contrary, the fame of his exploits being spread far and near, he received both from friends and foes the most striking marks of respect; indeed, to such a height was the feeling carried, that being appointed to act as one of a sort of court of inquiry, to which was committed the task of adjusting disputes between the natives and the refugees, every claimant from the province of the Jerseys, no matter to what party attached, eagerly sought to have his cause decided by Major Gordon.

Being myself a member of this same court, which held its sittings at New York, I was enabled to see a good deal of my friend, till the business submitted to us was at length wore out, and we separated. He settled in Morristown, while I betook myself to Statten Island, where my regiment was quartered. This had not long occurred, when a packet arrived from home, bringing with it a Gazette; in which, to the great joy of all who were acquainted with him, the name of Gordon appeared as a Lieutenant-colonel by brevet. The same packet brought likewise a letter from Asgill's mother, so touching in itself, and at the same time so linked with the fate of Gordon, that I must be permitted to tran-

scribe it. It ran thus:-

"SIR,-If distress like mine had left any expression but for grief, I should long since have addressed myself to you, for whom my sense of gratitude makes all acknowledgments poor indeed; nor is this the first attempt; but you were too near the dear object of my anguish, to enter into the heart-piercing subject. I constantly prayed to Heaven, that he might not add to his sufferings the knowledge of ours. He had too much to feel on his own account, and I could not have concealed the direful effect of his misfortune on his family, to whom he is as dear as Unfit as I am at this time by joy, almost as he is worthy to be so. insupportable as the agony before, yet, Sir, accept this weak effort, from a heart deeply affected by your humanity and exalted conduct, as, Heaven knows, it has been torn by affliction. Believe me, Sir, it will only cease to think, in the last moment of life, with the most grateful, affectionate, and respectful sentiments to you. But a fortnight since I was sinking under a wretchedness I could no longer struggle with. Hope,resignation,—had almost forsaken me. I began to experience the greatest of all misfortunes, that of being no longer able to bear them. Judge, Sir, the transition, the day after the blessed change takes place. My son is released,-recovered,-returned,-arrived at my gate, in my U. S. JOURN. No. 72, Nov. 1834.

arms. I see him unsubdued in spirits, in health, unreproached by himself, approved of by his country, -in the bosom of his family, and without anxiety, but for the happiness of his friend,-without regret but for having left him behind. Your humane feelings that have dictated your conduct to him, injured and innocent as he was, surely will participate in our relief and joy. Be that pleasure yours, Sir, as well as every other blessing that virtue like yours, and Heaven can bestow. prayer is offered up for you in the heat of transport, as it was in the bitterness of my anguish. My gratitude has been soothed by the energy it has been offered with; it has ascended to the throne of mercy; and is, I trust, accepted. Unfit as I am, for nothing but susceptibility so awakened as mine could enable me to write, -and exhausted by too long anxiety,-confined at this time to a bed of sickness and languor,-vet I could not suffer another interval to pass without this weak effort. Let it convey to you, Sir, the most heartfelt gratitude of my husband and daughters. You have the respect and esteem of all Europe, as an honour to your country, and to human nature, and the most zealous friendship My dear and worthy Major Gordon,

Your affectionate and obliged Servant, "J. Asuill."

The preceding letter had not been long forwarded, and I had resided but a few days in Statten Island, when I received an express, desiring my immediate attendance at Morris's house. I did not lose a moment in obeying, and arrived there in time to find the Major in the agony of His life was fast expiring, yet he retained his senses; and as he squeezed my hand, he exclaimed in a feeble voice, "You are just come in time. Write, I pray you, to the lady from whom I have received this letter, and apologize for my apparent negligence in not replying to it. I have been told, on good authority, that our noble Prince has been pleased to express his approbation of my conduct. Should it ever so happen, that you could take so great a liberty, tell him, oh! tell him, what a comfort it was to me at this trying hour, to know, that the mere performance of my duty should have been honoured by the applause of so exalted a character." I promised that I would attend to his last wishes in both particulars; and I thank God that I have been able to redeem the pledge. Years, indeed, elapsed ere I found an opportunity of delivering to George IV. the message of his dying servant. But I did deliver it, and the lapse of these years had not sufficed either to blot poor Gordon from the recollection of our gracious Sovereign, or to render the King indifferent to his fate. As to Gordon himself, he did not long survive our interview. He died a martyr to his own noble feelings, having, in the most literal sense of the term, given his life to redeem that of his friend.

We have only to add to this, that a rumour has reached us, that a life of the writer of the above is in preparation. We sincerely trust that our information may prove well founded, for we knew enough of the gallant veteran's career to assure our readers, that if it be narrated with tolerable fidelity, it cannot fail both to interest and to instruct.

1834.1 323

THE ORDER-BOOK; OR NAVAL SKETCHES.

BY JONATHAN OLDJUNCK, ESQ., R.N.

" Order is Heaven's first law."

And, by the flag of Saint George! so it is in the Navy; for as obedience is considered the great test of duty, so does order in a ship keep the whole machinery ready for any operation at a moment's But notwithstanding the most exact order,—though every man may be at his station, and the cook by the fore-sheet,-though every rope may be snugly coiled down, and the craft as fine as a fiddle, -she would remain a mere piece of wonderful mechanism; but destitute of regularity, guidance, and frequently motion, but for that which forms the mainspring of the whole-"ORDERS."

The initiated reader requires no explanation of the term; but to the uninitiated I must be permitted to render myself fully understood. Orders may be classed under three distinct heads :- "Verbal"-such as the word of command in action, or in working ship, &c. By " signal "-communications made known through the medium of flags, telegraphs, &c.; and "written"-which conveys its own meaning.

Every ship in the service, from a first-rate to a four-gun cutter, with a commissioned officer, carries a general order-book; besides which, most captains are in the practice of keeping a written order-book for the officers commanding watches during the night; and this system is generally preferred by the officers themselves, as it gives them specific instructions, which may at all times be produced as evidence.

An admiral in command, either on board the flag-ship or at his office on shore, has a general order-book in which all orders are entered for the management and discipline of the fleet; and on every occasion of a fresh order, the signal is made for a lieutenant or midshipman from each ship, who brings the vessel's own particular order-book, and takes a copy of the original. Now, as only two or three can copy at a time, and as there are frequently twenty or more waiting, these meetings are sometimes productive of much amusement; and it often happens that acquaintances are formed, which afterwards are cemented by the closest friendship.

Having thus explained the meaning of my title, it now remains for me to follow it up by giving a few practical illustrations, copying the orders themselves for my text, and showing their consequent results.

"The Royal William has hoisted the signal for all midshipmen, Sir," said an old quarter-master, touching his tarpaulin hat to the firstlieutenant of the Indefatigable frigate, as she was lying at Spithead.

"Answer it," replied the officer; "and messenger! messenger!" "Sir!" exclaimed a shrill squeaking voice, as a little, diminutive lad

ran up to the lieutenant, hat in hand.

"Tell Mr. Oldjunk he's wanted to go away on duty immediately," said the officer. The boy disappeared. "Boatswain's mate," continued the lieutenant, " Pipe away the jolly-boat."

In a few minutes afterwards I was on deck, dressed in long uniform coat, cocked-hat, and side-arms, and received my orders to go on board the admiral. The weather was very squally, with rain, and

threatening to blow a downright gale; but as the Royal William lay to leeward of us, and the tide was running to windward, it was easy to hoist the sail, and we were very soon alongside; whilst I naturally expected to be detained only a few minutes in copying the order, and

then saving the weather current back.

But in this I was disappointed, for the signal had been flying a considerable time before the old quarter-master had seen it; and as there were between twenty and thirty sail at Spithead, most of the midshipmen claimed precedence from having got on board before me; and, consequently, I was compelled to wait for my turn.

"What is the order about?" I inquired of a handsome little youngster, who claimed intimacy with me from having met together on shore.

"I hardly like to tell you," he replied, "for I'm half afraid they're tricking me."

"What is it?" said I, "and who was it gave you the information?"

"It was the midshipman of the Donegal," he answered, "who told me; and he says it is an order that no captain is to allow of pigs being taken to sea without first cutting off their tails."

"Nonsense," said I, laughing, "he only meant to quiz you. But I imagine it must be something important, or the signal would not have

been made in such weather as this."

"I don't know what to think," responded the youngster, "but certain it is, that every one I have asked has given me the same answer; and one offered to show me his order-book, but I had only time to glance

at it; and, sure enough, I caught sight of the word pig-tails."

"D—their tails," exclaimed a midshipman, as he passed us with his order-book under his arm, and hastened to the gangway to descend to his boat. "To think that one of his Majesty's officers is to be called out of a snug berth, when it's raining marlinspikes and scuppernails, to copy an order about pig-tails!—it's what I call ungentlemanly, and proves the service is going to the devil. Why couldn't they make the signal for all pursers or marine officers?"

"Or all butchers?" chimed in another: "They'll be sending for all

captains next, to know which man drinks the strongest cocoa!"

"Is it true, Sir," slyly asked the marine who stood sentry at the gangway, "is it true, Sir, that the tails are to be disrated; and will

they have to return them into store, Sir?"

"Aye, Jolly, and they may pickle them if they like," returned the midshipman. "D— their tails!—to think that one of his Majesty's officers, &c."—and he went grumbling down the side, rendering the word "pig-tails" the most audible that was uttered.

"What can all this mean?" thought I; "surely there must be some mistake: for though Sir Isaac Coffin is about as mad a genius as ever lived, yet he would hardly have recommended such a freak to Admiral Montagu; and even if he had, the old Admiral certainly would never

have complied with it."

"May the King live for ever!" exclaimed another midshipman, who, having copied the order, was also hasting away to his boat; "but if ever I come athwart a pig-tail, and a sharp knife in my hand—you may guess the rest, boys; but if I don't—there's no snakes in Virginny. Take care of yourselves, reefers, I've given you your cue,—look out after the tails yourselves when you get to your berths."

"I say, Jolly," said an old tar, taking a severe turn with his quid, "this 'll be a great saving of blacking and heel-ball. If they arn't returned into store, will you gie me yours to keep my marlinspike in, eh?"

"We shall none of us be the worse," said another; "and they were but ammunition consarns arter all. It looks unnatural like, to see a tiller shipped the wrong way; it's like running the bowsprit out of the cabin-windows."

"Young gentlemen! young gentlemen!" exclaimed the firstlieutenant of the Billy, who saw us congregated together near the seamen, "this is no time for long tales,—the gale is freshening; get

your order copied and bear a hand to your respective ships."

The "aye, aye, Sir," responded simultaneously from all the midshipmen, most of whom took his expression of "long tales" according to the thoughts that were then most uppermost in their minds. I own I was greatly puzzled, and began to muster up all my stock of knowledge, both mathematical and scientific, to try and discover what could be the reason of the order,—what benefit pigs were to derive from having their tails cut off,—and how his Majesty's service was to be advantaged by the excision.

At length my turn arrived. I hastened, nay almost ran (a rank heresy on the quarter-deck) into the clerk's office; and both under the break of the poop where the Billy's supernumerary mids were sheltering themselves from the rain, as well as in the cabin, scarcely anything could be heard but the word "tails." I hastily glanced my eye over the order, and there, sure enough, was the same term in bold and legible handwriting. I seized the pen in an agony of impatience, and copied as follows:—

"The Lords of the Admiralty having issued directions that the Marine Forces now serving on board of his Majesty's fleets should, from the date hereof, cease to use or wear the usual leather queue or pig-tail now worn, I hereby give orders that the captains and commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war under my command, do see the same strictly carried into effect; and for the future the leather queue or pig-tail now worn shall be discontinued.

"Given on board his Majesty's ship the Royal William, at Spithead, this — day of —, 1809.

"By the order of the Admiral,

"WILLIAM HENRY SCRIVEN, Secretary."

The murder was out,—it was not the tails of the poor pigs that were to be put out of commission, but the false tails or queues worn by the marines. The joke, however, had been well preserved, and I enjoyed a

hearty laugh at the denouement.

My order was written, but so much time had elapsed, that it was now slack water, and the gale blew with increased violence, whilst a nasty short sea rendered it almost impossible to pull a-head. Nevertheless, I made the attempt, and the men laboured hard at the oars, so that we got about a cable's length towards the frigate; but the tide came strong against us, and I was on the point of returning to the Royal Billy, when my attention was attracted to a small sailing yacht that was carrying on a heavy press of sail, and evidently managed by

unskilful hands. She was going dead before it, her boom eased off nearly to the shrouds; and as she yawed about with bad steering, the mainsail frequently lifted by the lee and threatened to gibe. That there were females on board, I could see by the white drapery; and I could not but be painfully apprehensive of the danger the whole party were exposed to.

My determination was instantly fixed. The carrying so much canvass was evidence that they had not sufficient strength to take it in; and if the sail gibed, it would either carry away the masts, or, what

was worse, upset the vessel.

"Lay in your oars, men, and toss the mast up in an instant," I exclaimed. The men stared,—hesitated for a moment,—but on my adding, "Bear a hand my boys, or that craft will be a wreck," the mast was immediately stepped, the foresail was hoisted, and I edged down towards the yacht, so as to try and cut her off; but the rate she was going at totally precluded all possibility of accomplishing it, and I dropped astern. The person at the helm seemed to be aware of my intention to board him, and, unfortunately, gave the yacht a broad yaw to port: the sail gibed, and the next moment the yacht lay upon her beam ends.

My boat had good way upon her, and in a few minutes my sail was lowered, the mast down, and the men upon their oars pulling towards the vacht that was lying keel out, lifting with the sea, and rapidly filling with water. I sprang on to her bottom, and the next instant a wave completely engulphed me; but, holding on by a rope, I was soon lifted again, and with two of my men got into the rigging, to the great risk of our lives. At first I could see but one man, who was in an almost exhausted state, clinging to the upper portion of the taffrail; but as the vessel again rose, the arm of a female was seen struggling out of the water. It was instantly grasped by myself and men, and we raised an elderly and apparently elegantly dressed woman from the gear with which she was trammelled. The strength of the three combined, however, was barely effective enough to get her clear, and I was wondering at the amazing weight of so slim a figure, (for she was very slight made) when I discovered that another female was clinging, with all the energy of a death-struggle, to her dress. The two were hauled up, the waves occasionally beating over us with horrible fury, as if desperate at the prospect of losing their prey. We had dragged two ladies on to the vacht's bottom, and my brave fellows were trying to disengage the clothes of the second from something which held them fast to the opposite gunwale, when one of the men exclaimed, "I'm blessed if here arn't another woman! I say, Sir, there seems to be a whole cable's length of 'em!"

It was, indeed, true: a third female was holding on to the dress of the second, but before we could rescue her from the perilous situation

she was in, her hold relaxed and she disappeared.

"She's gone, Sir," said one of the seamen. "Poor thing!—and she looked but young to die so unnatural a death for her."

"She must not die, Peters!" exclaimed I; "but get these ladies into the boat as quick as possible: bear a hand, my good lads, we must save that girl!"

"It's of no use, Mr. Oldjunk," answered the man, as he carefully

got one of the ladies into the jolly-boat, where the person who had been clinging to the taffrail had already seated himself, apparently in a state of stupefaction. "I say it's of no arthely use to try to save her,

Sir,-rather save yourself, for she must have perished."

"She shall not perish, Peters, by ——!" I cried out in agony; and lowering myself down by a rope, I plunged under the water and groped about the rigging, but without avail; and I began to fear Peters was correct. Being a good swimmer, I struck off (still keeping the rope slack in my hand) and got into the mainsail, where I soon entangled my feet in something of light texture, which was rent with my efforts to disengage myself; and I caught hold of some shreds of muslin. "It must be she," thought I; and diving down, I had the satisfaction of bringing to the surface the body of a young girl: but the sea was so rough, that it was with the utmost difficulty I could keep her up; and as she was in a state of insensibility, (I feared death) she was totally unable to aid my endeavours.

At length I was able to pass the rope securely round her waist, and she was dragged on to the yacht's bottom, and from thence placed in the stern sheets of the jolly-boat, in which I now perceived another stranger, who, it afterwards appeared, had been under the mainsail, but had contrived to clear himself and swim round to the boat.

"Bear a hand, Mr. Oldjunk," said Peters, "the craft's getting into

her flowing, Sir; don't you hear her sough?"

"Are there any more human beings on board the vessel?" I shouted to the strangers; and the last man picked up replied, "There were yet two missing."

"For God's sake, Mr. Oldjunk, let us shove off," said Peters, "for if she goes down, we stand a chance of going with her. She'll right a little before she sinks, Sir, and it will be better to lay off on our oars to

pick 'em up when they clear the rigging."

The man was right,—it would have been madness to have remained longer,—and I lost no time in getting into the boat and shoving off a short distance from the sinking wreck. The wind howled over us,—the rain came down in anger,—the waters roared beneath us,—and the little yacht, after two or three surges, and that peculiar kind of moaning occasioned by the confined air, suddenly threw her mast partly erect, and went down in about seven fathoms. But our expectations of saving any other life were gone,—the vessel disappeared as though the seas had never borne her weight, and the waves rolled on with scarcely a trace that the gilded toy had ever cleft their hilly tops: yet no human being appeared—and it seemed certain that whoever the two individuals were, both had perished.

Several boats had put off from the nearest ships on witnessing the catastrophe; but when they saw my little shell floating alone on the waters, they returned back. My mast was again stepped, the sail hoisted, and away we flew like a sea-bird on the wing seeking shelter

from the " pelting of the pitiless storm."

The two females first saved had partially recovered consciousness; but the youngest lay extended, in all the paleness and livid hue of death.

"Take the helm, Peters," said I, "and keep her head a little broad of Ryde pier." The man obeyed—"And now, lads, hats and caps to work, and bale her out."

I raised the inanimate body of the young female in my arms, (for the water in the boat was washing over her.) and carefully wrapped my cloak around her cold form. My hand was pressed upon her heart, but there was no tremor—no throb—no pulsation. Yet, when I looked upon her face it displayed no signs of convulsive struggling; the features were placid—even smiling; and though no roseate tint mantled on the lily whiteness of her cheek, there was sufficient to show she had been a lovely flower, and as I pressed her (almost unconsciously) to my heart, the tears came gushing from my eyes, and I breathed a fervent prayer to the throne of Omnipotence, that the God of Mercy would stretch forth his arm and save.

The boat rushed on her way, the seas at times toppling over her stern and raging in upon her gunwale, so as to keep the men constantly baling. The individuals whom I had rescued held no converse with each other—indeed fear seemed to have paralysed their faculties; but Ryde pier was now close at hand, and I could see the hardy pilots and boatmen down upon the beach; they had no doubt witnessed the occurrence, and were preparing to render us assistance in landing, as the sea was breaking with no small degree of violence over the long flat of sand

that stretches out from the shore.

I once more resumed the helm, and the men discontinued baling to attend to the sails; the boat behaved well, and danced over the raging swell with great velocity; the outer breakers were passed in safety, and we were rapidly gaining the shore, when a heavy surge nearly filled the boat, which struck with considerable force upon the ground, and trembled in every joint; another succeeded; the two females shrieked, and their voices sounded fearfully wild as they mingled with the howling of the gale; a third shock came, and the boat rolled completely over, carrying away the mast, and sending us once more struggling amongst the waters. But we could feel the bottom with our feet, and as the breakers receded the bold pilots came hurrying down to our rescue.

A powerful feeling, which I never could account for, made me reckless of my own safety whilst the young female was near me. It is true
I thought she was a corpse, but I could not leave her; indeed my
strength seemed renovated as I again took her in my arms and ran up
the beach as fast as circumstances would allow. Several persons offered
to relieve me from my burthen, but I would not resign her, and hurrying
to a light single-horse carriage, I laid her gently down in it, sprang in
myself—looked round and saw my men were all on shore—applied the
whip to the horse's flank, and dashed off at a tremendous pace for the
hotel, leaving the boy who had charge of the vehicle standing gazing

after us, and mute with astonishment.

"A surgeon! a surgeon! send instantly for a surgeon!" I vociferated as loud as I could, the moment the horse was pulled up at the door. For the love of God lose not a moment! and here, my good lasses, carry this young lady into the house." My directions were implicitly obeyed; several respectable families, who were sojourning at the hotel, rendered their assistance; a surgeon promptly arrived, and the process for the purpose of procuring resuscitation was instantly commenced. In the mean time a large carriage was sent down to bring up the others; beds were prepared, and everything necessary to counteract the effects of terror and distress; and I had soon the satisfaction of seeing the

surviving party safe in a comfortable apartment, and attended by gentlemen of the medical profession, which, shortly afterwards, was heightened almost to ecstacy by the information that the youngest female began

to manifest symptoms of returning animation.

"Well, Peters," said I, as the gallant fellow came up to me outside the hotel, "is everything saved?—But stop, first of all get a glass of rum and wash the saltwater out of your throat, and give a glass each to the rest;" for they had accompanied him, though hanging a short distance astern, lest I should find fault with the whole of them having left the boat.

"Why yes, sir," replied Peters, after swallowing his dram, "everything is secure but your cocked hat and coat, and them has made sail for the Needles. But I'm blessed, Mr. Oldjunk, if this arn't a rum consarn—who'd ha' thought that them there marines' tails would have been the

saving of five lives."

"That reminds me of it," said I—" pray where's the order-book?"

"Oh, here it is, sir," replied the seaman, pulling it out from between his shirt and his skin, but well saturated with water; "here it is, Mr. Oldjunk; but about them marine's tails, sir, I'm blessed if I don't get

one for a plug for the jolly-boat."

At this moment a stout, hardy, good-looking, elderly man approached me, and seemed to be taking my altitude, for he eyed me from head to foot, and then turning round to a youth of about my own age and dimensions, he sang out, "Tom! come here, sir—get from under the lee of that umbrella for a minute, and mind what I say. Take this young gentleman home with you, and clap a full suit of your own rigging over his masthead; but let him have a taste of the warm-bath first—about blood-heat, sir—d'ye hear me?" The young man bowed—"And now Mr.—Mr.—I don't know your name——"

"Oldjunk, sir," I replied, bending my head respectfully (I had no hat to touch), for I was well aware from his manners that he was a naval officer, though he wore no uniform by which I could judge of his

rank.

"Well, Mr. Oldjunk, follow my son Tom," said he; "take a bath for about five minutes, wash yourself well, sir, and your face will require a little soap; then rig yourself in some of his gear, and take care, Tom, it is none of the worst."

"But my men, sir," said I, "shouldn't I see to them first ?-with your

permission I would rather---'

"Right, Mr. What-d've-call-em—Mr. Holdfast," he replied, interrupting me, "your consideration is proper; but the men, sir, are more accustomed to rough it out—though I honour your care, sir.—Here, ostler!"

"Yes, Sir Henry," replied the individual addressed, and running up

hat in hand.

"Take these lads into your cleanest stable," said he, "give them four or five clean coarse horse-cloths, or get some coarse towels from the house, let them scrub one another for half an hour; and whilst they are hard at it, tell the cook to get them a good mess of soup and plenty of grub ready."

" I will, Sir Henry," replied the ostler.

"And here, my men," continued the kind-hearted officer, for such I

was convinced he was, "go with this good fellow; every one of you strip ship and wring out your duds, and then send them to be dried at the galley—I mean the kitchen fire." He turned to me—"Now, Mr. What's-your-name—Mr. Oldvams—I hope you're satisfied?"

"Most gratefully so, sir," I replied; " and I trust the men will do no discredit to your generosity—Peters," said I, approaching him, and speaking in an under tone, "Peters, beware of grog, and keep the lads

sober."

"I will, Mr. Oldjunk—indeed I will," replied Peters; "but I'm blessed if I arn't sorry they're going to decapitate the marines' tails, if they bring a fellow such luck as this here—why we shall live like fighting cocks! I hope it 'll blow for a week anyhow."

After making another inquiry respecting the young lady, and hearing that she was reviving. I followed my conductor to a handsome house, where I was soon completely equipped in a suit of nearly new clothes, and, according to my own opinion, made no very despicable appearance. My chaperone, Tom, a most excellent young man, informed me I was indebted to Sir Henry H—— for the kindness which had been shown to me; and truly my heart expanded with the most holy gratitude. I narrated to him the circumstances connected with the loss of the yacht, as far as my own actual knowledge went (and indeed I knew nothing beyond it); but I could give him no information relative to the rank or quality of the individuals I had saved, nor who it was that had perished.

During the time I was dressing, Mr. H—— had related the events to his mother and sisters, and my modesty * was sadly overwhelmed when, on being introduced to three elegant females (Lady H—— and her daughters) they bestowed upon me almost unqualified praise for what they termed my gallant conduct, and never did approbation flow from more lovely lips, or breath pass between teeth of more pearly

whiteness.

At this moment the Admiral himself entered—" Mr. Spunyarn—no, no, I mean Mr. Holdon——"

"Oldjunk, Sir Henry," said I, " the son of the late Captain Oldjunk,

"Commanded the Warrior in the Channel fleet?" continued the Admiral, interrupting me. "I knew him well, sir, and hope his son will be as brave and good a man as his father. Well, Mr. Oldjunk, I am happy to inform you that your friends—for friends they must be after what you have done for them—I say, Mr. Oldrope—Oldjunk, I mean—your friends are all recovering; the ladies have turned in, contrary to my wishes though; for by sitting up they might have recovered their self-possession, but now with terror on their minds they'll lay tossing about like Dutch schuyts on the Dogger Bank. However, the doctors sent them to bed, and the youngest is past all danger." My heart fairly leaped with joy, at least I felt it bump against my breast. "And she is a heautiful girl too—like one you will well remember, Lady H——," and the Admiral sighed. "Ah now, Tom," addressing his son, "that would be a prize indeed! But I beg pardon, Mr. Oldstores—Oldjunk,

^{*} Query "modesty?"—a midshipman's modesty!—no such rope in the top.—Printer's Devil.

I mean—who can tell what gratitude and all that sort of thing may do for you." Again my heart began thumping.

"But, according to Mr. Oldjunk, papa," said one of the young ladies,

" she is but a mere girl, just out of her childhood."

"Humph!" ejaculated the Admiral, "a woman's envy;" and patting his daughter playfully on the cheek, he added, " Celia, Celia, my love, take care of the quarantine flag."

The young lady blushed-"But what is her age, papa?" inquired

the other.

"Why, let me see—I should take it to be near seventeen. But Mr. Oldjack has a step or two to ascend before the Earl-"-(my heart sank down like a handlead)-" before the Earl would deign to listen-But a truce to this nonsense. Have you served your time, young gentleman?"

I answered that " I had, about eighteen months since, and had also passed my examination; but my father's death had deprived me of my only friend, for I had no patronage, and consequently no interest with

the First Lord of the Admiralty.".

"Then you shall want neither from this hour, sir," exclaimed the Admiral: "the Earl-for it is a peer of the realm, sir, that you have saved—the Earl will dine with me to-day; and, Lady H-, you must take the carriage and the girls, and do your gentilities to this noble family. Mr. Oldscratch-Mr. Oldjunk, I mean-you must join our dinner party; the gale will not abate till midnight; your men are all snugly berthed in clean straw and blankets; your boat is above highwater-mark, and a youngster looking after her, so make yourself happy. my boy! I loved your father-and more, I honoured him."

Never since my birth had I felt such a palpitation at the heart as when waiting in the drawing-room before the dinner hour for the arrival of the Earl. Lady H --- and her lovely daughters said everything kind and encouraging; and the bantering of the Admiral and Mr. H-, though meant to arouse me, was for some time without effect. At length the Earl was announced; he entered the room, bowed gracefully to the ladies, and as the Admiral presented me to him, he grasped my hand with fervour, and burst into tears. For several minutes not a word was uttered, but the lawn handkerchiefs were raised stealthily to the eyes of every one to absorb the moisture produced by generous emotions.

The entrance of a servant, to inform us that dinner was upon table, broke the embarrassment. The Earl offered his arm to Lady H---, the Admiral conducted his eldest daughter, and Tom slunk behind, so that I was obliged to squire his youngest sister; not that I was grieved, but rather delighted at the thought of being near one so lovely; but I was bashful and timid *; besides the high honour of having the fair soft hand of an admiral's daughter resting on my arm—the arm of a poor

reefer-was enough to turn any moderate brain.

During dinner the conversation was upon general topics, and rather constrained; but when the servants had withdrawn restraint was at an end, and never did I pass a more delightful hour. The Earl had quitted Dover harbour in his yacht with six men the day before, the weather at that time being very fine. In the evening he stood in for Brighton, and sent the boat, with the captain and four men, to fetch off a friend

^{*} Query " bashful and timid?"-Printer's Devil.

who was waiting there to join him. The boat did not return, the night was squally and tempestuous, and at daylight finding the vessel was considerably to leeward, the man who remained with him strenuously advised his bearing up for Portsmouth. He complied with the request, and the result is already known. The persons drowned were a male and female servant, both favourites in the family.

I shall pass over the observations that were made upon my conduct; a new existence seemed opening before me, intoxicating delight revelled in my heart, and nothing could be more cordial, nothing could be more

cheeringly kind than the manners and language of the Earl.

That night sleep departed from me;—the soft down-bed so different to my confined hammock—the prospects before me—the brightening of hope when hope had almost fled—the continual agitation of thought—kept me awake, though now and then a gentle slumber would seize upon my frame, but it was like a cat's-paw upon the water, gone almost as soon as it appeared.

The morning was beautiful: the sun shone in the clear blue arch of heaven, and his beams glistened on the rippling stream scarce ruffled by the breeze. All nature looked refreshed and cheerful; the birds answered each other as they sportively played amidst the green foliage of the shrubbery; the flowers breathed forth their incense as a sweet offering to the Deity; and all around seemed redolent with joy. I sighed when I looked at the frigate as she lay slumbering on the surface of the waters, and thought how soon my present enjoyment must pass away. I heard the Admiral's voice at my door—" Come, youngster, it is time to turn out: the Indefatigable has hoisted a wheft, which must be for you, and it is but right that the anxiety of your excellent first-lieutenant should be relieved."

I immediately dressed myself and joined the worthy and brave old gentleman in the parlour, where breakfast was provided for me previous

to my departure.

"Do not think, young gentleman," said the Admiral, "that we are not to meet again, but it must be a few days hence; I have my reasons, You will now return on board; and as you will require a new uniform coat, hat, and a few other things, take this; indeed I have some distant recollection of being a balance in arrears to about the same amount with your late gallant father. I have put it in this pocket-book; look at it when you get on board. It may, however, be just as well to wait a short time before you order new clothes—there may be a change in the uniform, or a hundred things may happen. Be a good lad where-Here is a note for your first-lieutenant, ever or whatever you are. which present to him with my best regards." He walked to the window, "Your men I see are waiting; they have been well attended to; and now, Mr. Oldjunk, as you have finished your breakfast, I must bid you farewell."

The Admiral extended his hand, and I looked at his son's clothes which adorned my person; he understood me and said, "You may do as you please—you may either keep them, as they fit you well, or, if you object to wearing a dress that has been upon Tom's hide, you can send them back." We parted.

"God bless you, Mr. Oldjunk," exclaimed Peters, as we were pulling off to the ship, "arn't this a consarn? I remember when I was at

school—though for the matter o' that I never took edecation kindly, because I squinted a little; but I recollects something in a story book about fairies, that a young prince cut off a white cat's tail, and she immediately changed to a beautiful woman, but I'm blessed if we arn't done better than that, for the docking of the marines' tails has turned up an earl that's as generous as a lord. I say, Bill, you're the first of your family as ever shook the fin of a nobleman, and got such a glorious tuckout."

The man addressed immediately began humming in a subdued tone-

" A guinea will sink, but a pound will float,

Yet I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound note'-

and thrusting his hand into his jacket pocket he fished out not less than ten of the golden coin, the Earl having given ten guineas to each.

On my getting aboard, the first-lieutenant was rather angry at my not returning with the boat the moment the gale subsided, but the Admiral's note set all square again, and he warmly congratulated me on my good fortune. My messmates received me with hearty cheers, and the jolly-boat's crew were enthusiastically greeted by their shipmates.

As soon as I could get by myself, the pocket-book presented by the Admiral was opened, and in it I found a bank-note for 50L, and a re-

commendation to employ Meredith the tailor.

Two days passed away without my hearing anything further from Sir Henry or the Earl, and the sickening sensations arising from "hope deferred" cast a heavy tinge of melancholy over my mind. On the morning of the third day the Indefatigable's distinguishing pennants were hoisted at the telegraph on shore, and the signal was made for the senior midshipman to attend at the Admiral's office.

"Take the Captain's gig, Mr. Oldjunk," said the first-lieutenant; "leave her at the Sally-port, with orders to wait for the Captain coming down. I suppose, Oldjunk, we shall have to part, for I trust I shall

never see you a midshipman again."

I need hardly say, my wish heartily responded to this latter expression; and yet when I went over the side of the gallant old hooker, in which I had passed so many happy and glorious hours, and thought of leaving Mr. Handsail, the worthy, kind, and gentlemanly first-lieutenant, as well as the messmates with whom I had been for three years, I could not help a strong feeling of melancholy creeping upon my spirit. "But," thought I, "my expectations are probably too highly excited, and will make the disappointment more severe and bitter."

I landed, and hastened to the Admiral's office, where I had not long to wait. Admiral Montagu, with his own hands, presented me my commission (what he said I shall not repeat), and invited me to dinner. My head swam—my heart swelled almost to bursting, and I hastened away from the Admiral's presence. I had gone in a reefer, I had come

out a Lieutenant.

Just as I was hurrying out at the door, a well-known voice exclaimed,

"Oldjunk, how is it-have you sprung your luff, my boy?"

"I have, Captain Handsail," I replied to the first-lieutenant; "and though a little giddy at this moment, perhaps you will do me the favour to take a glass of wine with me when you come out."

"Well, Oldjunk, I shall be sorry to part with you," said Handsail, "though rejoiced on your account. We've been together now-let

me see—in the Monarch and the Indefatigable, about five years; and I don't think you are the worse for my instruction."

"I am indeed greatly indebted to you, Sir," I rejoined, "and hope never in my future service to forget the obligations I am under to

Captain Handsail."

A deep flush of crimson flew over his face,—his hand trembled for a moment. "Nonsense, nonsense, boy," said he, and then added, with strong emotion,—" Mr. Oldjunk, it is wrong—it is cruel to trifle with

the feelings of any man."

"I do not triffe, my dear Sir," replied I, smiling; "perhaps I have in some measure broke confidence, but I really could not help it, my gratification is so great; but pray don't betray me,—the Admiral has not only received your commission as Commander, but also an appointment to a new sloop of war, and, Captain Handsail, we are not to part."

Never shall I forget his look; he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant solely by merit; he had borne that commission for sixteen years,—he had scarce a hope of ever rising higher, for friends or patronage he had none; but Sir Henry H. had so interested the Earl in his favour, that both commissions, and for the same vessel, had been obtained at once. He pressed my hand with fervour.—"Will you wait for me?" inquired he.

"I was going to Meredith's," said I, "but I will wait till you come

out."

"No, no," he replied, "go to Meredith's, and I will come there to

vou."

I walked to the tailor's, and was met by the polite master of the house, in his best manner.—"Shall be happy to serve you, Sir. A change of uniform, I hope—or"—he hesitated—"I beg pardon, perhaps your order is already executed? pray, Sir, have I the pleasure of addressing—God bless me, how is it that I should forget?—I now remember, it is Mr. Oldjunk! Pray, walk this way, Sir."

I followed him into a back apariment, and as we proceeded, he continued. "The notice was very short, Mr. Oldjunk, but nevertheless I have executed it to the very letter." We entered the room. "There they are, Sir, the very best that could be made or procured; and here, Sir," handing me a written paper—"here, Sir, is the inventory."

"What can all this mean," thought I, as I took the paper and read-

" Two complete suits of full uniform-Lieutenant.

" One ditto, undress uniform.

"One gold-lace, one plain, cocked hats.

" Full dress regulation sword and belt.

" One dirk and belt.

" Four dozen fine white shirts."

In short, there was a complete stock of clothes, boots, shoes, hats,—indeed, every thing that could possibly be mentioned, even bedding for my cot, and a handsome sextant. "I fear, Mr. Meredith," said I, "that some"—I was going to say somebody had been hoaxing him, for certainly the full extent of my fifty pounds would not have discharged one half of the bill; but Meredith, who misunderstood my intention, interrupted me with—"I hope not, Sir; every attention has been paid, and the charges are moderate. I have likewise to thank you, Sir, for your promptitude in payment; the check was instantly honoured, Sir, and more than covered the demand; but as there is the cabin furniture yet

to come—I beg pardon, Sir, perhaps you would like to change your uniform, Sir, or will you have the plain clothes ?"

"God bless me, yes, Sir; I had quite forgot it, though,"—and going into the counting-house, he returned with a letter, which, on opening, explained the whole. It was from the Earl, stating the orders he had given to Meredith, and requesting my acceptance of a first outfit as Lieutenant. "I thought, Sir," continued Meredith, as soon as I had done reading, "that you would like to select your own cabin furniture, and therefore I have left it for the present. Pray, Sir, is my worthy friend Mr. Handsail well?"

"Give me joy—give me joy, Meredith," exclaimed Handsail, as he hurriedly entered; "give me joy, you old son of a sleeve-board, first-cousin to a goose, and uncle to a pair of shears! I want an epaulette for my left shoulder, and a Commander's full dress coat;—there's my commission!"

I had never seen Handsail so much elevated before, for though he was a clever seaman and a smart, active officer, yet he was generally of a grave and precise turn; but from my own feelings I could readily make allowances for his.

"I do most heartily congratulate you, Captain Handsail," said Meredith, "and sincerely trust that the time is not far distant when I shall see you—as the soldiers say—'right shoulder forward!""

"Posted, eh, Meredith?" answered the new-made Commander; "Well, well, we shall see: certainly our present promotion, Mr. Oldjunk, has had a curious origin—marines' tails to wit."

As soon as Captain Handsail had given his orders we walked out together, and our first visit was to the dock-yard, to look at the little craft in which we were hereafter to "brave the battle and the breeze." I told the captain of the handsome present I had received; and as I knew his finances must be low, (as he had nothing but his pay and an occasional sprinkling of prize-money,) I offered to share with him the gift of Sir Henry H.—, but he would not listen to any such proposal; and, indeed, considering our relative situations, he could not do it, though he borrowed sufficient of me for present exigencies.

That day I shipped my white-lapelled coat, and in full lieutenant's uniform, with Captain Handsail in a commander's undress, we took our way to the Admiral's residence, where we "bowed, dined, and bowed again."

The following morning we crossed over to the Isle of Wight, and waited upon Sir Henry H.—., who received us most kindly and cordially, and then accompanied us to the hotel. It would be impossible to describe my sensations whilst waiting for an interview with the Earl, and I also hoped to see the ladies, particularly one, whom I and my boat's crew had been the instruments to save. At length I was introduced; but for the first few minutes I could neither hear, see, nor speak distinctly. His Lordship's frank and easy manner, however, soon dispelled embarrassment; and that lovely girl, more lovely than I had ever yet seen female, pressed my rugged hand between her own white small delicate fingers, as she hailed me the preserver of all their lives.

Oh, how sweetly musical was that harmonious voice! Oh, how did my very soul thrill with delight every time I heard it! Not an opportunity did I let escape of stealthily gazing at that sylph-like form, and those beautiful features—indeed I drank deep of the delicious draught of intoxicating pleasure before I was aware of the unceasing passion it had spread through every channel of my heart. I loved—but that love was madness, for I was but a poor lieutenant, and Lady Caroline was an earl's daughter.

We passed the remainder of the day with this noble family, and walked out upon the beach before dinner. Lady Caroline selected me as her companion, and her engaging manners dispelled my reserve. We laughed, we chatted together—nay, more—we drew pictures of the

future, and I was supremely happy.

At parting, our warmest gratitude was expressed to his Lordship, and I pressed the fair hand—that hand which I had grasped all wet and cold and clammy, in seeming death, but now glowing with the warm blood of life in beautiful veins that shone through the bright clear skin—that hand I pressed to my lips, and saw a tear stealing down her cheek.

We quitted the island and repaired on board the Indefatigable, where our old friends welcomed us with honest warmth; and the seamen seeing their first-lieutenant in commander's uniform, gave him three cheers. Poor Peters came shuffling about the gangway and fore-part of the quarter-deck, and as I was aware he wished to speak to me, I walked forward. "God bless you, Mr. Oldjunk," said he; "but them marines' tails-well I shall always love a monkey for the sake of his outrigger. May I be blessed, Mr. Oldjunk, if the Earl hasn't sent us all four a complete fit-out a piece, and none o' your pursers' cut either, but reg'lar superfine. Well, God bless you, Mr. Oldjunk, I'm glad you're promoted; and you and Mr. Handsail are to join the new sloop, I'm told. The Earl has offered to get our discharges, but I've been in a man-o'-war all my life, and now I shouldn't feel safe out o' one-it is true, Mr. Oldjunk, I am but a poor jolly-boat boy" (he was nearly fifty.) " and, therefore, may hap the first-leftenant-I mean Capt. Handsail, mayn't think me worth having; but if you could make interest with him, Mr. Oldjunk, to get me with you, I wants no discharge but Greenidge."

"Do you seriously wish this, Peters?" said I; "think it well over,

for I cannot believe you are serious."

"I'm blessed if I arn't though," replied the man; "it's as true and as sure as that the jolly at the gangway has got never a tail to his head. But, I say, Mr. Oldjunk, will you do it for me?"

"I'll do my best, Peters," said I; " but you must not be impatient,

as the vessel is still upon the stocks."

We went on shore, and I am happy to say that my application for Peters was satisfactory. The Indefatigable was just on the point of sailing: her very topsails were sheeted home, when Captain Handsail got an order from the Admiral to draft him to the guard-ship.

"It was a near touch, Peters," said I, when next we met; "the cable was up and down, and it was almost a toss you didn't go to sea in

the frigate."

"Almost a toss!" said Peters, "it was quite a toss, Mr. Oldjunk, but I cried TAILS, and won,"

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

MR. EDITOR, -As the British Government has established a small settlement at Port Louis, in Berkley Sound, in the East Falkland Island, under Lieut. Henry Smith (b), late first-lieutenant of the Tyne, when she was on the South American station, and as I know, from personal observation, that these islands are not so unimportant nor so unproductive as people, in this country generally imagine, I am induced to send you some extracts from my private journal, which you are at perfect liberty to insert, provided you think them worthy of notice, in your most useful and deservedly-popular publication. I may observe that it was during the last year that I visited these islands, and before Lieut. Smith and his four volunteers from the Tyne were sent there. But it may perhaps be as well, before I proceed to give any extracts from my journal, to state here, for the information of some of your numerous readers, the cause of the English Government re-hoisting the British flag at the Falkland Islands, and also one or two particulars connected with that circumstance.

The attention of our Government was drawn to the subject in consequence of the very serious disputes between the Governments of Washington and Buenos Ayres, in 1832, about the islands in question. Ministers in this country were not slow in acting, and in asserting the prior claim of his Britannic Majes v to exercise the right of sovereignty over these islands, as will now appear. The Admiral at Rio de Janeiro accordingly, in December, 1832, received orders to send a man-of-war, as soon as possible, to re-hoist the British colours on the Falkland H. M. sloop Clio was immediately despatched, and the British flag planted by Commander Onslow, both at Port Egmont in the West and at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island. Capt. Charles Hope, of H,M. ship Tyne, was shortly afterwards likewise sent to these islands, in case Commander Onslow should have met with any formidable resistance from the Buenos Ayreans, who had been for some time established there in the form of a garrison; but he found upon his arrival that the Clio had sailed again, after having peaceably taken posses-This was probably chiefly owing to the governor having been barbarously murdered by some of his own troops, a few weeks previous to the arrival of the Clio, and likewise from the murderers having been overpowered by the crew of a French merchant-vessel, and sent to Buenos Ayres in an English schooner, for trial. The Tyne fired royal salutes in honour of the British flag, both at Port Egmont and at Port

It is not for me to enter into the discussion as to the disputed point, whether Great Britain had a right to claim the Falkland Islands in the year 1832; but I believe she had actually, some sixty or seventy years ago, in a manner taken possession of them, and that too before either the French or Spaniards attempted to form settlements there. However, there can be no doubt that if the British Government had not interfered in the manner I have alluded to, the United States would have gone to war with the Buenos Ayreans about them, and would very soon have added another star to their national colours. It was therefore, in my humble opinion, an admirable stroke of policy in our Government to

have thus prevented these important islands from falling into the hands of the United States; for, in the event of our having another war with America, there can be no question that, in having possession of the Falkland Islands, we should hold as it were the keys of the Pacific! As the American Minister, in his argument with the Government at Buenos Ayres, acknowledged that if any country had a greater claim to them than his own it was Great Britain, the President of the United States has, I believe, been obliged to remain silent on the subject! It is not often Jonathan outwits himself; and little did he think in what he let out, as it were by accident, that John Bull would take the hint.

I likewise beg to send you some interesting accounts of Lieut. Smith

and his very small garrison, since he assumed the command.

I remain Sir,

Your very humble Servant, A COMMISSIONED OFFICER in the Royal Navy.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE JOURNAL.

"The country around Port Louis, indeed all the north part of East Falkland, is of moderate height, and not so hilly as the north part of West Falkland and many of the islands in the vicinity of Port Egmont. The surface of the soil is of a peat nature, but capable of great improvement, and might be easily manured, as the coast abounds with kelp. The pasture even now, in its natural state, and to the very summit of some of the hills, is very good, and particularly calculated for sheep. Water is in abundance, and remarkably good. Port Louis is an excellent harbour for moderate-sized vessels; ships of this description should anchor about 11 mile from the village, and in 5 or 51 fathoms. Smaller vessels may go 1 or even 3 of a mile farther in, and have 3 or 4 fathoms water. But there is capital anchorage for frigates, or even line-of-battle ships, abreast of Gort Island, about 11 mile from the entrance of the harbour, and about 41 miles from the little settlement. At this anchorage there is 8 or 9 fathoms water; and here, as well as in the harbour, the bottom is mud, and remarkably good holding-ground. The harbour is situated at the head of Berkley Sound, and about 4 leagues from its entrance. The village is close to the side of a small creek, at the western or upper end of the harbour. This creek is nearly ? of a mile in circumference, and has I and 14 fathoms in it; the entrance to it is very narrow indeed, but with a fair wind, or by warping, very small vessels could always get in when the tide suited. There is an excellent watering-place at the village, and even at half-tide water can be procured by rolling the casks to the boat; but as it is completely sheltered, a pier might be easily run out about 80 or 100 yards, and then boats could always easily get water at any time of tide. Although there is no wood on the island, there is abundance of peat, which the people who are now here use, and find it makes very good fuel. There is likewise plenty of stone, and it might be easily quarried.

"The climate is temperate, and, the residents say, very healthy. From their accounts, these islands do not appear to be subject to the extremes of either heat or cold. During the four days we have been lying here (and it is now the middle of summer), the thermometer in the shade has never been above 62° or below 56° of Fahrenheit. The residents say they scarcely ever suffer much from cold in winter, and that they have

very little frost and snow, the latter seldom lying above one day, Weddel, in his book, bears them out in this; for he says that, during the two winters he passed among the Falkland Islands, he hardly ever knew the thermometer to be below the freezing-point. The prevailing winds are from the S.W. and N.W., and sometimes blow with great violence; the weather being clear with the former, and very foggy with the latter. From all we can learn, there does not appear to be more rain

here than is generally met with in all temperate climates.

"Cattle form the principal production of this (East Falkland) Island. There is an immense quantity of them, and all quite in a state of nature: and the beef, though small, is exceedingly tender. Either the French or Spaniards, who were here forty or fifty years ago, turned out both cattle and horses, and they have been accumulating ever since. At this moment there are at least 5000 head of wild cattle on the island. gauchos, who are by far the best judges, say there is pasturage enough on this island for 40,000 head of cattle! The horses are not nearly so numerous, and from the accounts of the residents may be estimated at 500: they are likewise of a small breed.

"The gauchos catch the wild cattle, as well as the horses, with the bolos and the lasso, and then bring them to a large farm, about nine miles from the village, where they gradually get tamer. They have generally 300 or 400 head of cattle at the farm ready to be slaughtered when required. Whenever the farm stock decreases much, the gauchos go into the interior of the island, and in the course of about three weeks, return with 400 or 500 cattle. The gauchos have Buenos Ayrean horses for their excursions into the interior, as they think the horses of the island hardly strong enough where the bolos and the lasso are used; but the latter are perfectly strong enough for all agricultural pursuits. Rabbits are most abundant here, in all directions, and are rather larger than those in Europe. There is no end to the variety of wild sea-fowl, and many of them, particularly the upland goose, are very good eating at certain seasons. Wild duck, teal, and snipes, are likewise numerous. Kelp may be enumerated as one of the principal productions, for it is so abundant that, even if there were many settlers on the island, immense quantities of it might be exported, provided a market could be found for it. The islands about here abound with seals, and much might be done in exporting their skins. Although there is no wood as yet on the island, there can be little doubt but that the Scotch fir and other hardy trees would thrive. The residents say that potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, and lettuce, indeed all common vegetables, answer very well; and in sheltered spots gooseberries and currants would probably thrive. There is abundance of fish among the islands, and the mullet, which is very large here, is salted by the residents and supplied to ships.

"As the English Government have re-hoisted the British flag here. there is a great opening for a limited number of respectable and industrious settlers, and they would commence operations in a land of plenty, as far as cattle, fish, game, and wild sea-fowl are concerned, which is a great point, and seldom the case in newly-formed colonies. They could be sent here at a very little expense too, for the transports that take stores and provisions to our squadron in the Pacific, often make this island, and could, consequently, easily land them without being

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detained on their passage above a very few days. The principal object of the emigrant would be, to keep up the breed of cattle and horses, and by allowing each settler a certain number of what is now on the island, to be regulated according to the quantity of land taken, he would commence with a stock in hand. The hides would find a ready market, as would also the jerked beef; and the American vessels, in particular, would soon carry away those exports, and the settler in return would procure flour from them, as well as salt for curing the Rabbit-skins would also be turned to account. As a beef and fish. proof that the cattle and the rabbits alone would bring in a considerable return, it is only necessary to state that the few residents who are now here, and they certainly are not celebrated for their activity or industry, have at this moment 400 hides and 1200 dozen of rabbitskins, all ready to ship in the first vessel that touches here. As kelp is so abundant, an industrious settler would probably succeed in rearing oats in sheltered places. He would likewise stock his farm with sheep; and as the cows here give capital milk, he could make plenty of butter and cheese. Besides what he might make by his regular exports, he would likewise find the men-of-war, whalers, and other vessels that touch here, anxious to take some of his farm-stock off his hands. As stone is so plentiful in this, indeed in all the islands, the emigrant would construct his house and offices at very little expense, except the timber, for at first he would of course be satisfied with clay instead of lime and turf in lieu of slates. In short, a great deal might be done here by hard-working and respectable settlers.

"Great advantages, in a commercial point of view, would arise were this island formed into a regular settlement, with an enterprising naval officer as its governor. It is well-known that the homeward-bound English ships from New South Wales and the Republics of Chili, Peru, and Western Colombia, are often obliged to put into some port in the Brazils for water and provisions; but there can be no doubt that as soon as it was generally known that they could procure both at Port Louis, they would much prefer touching here, particularly as it is directly in their track, whereas they must run to leeward in going to any port in the Brazils. As our commercial relations with the rising states of Chili and Peru increase, the beneficial effects of having a colony would become the more apparent; for besides Berkley Sound being more in the way of homeward-bound ships than any port in the Brazils, the certainty of procuring water and provisions at a much lower rate here than in the other country, would be a greater inducement for them to touch at a British settlement. They would likewise escape the light-house and harbour dues, which are rather high in the Brazils. In short, to use an old expression, this port would soon, as it were, become the "halfway-house" for homeward-bound vessels from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, as well as from Chili and Peru, to say nothing of the great advantages the English whalers and sealers would derive from it. In a naval point of view, the advantages would also be very great; for the possessor of these islands, in the event of a war with a maritime country, particularly with France or America, would command the entrance to the Pacific.

"As Port Egmont is likewise an excellent harbour, a few of the cattle and horses on this island should at once be transported to the West

Falkland Island; for if a colony succeeded here, there can be no question but that another would, in the course of time, be established at Port Egmont, or one of the numerous harbours in its vicinity, where it would be a decided advantage to have a quantity of cattle ready for future settlers. But neither cattle nor horses should be turned out in any of the other numerous smaller islands, as it would only be an inducement for sealers to visit them instead of the regular colonies, and in a short period they would, in all probability, be extirpated. Should, then, a settlement at any time be formed also in the West Falkland Island, it would occasionally be visited by outward-bound ships, as many of them pass inside all these islands, and it would be very little indeed out of their way to touch there. At this moment there are, in all, eighteen people residing here. An Irishman of the name of Dickson has charge of the British flag; and besides him there are one Englishman, one Frenchman, one native of Teneriffe, one German, nine Buenos Ayrean gauchos and Indians, besides three women and a child."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on the South American Station, dated in February:—

Captain Seymour, of the Challenger, and the Consuls, being very anxious to visit the settlement, two of them, taking their fowling-pieces, and Lieutenant Smith making one of the party, they landed some distance below the spot, as the wind was strong from the S.S.W., intending to walk round the little bay. When they had approached within a mile of the settlement, they observed a stranger close to them, who turned out to be an Englishman, of the name of H. Channon, who informed them that he was sent by the Gauchos to see who they were, and whether the ship was a whaler in want of beef, or a man-of-war; that on the 26th of August, 1833, they had killed Mr. Brisbane, Dickson, Simon, the Frenchman, and two other persons, and afterwards had pillaged the house, destroying everything in seeking for money. He then pointed them out, sitting under the garden-wall, and their horses ready saddled, behind the remains of the Government House, for a start, on our nearer approach. That they had in custody two Gauchos, who had not been concerned in the murder, and whom they threatened to massacre if he did not return. He also stated, that one of them was willing to turn king's evidence, and would bring back all the horses, if possible, provided Captain Seymour would insure his pardon, which was agreed on. As the party were not duly armed, Captain Seymour thought it prudent to After dark, Lieutenant Smith was sent with a party of Marines, and two boats, to endeavour to take them should they have remained about the houses, and to leave with Channon the bottle containing a crucifix on a piece of paper, for Luna, on their landing. Lieutenant Smith took all the requisite precautions, leaving six men to take care of the boats; and proceeding cautiously and quietly with the rest, he carefully searched every ruin in the place, without even seeing a trace of them. All was utter desolation; yet the Lieutenant has since learned from the two innocent Gauchos. who have come in, one having escaped, and the other having been since sent in by Autonio Riveiro, the principal murderer, that he and another, suspecting what the party were, had watched all their manœuvres. That at one time Lieut. Smith was near treading on them, which seemed hardly credible, until they mentioned all the arrangements made on landing, and the marching in Indian file to hide the men: they had concealed themselves by lying flat amongst the grass. On shoving off, Mr. Smith left with Channon Luna's pardon, and on the fourth day he brought in two horses only, not having been able to obtain more, as the murderers are very watchful, and fearful of each other, so much so, that one of them had fallen a sacrifice to

their suspicions; and Luna's leaving them had reduced their number to six. On the sixth day Lieutenant Smith was despatched with four Mids and thirteen Marines, taking Luna for a guide, in search of the rascals. This party was away ninety-six hours, during which time they marched more than 100 miles; and having had continued rain for the three last days, the ravines, which were crossed hardly above their ankles on going out, had become rapids on their return. In crossing these torrents, some of the party nearly lost their lives, and at every step they took on the bleak moors, they sunk knee-deep in bog. Their sufferings are scarcely describable, -no sleep or shelter, and living for the last two days on beef just warmed through, with fires that it took hours to kindle. On the eye of the second day, the villains perceived the party, when they were about two miles from their quarters, and the latter had the mortification to see them drive off their horses at a gallop, just out of musket-shot; but so sudden and unexpected was the visit, that they left their supper behind them, consisting of half a fat bullock. The party ate their supper, and destroyed their huts, and decamped at three the next morning.

Captain Seymour had made the ruined house habitable, and Lieutenant Smith had endeavoured to make it comfortable, by clearing away all the cattle-bones, &c., about it, putting the garden in order, which was a bed of weeds, and with the two horses was trying to obtain cattle, and make a dairy-farm. They had succeeded in taming two cows, which gave about two gallons of milk daily. They had also been fortunate enough to coral fourteen more, five or six of them with calf. They had much trouble in getting them, yet vessels grumble at giving ten dollars a-head, though the animal weigh 400 lbs. There were eight men, in addition to his own people, to be looked

after by Lieutenant Smith. It is in fact a colony de novo.

Extract of a Letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated in May last:-

The first report of any thing being wrong at the Falklands was from an English brig from Valparaiso, put into this place for water, and which had been boarded by the Challenger off the Horn; but as the master told one story, the mate a second, and the seamen a third, nothing could be ascertained, only we were certain nothing could have happened to Lieutenant Smith and his party from his being with the Challenger. Seymour had not written, as he did not know the brig was to touch here. About a fortnight ago the whole account came from the Challenger, which was in substance as follows: -On Captain Seymour's proceeding to the settlement of Port Louis, with Lieutenant Smith, he was met by an Englishman, who cautioned them not to land, as the Gauchos and Indians had murdered several men, were in possession of the houses, and had sent to find out who they were. The whole of them, nine in number, retreated into the interior as soon as they found out it was a ship of war, taking all the tame horses, between fifty and sixty. Seymour obtained from a Mr. Helsby, who was in the employ of Captain Brisbane, a journal kept by him up to the time of the Challenger's arrival, from which it appears, that on the 26th of August, nine Indians and Gauchos, five of whom had been sent there by the Governor of Monte Video, murdered Captain Brisbane, Mr. Dickson (who had been left in charge of the flag by Captain Onslow) and three others, not English; their only motive seems to have been plunder. Mr. Helsby was spared by the intercession of one of them, and with several sealers, who had been at a little distance from the settlement when the murders were committed, eventually escaped to a small island in the Sound, (Hog Island.) and then to one named Turf, or Peat Island, where the murderers could not reach them. There were twelve men and three women in all, but they could do nothing against the murderers, as they had all the arms, with the exception of two bad muskets and one pistol; and the journal merely contains a detail of their sojourn on these small islands till the Challenger's arrival, and the means they took to obtain subsistence. Soon after Seymour's arrival, one of the Indians came to him with a desire to betray

his companions, if he could be assured of his own safety, which was done. and next day twelve marines and four midshipmen, under the orders of Lieutenant Smith, whose activity and zeal are spoken of in the highest terms, were despatched into the interior, with the Indian as their guide. They were four days absent, and travelled upwards of thirty leagues, enduring much fatigue, which was increased by the boisterous state of the weather: they were not successful in capturing any of the murderers, but at one time were so close to them, that they ate the meal they had been preparing for themselves; but as the murderers had their horses always ready saddled. and as I said before, having all the tame ones on the island with them, with the exception of two the Indian had brought in with him, they were in a moment out of the reach of musket-shot. Captain Seymour finding that capturing the Indians would be too tedious and uncertain, left six marines as an additional protection to Lieutenant Smith, and then proceeded on his voyage. The Beagle had been there, and Fitzroy most kind. By one means and another, six out of the seven remaining murderers (for another had come in when the party were absent from the Challenger) had been taken, and are to be sent here in a cutter hired there for that purpose. Our people had suffered a good deal for want of provisions of certain kinds, but the Conway was daily expected, and would relieve all their wants. Lieutenant Smith has had hitherto a very anxious time of it, but the order from the Admiralty will keep all things right, by a man-of-war being constantly there, which I think is better, and will be of more weight than a party of marines would have been. The Rapid consequently sailed for Port Louis, Berkley Sound, a fortnight ago, and is to remain there until relieved. She is victualled for four months, and I am sure Lieutenant Patten will do everything in his power for Governor Smith and his party. The seamen from the Tyne had behaved very well indeed. Lieutenant Smith wishes to ship all the Indians and foreigners off to the Continent, and then I hope his occupations, agricultural and pastoral, will go on swimmingly.

A TRIP THROUGH THE PROVINCES OF PORTUGAL, DURING THE LATE STRUGGLE.

BY AN ENGLISH MIGUELITE OFFICER.

No. II.

THE conclusion of the article of the preceding month left me on the extensive plains of Golegao, within view of the heights of Santarem.

These fields are about four leagues across, and altogether embrace an extensive area; their appearance at that time would never have led the stranger to suppose he was so close to the scene of a desolating contest. As far as the eye could view was beheld a scene of luxuriant cultivation-a sea of waving corn, nearly ready for the sickle, here and there interspersed, in lieu of islands, with the snug habitations, and little vineyards of the husbandmen, who reposed in seeming safety. One singular fact during my journey through the provinces forced itself upon my observation,-I mean the feeling of confiding security everywhere evinced by the people, originating in the excellent conduct of the soldiery, who, even in situations of extremity, were in no one instance ever known to injure the property of the peasantry, or commit an act of pillage. To this circumstance alone might doubtless be traced much of the popularity of Dom Miguel's cause. In short, by far the more considerable force of the Royalist army consisted of militia and volunteer corps; and, naturally, wherever they marched, they were received as friends by the inhabitants. I can positively affirm that I never upon any single occasion knew a soldier misconduct himself on march; and the good understanding existing between the people and the army was productive at all times of singularly beneficial effects. I should certainly say, that on campaign, or in barracks, for undergoing harassing marches, for enduring privation and fatigue, without repining, for obedience, for cleanliness, order, and attachment to their officers, it would be difficult indeed to find troops surpassing the Portuguese. I have also often witnessed the effects of that kindly interchange of feeling from officer to man that exists between them. During the war, many were the instances of desperate heroism, devoted fidelity, and sacrifice of life, on the part of the soldier, in defence of his wounded superior, the former preferring death to deserting the latter, or defeat, when too seriously hurt, to being carried from the field. In lengthened marches, the time was beguiled by the practice permitted, of allowing a few of the younger fellows of each company to carry their guitars, for the Portuguese are passionately attached to music. The whole body joined in chorusing some Royalist air, such as El Rey Chegou, or otherof their favourite camp songs; and in this way, in the greatest order, incredible were the fatigues they would cheerfully undergo. After a long mountain march, they would sit contented and merry, around our watch-fires, with their paper cigar, and their singing, while, perhaps, the only food to be obtained would be a scanty ration of biscuit not the most inviting, and water from the spring. It is, however, very natural that the foreign condottieri of Pedro should view the Portuguese with a different eye. As they passed through the villages or towns of the interior, there was no congregating of the inhabitants to welcome them; all that could fly had fled; and whatever the invaders needed they had to obtain by menace and brutal violence. The excesses of these hordes were truly appalling; but one naturally turns with disgust from contemplating such scenes.

In an open space, about a mile from the ascent that leads to the town. Dom Miguel, with his staff, was reviewing the cavalry. He was mounted upon his favourite charger, a superb animal; and I thought at the time I had never seen a man present a more prepossessing appearance. The whole scene was animating in the extreme. I arrived towards the conclusion of the inspection, and mingling with the spectators, I added my cheer to the vivas that resounded from every side, as the popular young monarch expressed his approbation at the review, and thanked them for their manifestations of attachment to his person. He had abundance of kind words for those veterans who claimed particular recognition, from long service, or from some act of daring in the field. I hardly know how to describe the feeling that seemed to actuate the people and the soldiery whenever he appeared amongst them; it was not alone the welcome a king expects, and generally receives from the crowd,-it was not the attachment a successful commander at all times creates, but a deep and energetic burst of enthusiasm; the looks of the multitude expressed more than their vivas, -looks that assured the monarch of the feelings of their heart.

Santarem rises perpendicularly, and towers, as it were, above the plain, presenting a position of impregnable strength. Its appearance in the distance is inconceivably grand, and the splendour of its many churches and monastic edifices proverbial. The buildings, handsome

and extensive, afforded ample accommodation at all times, even for the

large force we occasionally had assembled there.

The natural defences of Santarem are well known to every military reader: great improvements and additions, however, have been effected there since the period of its being the stronghold of Massena. I recollect at the time taking considerable pains to perfect myself in the knowledge of its localities and its various defences; for the area of the position is so extended, that an accurate acquaintance upon this head became of indispensable importance to me. As a member of the staff of the General-in-Chief, it was a part of my duty, at a moment's notice, at all hours, day and night, to be sent on missions of private inspection, and on visits to the outposts. To attempt a detail of the defences of the extreme line of the position would occupy considerable space; I shall briefly, therefore, touch upon the exterior impediments the enemy would have met with had their long-threatened assault upon our mountain-fastness been carried into execution.

Santarem, on the eastern side, is effectually guarded by rocks escarpe of immense height, along which at intervals were the remains of the towers and walls of a fortress erected in remote ages. The Tagus with impetuous force rolled at its base. This defence required no protection from art, for nature had rendered it inaccessible. To the south and south-west the only approaches lead through winding ravines, overtopped on either side by mountain ridges that rise abruptly, and present an appearance of ascent at all times difficult, and literally bristled with artillery: at this point, too, the defences, natural and artificial, seemed to bid successful defiance to the efforts of despair itself. The north and north-west overlooked the plains of Golegão; and in every position where assault could be made, masked batteries and formidable redoubts, admirably constructed, and connected with each other by covered ways of approach, completed the outline precautions, and rendered Santarem one of the most impregnable fortified towns of the Peninsula.

A fosse closely embraced the town, about eight feet in width and nine in depth, with a parapet "en terre" and a strong "revêtement en planches." The convents, and all buildings without the walls of the town, presented tiers of loop-holes for musketry, from which, if the heights were carried, the deadly fire would have proved sufficient to insure Santarem against capture, (every entrance across the fosse was guarded by a formidable chevaux-de-frize,) and would have rendered it a slaughter-

house to an advancing foe.

Written from memory, this account may be imperfect, but I believe

it will be found so in no important particular.

With the youthful portion of the staff the time slipped away merrily enough. General Lemos permitted every relaxation consistent with discipline. The urbanity of this General's manners, and his unaffected kindness to all around him, rendered all eager to obey or anticipate the slightest indication of his wish. As many as could be accommodated had quarters in his house; the others were billeted in its immediate vicinity: he kept a most hospitable table, and even when without guests (seldom the case) our daily party was rather numerous. General Lemos ever evinced the greatest solicitude for the comfort of both officers and men, who at all hours had ready access to him. The parties in the town were both frequent and agreeable; and in the song and the dance the fatigues of the day were forgotten. To the lovers of music I should

think the bewitching modinhas of Portugal would afford a thrilling feeling of delight. Pestilence had created much havoc and thinned our ranks; but it had now ceased, and health was restored. Occasionally the English journals reached us: the ridiculous statements of some of them afforded us much amusement. Nothing could equal the trash that filled the columns of one or two of a peculiar political bias—to wit, details of actions never fought; Dom Miguel's cruelty, existing only in their own pages; cruel assassinations of general officers, living at the time, to peruse the affecting details of their last moments and untimely end; and similar "authentic information," afforded by the gentlemen ycleped by themselves "our own Correspondents."

Two days after reaching Santarem I was again despatched to the north. While halting at Thomar I was surprised by meeting a French courier just landed from England with despatches, who had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the cordon, and safely passed the lines, and now was on route to head-quarters. Arriving at Coimbra, I remained a

day or two prior to proceeding to Figueira.

The route to the latter sea-port, along the right side of the Mondego, was the very picture of quiet and plenty. Every production of the East seemed here to be indigenous. The cool recesses of the teeming vineyards invited to repose; the groves of citron, orange, and lemon trees, with their golden fruit, and the luscious pomegranate, arrested the progress of the thirsty and wearied traveller. No terrible announcement of traps or guns interfered to prevent his participating in the bounty which in these countries nature seems to have intended as a common offering to all.

Crossing the Mondego at its junction with a tributary stream, I entered the old Moorish town of Montemor Velho; its ancient castle, a rocky fastness of great elevation, now lay in ruins, the immense walls of which sufficiently indicated its importance and strength at an earlier In the square of the town a volunteer regiment, drawn up and under drill at the moment, presented a fine soldierlike appearance; the men, evidently picked, were well appointed. I learned that their colonel was a landed proprietor of importance and wealth; he had raised the corps from his own estate and at his own expense (not a solitary instance of the kind). The battalion went through the manœuvres admirably; and, although not a military man by education, and adopting the profession only on the invasion of his country by Dom Pedro. its leader seemed to possess considerable discrimination, and to have zealously laboured in his new vocation. The men I heard were much attached to him, and had on several occasions greatly distinguished themselves. They were eventually nearly cut to pieces and their colonel killed, after a desperate resistance against overwhelming superiority of force, upon the heights of Accesseira.

In the evening I got to Figueira, a neat, cleanly little town on the coast. There were several English residents at this place: I had communication with none but the vice-consul and his family, who were kind

and hospitable people.

During my short stay there, an alarm reached us that Napier had disembarked, or was going to do so, in the vicinity. The rumour, however, was premature: the landing of Napier was prevented by the surf. The colonel commanding the fort marched out with the greater part of the little force at his orders, sending an express to Montemor Velho

and Coimbra, for the immediate march of the troops there to his aid; and had the gallant Visconde landed, I think he would not have had to complain of want of warmth in his reception, and perhaps have had cause to regret his experiment on Figueira. However, the governor's demonstrations were thrown away, and all he sustained was a little loss of temper. In the river lay two English vessels that had succeeded in breaking the blockade, but, owing to a strict surveillance on the part of the enemy, could not get out, and eventually fell into the hands of the Philistines.

The object that occasioned my visit to Figueira being attained, I started back the next morning, and when about half distance between the coast and Montemor Velho, I met the reinforcements on march: the rains had been severe, the soil was a kind of loam, and the poor fellows were toiling away, under a mid-day sun, up to their ankles in mud,—no complaint—no insubordination,—all was cheerfulness. The time glided away, and toil was forgotten in songs of their country, or recitations from their soul-stirring poet—the immortal author of the Lusiad.

The fishermen, in their boats with singular sails, were proceeding up the river to Coimbra, laden with fish, and passing their jests with the good-humoured and laughter-loving peasant groups, as they went to market along its winding banks, happy and contented. When at Coimbra, I paid a visit to my old friend the Prior of the convent of Santa Clara, and from thence joined a party journeying towards Santarem, consisting of a foreign General, greatly distinguished at a former period of the contest in command of the Army, and an English field-officer attached to the Royal Staff.

The weather the second day proving very bad, we rested at the village of Vendez da Maria, and under the comfortable shelter of a farmer's roof we remained until the next day. The march of events now became each hour more interesting. Within the brief space of ten days, Pombal had been surprised and captured, but afterwards gallantly retaken; and the enemy's advance retarded at the position of Redinha, and the march upon Coimbra, by Villa Flor, undertaken. While resting at Atalava, the division of Brigadier Bernardo passed us, going to reinforce the Northern Army. I arrived back at Santarem on About this time an incident occurred here, most the 30th of April, amusing, except to the hero of the tale. An English cavalry soldier, on the side of Donna Maria, an extremely fine-looking young fellow, allured by the rare flavour of the wine in the vicinity of Leiria, had stolen into the rear for the purpose of indulging in one glass more; when, overcome by a deviation from the rules of strict temperance, he became totally insensible. He fell asleep in the wine-house, and awoke not until many hours after all traces of his comrades had passed away. Speaking the language a little, he made them understand he wished to be directed to Cartaxo, where the Pedroite forces were. A sly young dog-a peasant boy, the very personification of mischief-offered to be his guide; and instead of Cartaxo, the urchin piloted him safely to the very entrance to Santarem. Proceeding onward, quite unsuspicious, his intellect still a little clouded by the lingering effects of the over-night's indulgence, the warrior rode right into the great square of the place, without being challenged, or meeting with a single interruption. " A fine place this Cartaxo!" said he. The people crowding round, looked astonished; but not until he asked for the quarters of the "Lanceiros da Rainha," (Lancers of the Queen.) was the cheat played upon him discovered. The poor fellow gave himself up for lost,—such terrific representations of our barbarities he had listened to; and when he was permitted to walk about as he pleased, and an order for rations given him, he could scarcely believe himself; his horse and arms, of course, became lawful prizes.

I now enjoyed comparative rest for a short period, and in the brief interval of leisure (having obtained permission from General Lemos), I occasionally crossed the Tagus, and amused myself in the neighbourhood; frequently at Almerim, where Dom Miguel used to go to, and where his sister, the Infanta Princess Izabel Maria, had a beautiful palace. also several times indulged in an English conversation at the Quinta of Lagoalva, the hospitable proprietor of which was a British resident of high respectability. To Chamusca, too, at that time the residence of the fugitive Monarch of Spain and his family, I had opportunities of going, The King, Don Carlos, seldom came to Santarem; but at Chamusca I often saw the royal exiles. Their immediate family consisted of Don Carlos, the lamented Queen, their three remarkably fine intelligent boys, and the Princess da Beira. Everything I beheld, and all I heard, tended to confirm the high culogium that everywhere is justly passed upon the exemplary conduct and private virtues of this amiable and persecuted family. Their sufferings, at times, in Portugal, when residing on the frontiers, were beyond belief; and upon more than one occasion, when tracked by the merciless butchers who pursued them in their flight, were the royal wanderers compelled, on foot, to brave the tempest, and cross the mountain passes in the dead of night, to insure their safety. The trials of Donna Francisca were dreadful: how could it be otherwise, when contemplating her husband and children, and knowing that upon each of their heads the widow of Ferdinand had fixed a high price. Her sufferings are now over; and, perhaps, ere long, the fugitive and the pursuer may change places, and the throne of Spain no longer endure its present pollution.

Ill news continued to arrive, and we were at last astonished to learn that the General commanding the Royal Forces united in the north had declined giving the enemy battle in front of Coimbra,—had retired upon, and was preparing to evacuate, that city. He was immediately

superseded, and General Gueddes appointed to replace him.

The fall of Coimbra was generally felt to be of serious consequence; and the fatal results likely to attend upon the possession of that city by the enemy at once became obvious, and were now admitted. Shortly succeeding the capture of Leiria, the importance of precautionary measures for the security of Coimbra had been forcibly pointed out to the Government of Dom Miguel, by a distinguished General who had re-Unfortunately, few princes are accessible to the signed command. accents of truth. Intrigue and paltry jealousies prevented the adoption of advice, that, if acted upon at the time with energy, would have very materially influenced the termination of the contest in Dom Miguel's favour. It was urged that the city of Coimbra, from its central position, was admirably adapted for the reception of all the resources necessary in war; that, independent of its actual military importance, it was the ancient capital of the monarchy, and had always been a city of great celebrity,—a circumstance that could not fail to be productive of great moral weight to the king's cause, were it made the depôt of organization for the northern provinces. Coimbra was susceptible of being made strong: to the north of the Mondego a chain of redoubts on the hills which overtop the city would completely protect it. On the south side the city was difficult of access, and little was required there to render all fears needless in that quarter. The facility and speed with which the contingencies of the two Beiras and Tras os Montes could be poured into Coimbra must be evident to every military eye that looks over the map of Portugal. The throwing into Coimbra of all the men recruited and recruiting in the neighbouring provinces would have insured to Dom Miguel, at all times, a force in reserve in case of loss, and a point d'appui, in event of reverse.

Unhappily, the experience and admitted talent of the adviser of these measures were urged in vain. When too late, it was regretted his recommendation had been disregarded; for the soundness of this advice was sufficiently manifested by events of after occurrence. days prior to the evacuation of Santarem, an express reached Santarem, that General Gueddes would, if practicable, make a stand before Thomar; but no position being afforded here of adequate advantage to compensate for a vast disparity of force, he retired still nearer upon head-quarters. The moment General Lemos became aware of this, he despatched an orderly to me, commanding immediate attendance. I received communications and instructions, and orders to hasten with them to General Gueddes. By aid of whip and spur, I arrived, about six o'clock, a league and a half in rear of Thomar. Meeting the division on march, I executed my mission; and then learned from General Gueddes his intention of retiring, and accepting battle upon the heights of Accesseira.

I received from him such information as I was despatched for, and was preparing to retrace my way as fast as my jaded steed would permit me, when distant firing was heard, and an officer from the rearguard galloped up to say the cavalry of the enemy, in great force, advanced upon us. We were then within a few hundred yards of a shallow stream, over the bridge of which the greater part of our infantry had already crossed and formed, and before ten minutes more all had passed. The cavalry rear-guard now came in sight. The road at this point, by a winding course, together with a small pine wood on our left and a natural elevation of ground, concealed from the view the advancing foe. General Gueddes gave orders for a few of our cavalry to advance, and withdraw leisurely at a near approach of the pursuers. He formed two battalions of Caçadores on either side of the road, in a kind of trench made by a stream dried up by the summer heats. The ambush partially succeeded, for seeming suspicious of something of the kind, they advanced with caution. The first oblique fire from our men emptied a few saddles. The enemy retired with precipitation, and no more was seen of them until the ensuing day.

Shortly after midnight I contrived to reach the quarters of the General in Santarem. When the morning dawned, all was excitement and expectation. At an early hour it was rather cloudy, but before ten o'clock the mist passed away, and the first eagerly-looked-for telegraphic communication was—"Oito horas da Manha; nosso exercito seacha agora em accão."—Eight o'clock in the morning—Our army is

now in action."

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SCENES IN COLOMBIA.*

BY AN OFFICER.

About an hour before daybreak, while all Caracas was wrapped in silence, our little cavalcade was assembled in the flagged court of my quarters, which it nearly filled; the sky was beautifully clear, and the air so sharp that we felt extremely comfortable enveloped in our cloaks. Hilario brought his coffee-pot, and every man, holding his calabash in one hand and the reins in the other, we took it upon our legs in the piazza, the addition of a little aguardiente neither making it less palatable nor failing to fortify us for the keenness of the morning air. Finally, every man having assumed his lighted cigar and got fairly settled in his saddle, Hilario led the way upon his donkey, which he managed with surprising skill, sallying through the entry into the street with the basket before him; an extra blanket, made in Pasto, and impervious to the rain, descended over his body, the head being popped through a slit in the centre, and his straw hat, more providently than my two friends and mine, was covered with an oilskin. We passed the plaza, and its still and solitary appearance by that melancholy light was different indeed from the sunny gaiety of the busy scene we had witnessed there the day before.

Our course lay down the Calle del Candelario; and as we unanimously refrained from speaking aloud, my meditations reverted to the Sambo who had fled down its long extent the day before, after the homicide which I had witnessed; and as I pictured the form and features of his victim, the idea of the boy Valez, who had risen from childhood to man's stature in the British legion, and unexpectedly deserted, rose

strongly to my mind.

Day was beginning to yawn, but had not yet opened his eyes, when, as we left the suburbs and found ourselves in the midst of aloes and aromatic bushes, with the proud height of the mountain rising upon our left, a quick challenge brought us to a halt, which, upon that road and at that period, was a circumstance rather alarming to weak nerves. It proved to be the detachment from the village of Petares, which had suddenly been recalled, as if all apprehensions from Cisneros' gang, which had obliged them to be stationed there, had ceased.

"But what most surprises me," the officer, who was known to me, added, "is that it is whispered we are to march immediately towards Valencia, leaving the city unprotected. Cisneros, who wisely prefers drawing us into his mountains to meeting us in the valleys, will no doubt renew his annoyances, which have cost us so much trouble to suppress, as soon as we are gone. But that's none of my business—have you got nay aguardiente?" Hilario immediately helped the officer to some brandy in a little calabash he had for the purpose, and we proceeded each party on its way.

About half a league farther on, Hilario, who, on his swiftly ambling donkey, was the principal director of our route, turned his long-categories charger to the left, and clambered up a broken bank, through the grown aloes, whose monstrous leaves threatened to spit him and his as on

their spiked extremities, or saw off their limbs with their ragged-toothed We followed him, and crossing towards the mountain, which filled the sky like a great black curtain on the left during our progress from Caracas, we reached a tiled white house, tolerably extensive, but having merely a ground floor, like the generality of houses in the country. The low roof stretched over a piazza, which ran round the exterior, supported upon plain posts, which rose from a low parapet just high enough for a seat without encroaching upon the airiness of the corridor. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the house was uncramped by fences. and the orange and lime trees grew irregularly about, giving abundant shade for the hot part of the day. The monstrous hill rising from the rear of the place is called the Cerro de Avila. The summit of that mountain seen from the sea, from which its height is double that presented on the Caracas side, is termed, from its peculiar shape, the Silla, or Saddle. It was in vain that Mr. Walker now looked up for that summit of his aspiration; the great sides of Avila, swelling to impede the eve, shut it from us, and gave some idea of the difficulties attending its ascent. But even this was but the rising base. Dismal ravines vawned to his nearer vision, though they had been undiscovered in the view from the city; even the bare and unwooded buttress, whose facility he had calculated upon for at least half the entire ascent, proved formidable on closer inspection, for, instead of kindly leaning back as he had expected, it rose abrupt and steep from its very foundation.

The mayor domo who occupied the house had just risen. At first he advised us strongly to renounce the undertaking, as likely to prove a failure, having only been accomplished once to his knowledge, by certain Senor Humboldt, an Englishman he believed, who had gone up well prepared for all obstacles likely to be met with, and accompanied

by negroes with machetes, to cut through the woods.

Friend Walker was only the more confirmed in resolution by this account; and a man having been found who professed himself adequate to the task of guiding us through the woods which we should have to penetrate, we left our beasts in charge of the mayor dono and commenced climbing, our hands being required to assist us almost from the first step of the ascent. After about half an hour, during which we proceeded slowly enough, to the great annoyance of our guide, who was of opinion that no time could possibly be spared, we arrived at a grassy landing place on the ridge up which we had ascended. In the depth of the ravines on either side of us, the dark woods descended considerably below the spot on which we stood, till they almost reached the valley. Here it was carried unanimously that we should breakfast; and at the word Hilario, whose interest it was that we should lighten the basket as much as possible, paraded the materials.

The prospect from hence was extensive. Caracas extended beneath us to the right, its white walls and red roofs mingled with dun-coloured ruins of houses, and templet overthrown by the earthquake of 1812; their deserted areas filled with vegetation, in the midst of which a rose-tree or a few degenerate oranges still struggled for existence; the Guare, a little glittering stream, like living silver under the morning sun, meandered along the other side of the valley by the foot of the town. To the left, beyond some low hills covered with woods, the eye wandered into the valleys of Tuy, and wondered at the distance to which

sight could travel through that heavenly atmosphere. Nearer, and not far from the foot of the Silla, the village of Petares shows now and then

a white wall from the midst of fruit trees.

While we were admiring the beauty of the view, its richness, softness, and magnificence, the guide approached, and intimated his wish to return, assuring us that we had nothing to do but go straight up, that the summit was very near, and concluded with a gentle hint for the stipulated rials. On receiving this intimation I moved to a neighbouring point, and looked towards the summit, to form some judgment as to the veracity of the guide, for I strongly doubted his assertion both as to the shortness and the facility. Hilario, peerless and indefatigable on the mountain or the plain, was seen high above our breakfast lobby, like a puppet, moving about the edge of the wood; and now descending like a stooping vulture, he waved his hand, and his voice was presently distinguished.

"Where is the guide?" I inquired, returning to my companions.

"Paid and gone!" was the reply; for such had been the pitiful story told, and the despair and anxiety expressed about some errand to Caracas which he had forgotten, and for which his mistress (for he was a slave) would murder him, that, crediting his account of the vicinity of the top, and the excellence and infallibility of the track, they had allowed

him to depart.

Hilario, who soon stood amongst us, gave the pleasant information that the track disappeared a little way up, and that he could discover no path in the wood above. But it was impossible to remedy the imprudence of suffering the guide to leave us: even his machette was a desideratum, for we had brought none ourselves. We found the wood to be composed of small, gnarled, low-branched trees, their growth upon the exposed and elevated back of the ridge being different from that which covered the sides, and filled the moist and sheltered depths of the ravines. We were obliged, therefore, to force our way -breaking branches, if they would break, striding over others, and writhing and crawling under such as gave no alternative; a necessity particularly annoying to Walker, from the unmanageable length of his figure. Our cloaks became exceedingly irksome, and even our hats were continually in the way. Thus we toiled on for hours, unconsciously deviating from our original direction, till the increasing gloom of the forest convinced us that we had completely bewildered ourselves. now began to feel rather uncomfortable, and attempted to regain the ridge we had left, by changing the course of our ascent; we began to feel fatigued too, and were amost tempted to pitch our cloaks into some of the torrents furrowing the sides of the great chasm in which we wandered, almost without a sight of the heavens.

Our progress, now silent from anxiety, was marked by cracking of branches, sending prolonged echoes through the forest, the rustling of some startled vulture among the lofty branches, or the occasional "Take care below!" of some adventurous unraveller, as, climbing from root to root, he sent loosened rocks or rubbish down on those that followed.

We were by this time in wretched plight from the black wet soil composing the precipitous ascent on which we clung, and sometimes rolled, with more attention to our progress than to our apparel, as we crossed the minor dells upon the great declivity. The thick white mists began

to encircle us with chill embrace; night was fast approaching; and, not having attained a point from which to judge of our situation, even conjecture was lost. As we ascended through a river-now stepping on the stones from choice, now into the stream from necessity—a waterfall some thirty feet in height stood in our way. The ascent on either side had become precipitous, and the trees rose among rocks and thick underwood, denying us a passage on either side. Below us was a white sea of fog-above us trees on trees, disappearing in mist and hanging clouds. It was getting dark, and what was to be done? Why make up our minds to pass the night there; which being agreed upon by all, we sought the best place for spreading our wet cloaks and lying down. Hilario advanced with his basket; there was by no means the same appetite as at breakfast. He lifted up the corner of his blanket, and showed us a horn with a strap, by which it hung like a powder-horn from the shoulder, with a balloon-shaped bottom, capable of containing three pints at least. "Ah, that indeed!" thought I; and the little calabash was produced, to the exceeding comfort of all concerned. Next Hilario, unbid, struck a light and lit me a cigar, by whiffing it himself in a careful and cleanly manner. I was so averse to over-civilizing a people to whose simplicity of manners I had become attached, that I could not bring myself to reprove him for it. But, spite of aguardiente and cigars, a bed on the wet ground, saturated clothes and a cold night, with hopelessness of respite from fatigue upon the morrow, rendered our situation anything but enviable. Nor was the storm which, as it darkened, gathered round us, at all required to make us truly miserable. A flash of lightning showed us the noisy cascade amid trunks of trees that hung around like falling columns, beneath a roof of foliage, and discovered to Mr. Walker, who was extended close to a fallen and mouldering trunk, that his couch was shared with him by a nest of snakes. Struck with horror, and not daring to move himself, the rest of us scarcely knew what measures to take for his relief. At length we tried the effect of smoke, and exhausted ourselves in rolling our clouds over his cloak, while he lay motionless, smoking also for his very life. Whether it was owing to this or not, the next flash failed in enabling him to distinguish any of the intruders, he took advantage of the moment, and sprang into the bed of the adjacent torrent. We followed, dragging our cloaks along with us, and preferred passing the remainder of the night reclining against a large stone in the middle of the river, with our feet sunk up to the ancles in the cold stream, to the dangerous neighbourhood we had quitted.

It rained all night; and on the approach of morning every one of the party was in a deplorable state, but more especially poor Walker, who, though Hilario shook the cloak and brought it to him, felt, as its wet and chilly folds fell round him, like a corpse in his shroud. The calabash, which had not been neglected during the night, went its round at daybreak; and, getting to the top of the waterfall by means of a tree which grew from the sides of the steep ravine, and stretched a branch or two over the edge of the cascade, we renewed our devious and laborious progress, uncertain when we should be able to extricate ourselves

from the gloom of that savage wilderness.

Another day of unceasing exertion—now climbing continually, and U. S. JOURN. No. 72, Nov. 1834.

again descending; forcing our way through thickets at one time, and stemming the flow of a torrent at another—was drawing to its close; when, after surmounting difficulties which I can remember but not describe, our little party was seen (by a vulture or two) in most forlorn condition emerging from the woods into the bare line of the summit, in that part where the outline of the Saddle sinks lowest, the highest point still frowning over us in gigantic vicinity, and seeming with malign influence to confound the daring steps of visiters and surround himself with double difficulty of access. The appearance we presented to each other was really deplorable, all being draggled and besmeared from head to foot, our haggard countenances streaked and stained, and our trousers, originally white, torn to flags, discovering limbs of ramoneur

complexion intersected with cuts and scratches.

Having gained the narrow edge of the mountain top, we forgot our plight in contemplating the glorious scene before us. It was past five in the evening, and the falling sun shone over an ocean of clouds, which reached across the horizon, on the side which faces the coast, and rolled beneath our feet; the effect was like contemplating the heavens with one's head downwards; and now and then as they rolled, the opening clouds revealed a space of purest blue, and islands floating as if in the air amidst them. The enormous sides of the mountain swept downwards twice the distance that we had ascended from Caraccas, in one great declivity, and buried themselves in the dense silvery masses, from which arose the faint and distant lashing of the surge that thundered at its base, though shut from view. Here and there some promontory from the great ribs upreared its bulk above the vapoury deluge, around whose summit the blackened clouds congregating, discharged their contents " in thunder, lightning, and in rain," like the firing of a single picket in the presence of the grande armée of cloud that looked serenely on without a frown of menace. Mr. Walker said he felt hims self quite an Olympian Jupiter, enthroned in clouds, storms brewing at his feet, while he, under the grand calm vault of heaven, overlooked and directed the whole process.

It was now time to take measures for recruiting and resting during the night; and first, leaving our cloaks and basket, we proceeded to bring branches and grass, which grew among fragments of rock, in order to make ourselves a hut to protect us from the rain. A feeble shed was constructed, and beautifully thatched with grass down to the ground, by Hilario, and though it was dark and the sky threatened when we had finished it, it was with indescribable pleasure that we crept into it, and found it large enough to accommodate all four, while Hilario superintended some useful preparations at a cheerful fire without.

Having supped, we all betook ourselves to sleep, and fell into a most luxurious slumber, looking forward to the morning to accomplish a few hundred feet to the peak on the right, from which descends what Humboldt presumes to be the highest precipice in the world. Perhaps we had slept three hours,—slept industriously and delightfully,—when we were roused by loud cries and an alarm of fire. It was Mr. Walker, whose extremities had conveyed to him, from the thatch in which they mingled, the information that our house was actually ignited. We "sprung from our heathery couch in haste," lifting the low building which was in flames upon our heads, and burst our way in different directions,

Walker, from his advantageous stature, carrying away the greatest share of the burning materials. Even in the midst of so melancholy a catastrophe, I could not choose but smile at the fiery gambols of that gentleman, as he shook the embers from his garments and capered through the conflagration of the savannah. The wind had changed it seems, and the faggots were blown about and caused the long dry grass to take fire, implicating our light and combustible habitation in its circulation. Each of us having attained a stone which placed him in security above the glowing earth, we watched the progress of the flames, which, gathering breadth and volume from the wind, climbed furiously a neighbouring acclivity, and sunk away behind it. The roar of the flames, and the blazing and crackling of the grass and other vegetation mowed down by their fury, yielded to the solitary moanings of the wind. glare of conflagration was succeeded by the thick gloom of night; mantling the great mass of the Silla; and the piercing night blast of that cloudy region harrowed our scarcely wakened frames.

Perched on our pedestals, we stood like burnt-out household gods, shivering around the ruins of our wigwam that lay smoking before us; and, as if the late beacon had betrayed our presence to the gigantones, masses of vapoury giants closed upon us from above, around, and from the depths on either side, and hemmed us in with menacing advance. True to the aspect with which it came, the cloudy phalanx began by illuminating the savage solitude with vivid flashes, rocketing and thundering about our ears. Then it commenced peppering us with small arms, and a well-sustained, heavy, monotonous shower began to discharge itself upon us in that determined, business-like manner that

seems to promise obstinate duration.

Thus, from the lap of enjoyment, the arms of delightful and muchneeded sleep, we passed, in the short space of five minutes, to a situation
the most uncomfortable and provoking. Our jipixapa hats were unable
to exclude the rain, which trickled down our heads and faces. Our
cloaks, which had become nearly dry, were again drenched almost instanter, only waterproof in not resolving themselves into a dew. If
the busy shower appeared for a moment to slacken its operations, angry
flashes of lightning showed our forms, as silent and motionless we stood
amid the tempest, in long dark drapery, like the wizards who had raised
it, and growls of chiding thunder were followed by a new descent and
with renovated fury.

"Little think the people of Caraccas, as they turn their eyes towards this unearthly pother, that some fellow-creatures are up here in the midst

of it-en todo el fandango!"

"Talking of fandangos," replied Captain Batt to my observation, (our teeth chattering, and our frames shuddering from the dispiriting effects of cold and wet,) "we were to have been at Doña Geronima's today, as we promised. She warned us against this undertaking, and perhaps can make a shrewd guess whereabouts we are at this moment. What a fine effect this storm must have, viewed from her estate, at this height—height of misery, and be d—d to it!"

While we were perishing of cold upon our legs, Hilario had quietly seated himself upon his haunches, and the rain fell from both oiled skin and blanket, without reaching him. Crouching in this position, so familiar to the Indians of the country, I verily believe the fellow passed a tolerable night.

The sky cleared on the approach of morning; and after having stood upon the pommel of the Saddle, and admired the sea view, which was much clearer than when Humboldt was upon it, inasmuch as we saw distinctly the islands which he sought in vain, we bade adieu to the Saddle.

Our descent was well nigh marked with similar difficulties to those that accompanied our upward progress; but though in spite of ourselves bewildered and entangled in the woods, we determined, as soon as we reached the bottom of a deep ravine, implicitly to direct our course by the torrent which flowed through it, a resolution to which we adhered as closely as some high falls, yawning chasms, and their frightful and pre-

cipitous sides would permit.

It was already sunset, when, as Hilario, (whose basket had been emptied the night before,) was leading the way with a peculiar lightness of step, springing from stone to stone as he descended the torrent, we suddenly observed him stop and lift his hand, as if to call attention. From the valley of Caraccas, which was opening to our sight at the distance of a mile or more, distinctly rose several reports of musquetry in quick succession. It seemed to come from the hacienda where we had left the horses, and scarcely was heard for a minute before it ceased. Apprehensions for our horses immediately assailed us; for, no matter who won, our beasts were likely to be considered fair spoil by the individuals who remained in possession of the premises. Continuing our descent, with some anxiety for our cattle, Hilario, still in the van, started back at a turn of the channel, and running back, motioned us into the wood, where we concealed ourselves, almost within reach of any who should pass, Hilario being nearest to those who might approach. A minute scarce elapsed when there appeared ascending the channel of the torrent a muscular man of the darkest Sambo cast, with a mighty chest and powerful limbs. His dress consisted solely of a coarse pair of drawers and sandals of ox-hide; his body was naked from the waist upwards, as were his legs from the knee down. A close-curled, thickbeard enveloped his chin and lips, and a profusion of matted hair, his only covering, fell like a bonnet over his red eyes, which derived additional fierceness from high cheek-bones and an aquiline and well-propor-He carried in his hand an English carbine, or rather a musket cut down to that size; and in a leathern scabbard, from a cord about his waist, depended a broad and rudely-mounted machette. had also a broad belt or guarniel of leather, which fastened round his body with a buckle in the rear, the front being adapted for the reception of cartridges. A gout of blood oozing from the globe of his left shoulder betrayed a small perforation where a musket-ball had passed; but he ascended the rough course with an air of stern abstraction, only diverted to a slight movement of impatience when the gout trickled and obliged him to wipe it off with a hand already bloody from the operation.

Behind the Sambo—whom I instantly recognised as the same who had escaped from the llaneros on the day preceding our expedition—came a tall, light-made youth, of about eighteen, of a clear copper complexion, and evidently of Indian race, the mildness and regularity of his features, however, belied by an occasional shrewdness and design in their expression, as he kept his eye upon the Sambo in his front. He

was unarmed, but his dress, with the exception of a faded blue forage cap, with a red border, was that of his companion. The first glance informed me that his face was even better known to me than the other's —it was that of Valez, who, the reader has been already apprised, had

deserted from the British Legion.

Just at the spot where Hilario had concealed himself, the foremost of the two, whose sandal had become loosened from the water, stooped to adjust it, leaving his carbine upon the root of a tree while he tightened the thongs. The Indian's eye glared with sudden design, and taking possession of the arm thus abandoned, he sprang back a pace or two, and levelled at the Sambo, at the same instant thus addressing him—
"Rufino, I follow you no farther!—too long already you have made me herd with the marauders to whose den you inveigled me. I go to surrender myself in Caraccas; attempt to detain me, and I'll unlid your brains!"

"Fool!" returned the Sambo, without rising from his posture, "they'll shoot you within the hour!"

"Perhaps not," replied the Indian, "for well you know, Rufino,

that my case is"-

"A bad one," roared the Sambo, bounding upon him with his drawn machette, while his surprised opponent fired into the air. The boy had stumbled against the bank, and the desperate blow aimed to cleave his head struck the carbine from his hand in falling. Quick as thought he fastened close round the strong body of the Sambo, and they staggered into the midst of the torrent. In an instant the Sambo found himself struggling with an additional foe; Hilario, who had recognized his comrade and compadre now almost strangled in a grasp of iron, darted to his assistance; but ere the rest of us could reach the spot, the dark form of the Sambo dropped lifeless between them, and the torrent ran red with his blood.

The rescued Indian stood gasping for breath, and clutched Hilario's knife, which had unconsciously met his hand, and been plunged into the Sambo's side; it was bathed to the hilt, nay his knuckles dripped with gore.

The gloomy visage of Rufino was ashy and horrible; and as we dragged the heavy corse from the water, and placed it on the margin, the group presented a study for a painter. The author of the catastrophe had now recovered, and stared affrighted at the work of his own right hand. "I never meditated his death," faltered the youth; "Heaven surely made it his destiny!—my father's blood is on his hand."

"Thy brother's, too, poor boy," I added, in English, not meaning to address him. But he understood me, and snatching his trampled forage cap from the water's edge, attempted to stifle a violent burst of feeling; but the choking sobs and burning tears found way; and seating himself upon the root from which he had taken the carbine, the words "Deserter! orphan!—homeless!—let me die!"—were barely audible, as he buried his face in his cap, held in the left hand, while the torrent into which his right had dropped unconsciously, bore off the tinge of homicide.

"Valez," I repeated, touched at the situation of the young deserter,

"don't you know me?"

"Alas, Sir, how could I forget my Lieutenant, who has always treated me with kindness," replied the boy, with an effort to overcome his emotion, in which he partially succeeded. "Why did you leave the Legion?" I inquired; anxious, though with little hopes, to find some palliation in his story to enable me to interest

myself in his behalf ;- " Be frank with me."

"My father took me away;"—and the boy, with recovered self-possession, stood up before me. "But there is much to be done first; I can tell that afterwards. I was on my way to present myself to you in Caraccas, when I met Rufino near the hut where he usually deposited his arms while visiting Caraccas. I feigned to be the bearer of a message to himself, and while waiting for sun-down to pursue his course, we were beset by a small party of soldiers. Fearful of the consequences of being taken in such company, I resolved on endeavouring to effect my escape with him. We outstripped the soldiers, and got into these woods, but not before Rufino was wounded by a shot from one of the assailants. They followed no farther than the Hacienda that lies at the foot of the mountain."

" And are there still, perhaps?" I observed.

"No, Sir, we saw them from the wood, going off towards Petares; the leader and three others mounted on horses taken from the Hacienda, and three others on foot."

As we hurried down the remainder of the ravine, Valez informed me, that, in consequence of intelligence to the effect that Caraccas had remained almost without troops, Cisneros had determined upon some movement for which he was assembling his whole force. He (Valez) had been despatched as the bearer of written instructions (which, taking from his cap he gave me) to a subordinate chief, who was to meet Cisneros with fifty men in Petares, an hour after midnight. The Chief, himself, with a more considerable body, was to pass the Hacienda of Andaflores, where Rufino was to meet him with instructions from Caraccas, and Valez with Isidro's reply.

"Dona Geronima's estate is then in danger," I exclaimed, "let us hasten to Petares; that cursed party has taken our beasts, or I could go direct from this and bring away the ladies, while you, Batt, carried the

information to Caraccas.

We now sallied from the woods of the ravine; and the Hacienda being at hand on the left, we found it too true that our beasts were gone; but before we emerged from the shade of the plantation, on our way to the road, Petares being distant half a league, and Caraccas the same distance on the right, the beat of horses' feet was heard galloping on the plain, and presently my lamented Sayno made his appearance, with his rein dragging, and snorting with affright, as he galloped from the plain now lighted by the ascending moon, and fled through the trees, bending his course towards the house we had left. " Fast on his flying traces came" six or seven horsemen of the guardia, with their bear-skin caps, who, as soon as they spied us under the trees, commenced discharging their carbines, and shouting, "Here they are-down with the thieves-no quarter!"-to the astonishment of Mr. Walker, and discomfiture of the whole party. Some of them were even preparing to dismount and charge us with their lances, when fortunately an officer of theirs, to whom I was well known, came up with a reinforcement from the squadron halted on the road. Aldado knew my voice, which was exerted lustily, and finding that no harm was done, laughed heartily at the mistake. He could not blame the men, " For,

really," he observed, "your appearance is enough to warrant it; and, besides, we found a thick-headed corporal with a party of infantry at a hut near this, and he told us he had started some of Cisnero's people not an hour ago, and taken some beasts. The fool must needs mount the best himself, and the clumsy mountaineer was thrown, and nearly got his neck broke. "A nice horse for the squadron,—I'll get him trained for my——"

"No occasion," I interrupted, "he's in the service already."

I procured a horse for Hilario, who was well acquainted with the road; and scarcely bidding good evening to my compagnons de voyage, followed him as he led the way by a narrow path, along the mountain foot to the Hacienda of Dona Geronima.

I learnt from the officer, that the troops withdrawn from Caraccas had remained a couple of days at a short distance from the city, and had suddenly returned that very evening, his squadron and a battalion of infantry being now on their march to Petare, not having been permitted to halt in Caraccas.

Less than an hour brought us to Andaflores, whose vicinity was announced to us by the thumping of African drums, the thrumming of bandolas, and the peals of song and laughter of the festive negroes. We found the ladies enjoying the coolness of the hour, before the piazza of their simple but happy-looking mansion. Dona Geronima occupied a light hammock, suspended between two lemon trees, and her son, a thoughtless boy of seventeen, was lying upon a mat, in the moonlight, carolling some sweet boleros, in the plaintive manner of his country, while a couple of slaves were placing an excellent supper upon a table already laid for them in the open air.

"Ah, Caballero!" exclaimed several voices at once, as I approached and dismounted, "do we see you here at last?—we expected you yesterday!—but, Virgen del Carmen!—what a figure! Come, tell us all

the adventures on the Silla ;-where are your friends?"

I entreated them to excuse my entering into the detail at present, and have their mules saddled immediately, unless they preferred remaining to become acquainted with Cisneros and his gang, and witness a conflict of which it was probable the Hacienda would very shortly be the scene.

"The saddles! the saddles!" now became the cry, for the nules were tethered, and feeding at the other side of a prickly pear hedge, close by.

"They are in Taito Francisco's hut," answered Fernando, "but the negroes are assembled in the house, and before the door, and they must not know of our going. Some of them, I have reason to believe, are in league with Cisneros."

"They must be half drunk, from the frantic racket they keep up there," I observed; "if we could only make them completely so—!"

"The very thing," cried Fernando; and running into the house he

came out with a demijohn of aquardiente.

"The deuce is in it," he said, " if this won't floor two-and-twenty of them. It is more than a bottle a-piece; besides, consider what they have had already;" and hurrying off with it to the negro huts, at the distance of a hundred yards or so, in the midst of the coffee plantation, his voice was shortly heard above the racket and singing of the slaves, as he gave out at its highest pitch the toasts, which were all pledged with acclamations and brimming calabashes,—"Viva el Libertador Simon Bolivar!—

Viva el General Soublette !- Viva el General Paez !- Viva la Republica de Colombia!"-were successively bawled out at the top of his voice, with all the fury of enthusiasm, and received with the loudest approbation by the negroes. They also drained full gourds to their Señora Doña Geroñima, each of their young mistresses by name, and their kind young "Amo Fernando;" while old Taito Francisco declared that the negro who was backward in getting drunk on such an occasion was a good-for-nothing negro; and as precept is nothing without example, he was the first to fall himself. The noise of falling chairs and tables, and the tumbling of the intoxicated, was heard at length to succeed to their late hilarity. "Surely," thought I, "Fernando has not got drunk too, that his bawling has ceased!" I ventured there to see; two or three negroes still kept their feet, as if determined to sell themselves dearly, bestriding the bodies of the majority who covered the ground inside and out, amid fallen stools, pumpkins, gourds, and guitars. Before the door, sitting upon the drum, which was the trunk of a tree, hollowed and covered with hide, Fernando wiped his brow, and waited till they should fall too.

"One more," I cried, " and all 's right."

"Vivan cuantos negros hay en todo el mundo entero!" bellowed Fernando.

"Que vivan!" yelled a hardy old negress in a tone both shrill and

fierce, and down went the noble remnant altogether.

"Now for it," cried Fernando; and treading on the necks of haughty Congo, we entered the hut, and took the heavy apparatus of side-saddles from the cross beams where they had been placed, and proceeded to saddle the mules. In five minutes we had the pleasure of seeing the ladies safe off, with two favourite female slaves along with them. But when we reached the extremity of a dark lane, the brisk challenge, "quien vive" was given by a company of infantry from Petares. It was my friend Ciervo who commanded it, and he hoped that I would remain with him, that my knowledge of the ground might serve to guide him in his dispositions.

"Certainly," was my answer, for Batt and Walker, who had with difficulty recovered their horses in Petares, came up at the moment, and I

requested to resign the ladies to their protection.

"Much obliged," said Captain Batt, "but I may perhaps be more serviceable in remaining to take care of their property. Walker, however, is so fagged and abused, that I strongly recommend his return; for though we have been fellow pilgrims to the Silla, there is no reason why we should drag him into a business where there are likely to be more broken pates than laurels reaped."

Walker having nothing to offer in objection, joined Fernando in conducting the ladies to Petares; and taking our leave of them, Batt and I proceeded with Ciervo and the little column, which amounted to sixty

men

Poor Batt confessed himself miserably hungry; he had not eaten since the night before on the Silla, and I quite revived him by the intelligence, that supper was awaiting him on the table before the piazza. I had myself taken advantage of the interval of Fernando's filling the chair among the negroes, to make my midnight déjeûné of chocolate, cheese, and ayacas.

"Then, pray," hinted the keen Captain, "let us get there before

Cisneros, or he may be the man to anticipate me."

As we approached the Hacienda, the moonlight, bright as day, and the shadows of the woods and hills as black as night, lay on the landscape in deep tranquillity, and nothing but the dull shuffle of the soldiers' feet in the dust and among the grass was heard, as we entered from the savannah into a gloomy defile, with steep overhanging sides, through which a river flowed, after passing before the house. Crossing the river in front of the house the path climbed a steep ridge or hillock and fell into an extensive plain on the further side. By that path Cis-Having stationed a corporal's guard in such neros must approach. a position on the hillock as to give us warning of the approach of an enemy without discovering our presence, we proceeded to take such measures as time permitted to insure the destruction or capture of the robber and his gang. The company was so distributed as to preclude the possibility of retreat or dispersion, in case of the band assembling, as was most likely, in the open space before the house, the paths which led from it into the Hacienda having been rendered impassable to the bare-legged crew, by cutting down the prickly pears which formed the fences, and heaping them across them. The defile by which we had arrived was alone left open to them, a party of wild llaneros having by this time arrived and placed themselves in the savannah, on the Petares side, to prevent their escape in that direction. "They are crossing the open ground beyond the hill," was reported from the advance. "Throw a stone into the river when they reach the foot, and then keep close."

"Come, gentlemen, to your posts," was ordered by Ciervo, our com-

mandant.

"They're in a devil of a hurry," complained Captain Batt, "I have

only remedied twelve out of my twenty-four hours' fast."

"You had better," I suggested, "take the things with you to the bush;" for Batt was unfolding the plantain leaf envelope of a third

ayaca.

"So I will, faith," he answered; and making Hilario bundle up the provisions, he led the way, shouldering a long old-fashioned Spanish fowling-piece, Hilario following with a cross-hilted toledano, five feet long, under his arm, a chocolate pot in one hand, and the cloth full of eatables in the other, to the thicket, at the pass of the river. I remained with Ciervo and the party, concealed in the house; and having closed the doors and windows, we stood watching from the half-open shutter of an inner room, which commanded a view of the pass, in expectation of the signal. We could plainly distinguish the cautiously-shown head and shoulders of the sentinel upon the hill, who watched the advancing column of the Bandidos. At length I saw him shrink into his cover, and I involuntarily raised the arm which I was provided with, to examine the lock by the ray of moonlight that stole through the aperture of the shutter. The descent of a large stone through the foliage of the thicket, and its fall and splash among the fragments in the river's bed, announced that those we expected were already ascending the hill. After a dead silence for a few minutes, two dark figures sprang into view against the sky, and stood upon the summit of the ridge. I could distinguish their dress to be dark ponchos, and straw hats despoiled of rim, except a peak in front, so as to resemble a schaco. Their arms were

carbines, with guarniels or cartridge-belts about the waist, and machettes by their sides.

After a glance over the Hacienda, upon which the stillness of midnight brooded all unbroken, they dropped in a few active bounds to the pass, and emerging from the thicket, left the ambuscade behind them, and stood in the open space in front of the piazza. They were soon followed by the rest of those composing the band's advance, all similarly accoutred. As these successively reached the brow of the hill they descended in Indian file, and on reaching the spot where the supper table had stood, drew up with some appearance of order, and awaited the arrival of the main body.

The hill was soon covered with a new party of the robbers, which formed in the rear of the first; their united numbers amounting to about 150. One individual, mounted upon a fine mule, with holsters, a blunderbuss, a broad oil-skin hat, and a silver-mounted sword, was conspicuous amongst his fellows; it could be no other than Cisneros. A cautious survey from his elevated situation detained him for some moments on the summit, and I felt an apprehension that he would not pass the ambuscade. "Rufino!" he called, in a voice which was distinctly heard. "He has not yet appeared," was replied from below. Spurring his mule, which descended, half sliding, half running down the steep track, the outlaw alighted among his band. "And the youngster who was to have returned from Isidro?" "Nor he neither," was the reply.

Then all is lost; I hear firing in the direction of Petares; it has been a trick; the soldiers are back, Rufino is taken, and the boy has betrayed us. To work then, plunder and destroy this den and its rebel brood,—dash in the door of the house,—spare none of them, and re-

venge Rufino.—Viva Fernando setimo!"

When the robbers, velling with delight, had left their ranks, and in a tumult were advancing headlong, each striving to be first, the doors and windows were thrown open, and such a blaze of destruction poured forth upon them, that every ball seemed to have reached a second victim in the mass. Thunderstruck, they fell back in dismay; and though there were some who recovered sufficiently from the panic to return the fire, the greater part of them sought to repass the river, and regain the height Batt, whose appetite for the fray was equal to that which he had shown at supper, stood in the centre of the narrow path, in the darkness of the thicket, and in their retreat saluted them with a volley from the ambuscade: the ground was strewed with blankets and straw hats. The Petares road was now their only remaining means of retreat, and crowding into it, their leaders, who must have had some trained soldiers amongst them, in vain endeavoured to restore order, in men accustomed to the cover of rocks and trees, as independent marksmen in their mountain fastnesses. But when at length they found themselves pressed by the advancing soldiers, who drove them through the shallow bed of the stream, with the footpath on its margin, as it ran through the deep lane, they by some means became aware of their position, and gathering fury from despair, disputed the ground step by step, opposing their machettes to the bayonets of the soldiery.

A trumpet, announcing the presence of the cavalry in the savannah, towards which they were receding, redoubled their efforts, so dreadful to

them was the idea of the cruel lancers of the plains. They closed with their antagonists, and wrestled for life beneath new combatants, who trampled on friend and foe, as they strove and splashed in the reddening stream among the bodies of the slain. The firing, which, in consequence of the narrow front and closeness of the conflict, had almost ceased on our side of the defile, was heard reviving on the other, the Bandidos having opened upon the cavalry, who had discovered themselves prematurely. A cry was raised, and the gang hastening to the summons, we discovered under the lofty overhanging bank, which here enlarged on one side like a quarry, a corral, or cattle pen, of rough palisades, which the darkness of the pass, and the shade of a few trees left among the stakes, had caused to be overlooked. It was already in their possession, and many were still in the act of clambering over the barricaded entrance, some with the activity of deer, others with difficulty and by the aid of their comrades, as though impeded by their wounds. Those who failed were shot, or transfixed in the channel of the stream. The palisades, from behind which the Bandidos kept up an unceasing fire, ran along the edge of the river, which had been somewhat undermined by a late-swollen current. Several attempts to force the estacade proved ineffectual, for the water became knee-deep just beneath the pen, and the bank, steep and slippery, scarcely afforded a footing by grasping the strong palisades, which were defended furiously by the occupants. They grappled with the bayonets employed with difficulty against them, wrenched them from the muzzles, and cut down with their machettes the soldiers who clung precariously against the enclosure. The use of the lasso was suggested. Ciervo immediately approved of it, and a messenger was despatched to the savannah. Several dismounted llaneros were brought up with the coils of hide cord which they are provided with for the purpose of catching the day's rations from the wild herd upon the march, or tethering their beasts amid the pasturage of the Llanos. A broad cloud which was beginning to obscure the moon, and the foliage of the margin to which we now confined ourselves, scarcely permitting more than the flashes of our musketry to be distinguished by the Bandidos on the opposite bank, at the distance of twelve or fifteen paces, combined to favour the experiment. Several lassos were thrown from the bed of the river upon the stakes of the enclosure, which yielding to a heavy and simultaneous pull, the greater part of it, with a considerable portion of the bank, came down, bringing several of the defenders with it, headlong into the river, where they were sacrificed to a man, many of them before they recovered from the fall. And now we entered the corral, with mingled lance and bayonet, the exasperated soldiers no whit inclined to give quarter to the followers of Cisneros, who had cost them many a brave comrade, and many a night and day of toil, exposure, and privation, in vain pursuit of them. Though driven to the remotest part of the area, which was surrounded by the overhanging sides of the quarry, they had disputed fiercely every pace, as might be gathered from the ground, over which they gave way reluctantly; and now the desperate remnant of the band, hemmed in on all sides, showed front in the shade of the farthest recess, with every appearance of a determination to fight on to the last.

At length the moon, unveiled and bright, showed the area of the pen covered with dead and dying, and the wounded crawling among them. Those of the robbers, for the most part killed, presented dark bodies, naked from the waist, their ponchos having been thrown over the left arm as a defence, or cast away as an incumbrance. The soldiers, on the other hand, were distinguished by their white linen dress and black cross-belts. Dimly in the shade of the recess the surviving bandidos showed, mid the flashes and the smoke, like panting tigers brought to bay. More clearly seen, with white figures, partly in the gloom, and part illuminated by the rays of the high moon, the troops were pressing them with lance and bayonet, eagerly bent upon their annihilation. A bugle note swelled above the conflict, and the soldiers, obedient to the sound, fell back. The robbers also took respite, and, except the iron ringing of the ramrods, and the dull shock which tells the cartridge home, the contest was suspended.

Ciervo stood forward, and summoned Cisneros to surrender himself, and his followers to lay down their arms, or to expect no quarter. A murmur was first heard among the handful thus addressed, and then a

bitter laugh of incredulity and defiance.

"Misguided men," continued Ciervo, "deliver up that traitor who deceives you, and trust to the clemency of the government yourselves, or perish here. I want an answer!"

It was given:—a carbine was discharged, and Ciervo fell dead.

A shout of rage and a deadly volley from the soldiers followed the catastrophe of their captain; and throwing themselves upon their foes with furious precipitation and mutual exhortations of "No quarter!" the conflict was renewed with recruited ardour on both sides, the bandidos frantically endeavouring to close with their antagonists, notwithstanding the length and superiority of their arms, and in several instances advancing upon the weapon that transfixed them to inflict another wound. Eight or ten of them were finally discovered, struggling still but nigh exhausted, among the bodies of their comrades that lay thick around them, feebly endeavouring to parry the repeated thrusts of the bloody steel intent upon their sacrifice.

Succeeding with difficulty in checking the eagerness of the men to effect the total destruction of the outlaws, I again proposed to them the alternative, to give up their arms or be slaughtered where they stood. They now surrendered; but there were those who could not have raised

their right arms again had the struggle been protracted.

" Where is Cisneros ?"

"He has fallen," answered one of the captive bandidos: "I saw him tumble from the path into the river, with a tall soldier, who had seized him by the throat."

That I concluded must be Serjeant Barragan. "Where is he?" I inquired. A soldier reported that the serjeant must be lying in the river half way to the house, with his head split in two with a machette, the blow having been just dealt in time to enable the outlaw to escape from his grasp.

THE ORIGINAL DESPATCH OF ADMIRAL BENBOW,

DETAILING THE UNFORTUNATE EVENTS OF AUGUST, 1702.

The following is a copy of Admiral Benbow's original Despatch (in the possession of the party who has favoured us with this transcript) detailing to the Secretary at War the circumstances of the unfortunate events of August, 1702, in which that brave man was prevented, by the cowardice of his Captains, from reaping a signal victory over the French fleet in the West Indies. We need not add that this document is of sufficient interest to the Service to induce us to print it.

[Copy.]

Jamaica, 24 Sept. 1702.

RT HONBER

The 7th July I received his Excellency the Lord High Admirall's declaration of warr with France and Spaine, as alsoe her Mat declaration,

which I have communicated as required.

Bredah.
Defyance.
Windsor.
Ruby.
Falmouth.
Greenwich.
Colchester.
Pendenis.

Strombolo, fp. Carcass, bomb. Cresswell, tender. Recovery, sloope. The 11th July wee sail'd from before Port Royall with her Ma'ties shipps, &c., in the margin, with a designe to joyn Rear-Admirall Whetstone; but having advice the 14th, by the Colchester and Pendenis, who that day joynd us, that Mons', du Cass was expected at Loggan, which is on the north side of Hyspaniola, I plyed for that port. Nothing of moment happen'd till the 21st, then took a small sloope near Cape Tiberoone. On the 24th, by accident the Strombolo fireshipp gun roome blew up, and broke severall of her beams, shattered her bulk heads, and disabled her so farr, that was obliged to send the Pendenis with her for Port Royall, as also the bomb-vessell and her tender, which sail'd so intollerable heavy that wee could get but little ground. The 27th

wee came into the gulf of Loggan, and not far from the towne we saw severall shipps at anchor, and one under saile, who sent her boat to discover who wee were, but she came a little to near: Our boat tooke her before she gott aboard. The people of this boat informed that there were five or six merchant shipps at Loggan, and that the shipp which they belong d to was a King's shipp, and could carry fifty guis, but now had but thirty mounted. I persu'd him, and prest him so hard, that when hee saw all hopes lost for makeing of his escape, run ashore, and blew up. It being now night wee lay as near ye shore as convenient.

The 28th in the morning came before the towne of Logann, where there was but one shipp of about eighteen guñs; the rest sail d from thence before day, in order to secure themselves in a harbour, which is call d the Cue; but wee having some shipps betweene them and home, took three of them and sunck another. This shipp of eighteen guñs was haul'd ashore under their fortifications, which was a battery of about twelve guñs; so fir'd at their battery, sent our boats, and burnt the shipp aground, which could not be got of; the shipp that was sunck had sixteene guñs, and one brought away of sixteene, the other thirty, and one brigantine of six: these shipps has in them some wine and brandy, and some small matter of sugar.

The 29th we came before Petit Guavus, but finding no shipps there went not into the place. Wee saw three or four shipps in the Cue, a harbour which lyes much within the land, and well fortify'd by nature, &c. Did not think it safe nor convenient to runn such a risque for so small a matter.

We continued in this bay till the 2d August, standing from one end of

the part that is inhabited to the other, fateaging the inhabitants, who expected our landing; but our circumstances would not admit of it.

Bredah. Defyance. Ruby. Greenwich. Falmouth. Windsor.

Wee sail'd for Cape Dona Maria, where is a good bay and water, where wee arriv'd the 5th; and having advice that Mounst. du Cass is gone to Cartagene, and from thence to Port Obello, I designe to sail on that coast with her Ma'ties

shipps in the margent in quest of him. Accordingly sailed the 10th of August, and stretcht over

towards the coast of Sta Martha. Near that place, the 19th in the morning, wee spyed tenn saile to the eastward. Little wind at E. wee made the best of our way to come up with them. About noone the wind came out of the sea, then wee could lye with them and soon perceiv'd them to be Frenchmen. Some of our shipps being three or four mile from us, I made the signall for battle, and went away with an easie saile to have them come upp, and steer'd with the French, who steered to the westward, a long shore under their two topsailes. There was of them four sturdy shipps from sixty to seventy guis, one great Dutch-built shipp, about thirty or forty

Defyance. Pendenis. Windsor Bredah. Greenwich. Ruby. Falmouth.

guns, and one small shipp full of souldiers: the rest were a sloope and three small shipps. I was very uneasie to see our shipps so long a coming up, and in such disorder. Our line of battle was as per margin. The Defvance being to lead, whose commander I found did not make all the hast he might into his station, as also the Windsor, I sent to them to make more saile. The night approaching, wee steer'd along side of the enemy, and endeavoured to near them, being to windward steering large, but not with a designe to attackt them before the Defyance was abreast of the headmost shipp; but before this was done,

the Falmouth in the rear attack't the Flemish shipp, the Windsor the ship a breast of her, as also did the Defyance. Soon after wee were oblidg'd to do the same, having receiv'd the fire of the French ships abreast of us; the Defyance and Windsor, after they had receiv'd two or three broadsides from the enemy, looft out of the line out of gun shott, the two stern most shipps of the French lay upon us, which very much gaul'de us, our shipps in the rear not coming up as they ought, it was four a clock when wee began, and continued till twas dark. Wee kept them company all night, steering to the westward. I did beleeve that if I ordered a new line of battle, and lead myselfe on all the tacks (perceiving that the French would decline fighting (if) they could) might do better, and that our people for shame would not faile to follow a good example.

The line of battle and orders are as enclos'd.*

20th .- At daylight in the morning I found wee were very near the enemy, only the Ruby up with us. The rest of our shipps three, four, and five mile a starn. It proved but little wind, then were within gun shott of all the enemy, they were so civill as not to fire, otherwise must have received a great deal of damage. At 2 this afternoone the sea breeze came, the enemy got into a line, making what saile they could, our shipps not coming up, wee with the Ruby plyed our chace guns on them till night, then left of, keeping them company all night.

21st .- At day light in the morning wee being on the quarter of the second shipp of the enemy's, and within point blank shott, the Ruby being a head of us, she fired at the Ruby, which the Ruby return'd. The two shipps which were a head fell of, being little wind brought their guns to bear on the Ruby, we brought our guns to bear on this shipp which began to fire first, and shattered him very much, which oblidg'd him to tow from us, but the Ruby being so much shattered in her masts, sails, and rigging, that I was oblidg'd to lye by her, and send our boats to tow her off. This action held two houres, during which the rear of the shipp of the enemy was a breast

^{*} These papers are unfortunately lost.

of the Defyance and Windsor, who fired never a gui, though within point blanck. At 8 a gale of wind sprang up: the enemy made what saile they could, we chaceing in hopes to come up with them, then a breast of the river Grandy, our ships then in good order for battle, which was more than I saw before, being then in hopes they would consider their duty. The Ruby being disabled lay a sterne. Att 2 this afternoon I got a breast of the two starnmost, and finding wee got nothing of them, in hopes to disable them in their mastes I began to fire at them, as did some of our shipp's a starne, but wee lying a breast of them, they poynted wholly at us, which gauld us much in our rigging, and dismounted two or three of our lower tier guis. This held about two houres. They got without shott, wee making what saile wee could after them, but they useing all the shifts they possibly could to evade fighting (and when so it is a very hard matter to joyne battle). This night wee used our utmost endeavour to keep them company.

22d.—This morning at daylight the Greenwich was about three leagues a starne, though the line * of battle was never struck night nor day. The rest of our ships indifferent near (except the Ruby), the enemy about a mile and halfe a head; at three this afternoone the wind came about to the S.W., which before was easterley: this gave the enemy the weather gage, but in tacking we fetcht within gun short of the sternmost of them, firing at each other, but our line being much out of order, and some of our shipps three mile a starne. This night I perceived that the enemy was very uneasic,

altering their courses very often between the west and north.

23d.—Att daylight this morning the enemy was ahead of us about six mile, and the greate Dutch shipp separated from them out of sight, some of our squadron at this time more than four mile a starne, viz. Defyance and Windsor; wee makeing what saile we could after them. At 10 o'clock the enemy tackt, the wind then at E.N.E., but variable. Wee fetcht within point blank shott of two of them, passing our broadsides at each other; most of our shipps could not come within shott; soon after wee tack't and persu'd them what we coulde. About noon wee took from them a small English shipp, called the Ann gally, which they had taken off of Lisbone. The Ruby being disabled could not keep company. I ordered him for Port Royall. At eight this night our squadron was all fair by us, being then distance from the enemy two miles, they steering south east, and very little wind then north west and variable, wee steering after them, and all our shipps (except the Falmouth) falling much a stern. At 12 the enemy began to separate, wee steering after the starnmost.

24th .- At two this morning wee came up within call of her, it being little wind and clear. Fired our broadside with double and round alow, and round and partridge aloft, which she returned very heartily. At three a clock by a chaine shott my right legg was broke to pieces, and was carried downe. This continued till day; then saw seemingly the ruins of a shipp of about seventy guns, his maine-yard downe, and shott to pieces, her foretopsaile yarde shott away, her mizen-mast shot by the board, all her rigging gone, and sides bored to pieces with our double-headed shott. The Falmouth assisted very much in this matter, and no other ship. Soon after day we * * * † the other part of the enemy towards us with a strong squall of wind easterley. At the same time the Windsor, Pendenis, and Greenwich coming a head of the enemy towards us, came to leeward of the disabled shipp, fired their broadsides, past her, and stood to the southward, not having any regard to the line of battle; then the Defyance following them who came also to leeward of the disabled shipp, fired part of her broadside. abled shipp did not fire above twenty guns at the Defyance, before she put her helm a weather, and run away right before the wind, lowered both her topsailes, run to leeward of the Falmouth (which was then a gunshott to leeward of us, knotting her rigging) not having any regard to the signal of battle.

The enemy, seeing the other three ships stand to the southward, expected they would have tack't, and stood with them; they brought too with their heads to the northward, they being then about 2 miles from us, wee being then within half gun shott of the disabled shipp. The enemy, seeing those three shipps did not tack, bore down upon us, and run between the disabled shipp and us, giving us all the fire they had, in which they shott our maine topsaile yarde and shattered our rigging much, wee having none of our shipps near us, neither did they take any notice of the battle signall, but all in a confused hurrey. The captain fired two guns at those ships ahead, in order to put them in mind of their duty's. The French, seeing this great disorder of fear and confusion amongst us, brought too and lay by their own disabled shipp, remann'd her, and took her in a tow. Our rigging being much shattered, wee lay till 10 a clock. Our shipp being again fitted, the Captain acquainted me of it; I ordered him to persue the enemy, and told him I would give them battle. All that time the enemy was about three mile from us and to leeward, having the disabled shipp in a tow, steering N.E., the wind at S.S.W., wee making all the saile after them wee could, our battle signall always out, notwithstanding our shipps running confusedly one among other, which appeared much like fear, and gave the enemy no small encouragement, having before seen the behaviour of some of us. ordered Capt. Fogg to send to the Captains to keep their line, and behave themselves like men. Capt. Fogg sent this messuage by Capt. Wade to Capt. Kirkby and Capt. Constable, who told them I was very angry they did not behave themselves better. Soone after this messuage Capt. Kirkby came on board me, and before he ask't how I did, he repeated these words, that he wondred I would offer to engage the enemy againe, and saide it was not requisite nor convenient after six dayes tryall of their strength, and magnifyed the strength of ve French, lessening ours. I did then believe there was a snake in the grass, otherwise should not have meet with so many misfortunes. I told him that was but his opinion, I would send for the rest of the Capⁿ and know theirs; accordingly ordered Capⁱ Fogg to make the signall, and their opinion was as inclosed*. When I saw this, I was well assured they had no mind to fight, and that all our misfortunes heretofore arose from cowardice, and that the objections they made for not fighting was eronious. I thought it not fitt further to venture, for if the enemy cd have disabled me, they would soone have dispatcht them (except those that had good heels, weh I beleeve would not have been wanting). When this opinion was given, wee were abroadside of ye enemy, and the only oppurtunity wee had to fight in six dayes. We were one seventy gun shipp, one of sixty-four, one of sixty, and three of fifty; our masts and yardes, &c. in as good a condition as could be expected, and not eight men killed among them all, besides those of the Bredah; ammunition sufficient; I then and all our men willing. And to referr this to a fitter opportunitie, which never cd be expected, to me was a perfect denyall.

They likewise say that the French had five men of warr, from sixty to eighty guns, which is false, for there was but four from sixty to seventy, and one of them in a tow, being all to pieces; and as to their numbers of men, they are well thinn'd, beleeving wee have as many good men as they. If this be allowed, there is noe going to sea for a Flagg, &c., unless he carries his father, sons, or brothers to assist in the day of battle. I thought alwaies till now that a good example would have made any body fight. This night wee parted with ye French, but with noe small regret to me, and made the best of our way to Port Royall, where wee arriv'd the 31st, with our shipps, where we found Rear-Admil Whetstone with the reste of her Mat's shipps, only the Dreadnought is sail'd for New England as per orders.

I have confin'd those Captains which refused to fight, and think to pro-

^{*} This paper is unfortunately lost.

Canterbury.
Dunkirk.
Pendenis.
Greenwich.
Gloucester.
Bredah.
Defyance.
Kingstone.
Windsor.
Falmouth.
Ruby.
Sea Horse.
Earle gally
Harman

Sea Horse.
Earle gally
Harman
Strombolo
Carcass
Serpent
St. Autonio, sloope.

ceed as our Articles directs, or to send them home where I humbly begg leave to be, if recover d, for no-body is safe to head any party if not stood by. I never meet with the like misfortune's in all my life, and hope never shall; but it is what I alwaies expected, for the Captains that comes these voyages are reckoned as lost, so it may be thought any thing may sarve in these parts; but this is a wrong notion, for if good men are not sent here, a worse thing may happen to us—for I find that y* French will defend their shipps to the very last extremity. Wee are now at Port Royall, with her Maties shipps in the margin.

The Glocester is now a creening, the Sea Horse lately has; the Bristoll cruces on the south side of this island, the Colchester on the north, the Experiment off

the east end.

Wee are repairing our damages lately receev'd by the French, which wee shall find very difficult. as having noe masts nor yards in stores, and very little

of anything else. Our ammunition is two-thirds expended. If it please God I recover, and as soone as our shipps are in a condition, will go in quest of Mouns' Du Cass, hoping for better success. With respect,

Sr,
I am
Yr most oblidg'd Servant,
(Signed)
BENBOW.

To ye Rt. Honble Wm Blythwaite, Esqr. Secty of Warr.

Endorsed—" 24 Sept. 1702. From Admil Benbow."

MEMOIRS OF FLAG OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR HENRY HOTHAM, K.C.B. AND G.C. ST. M. ET ST. G.

We have up to this period abstained from giving any biographical sketch of the services of this excellent officer, from the knowledge we had of a monument being in progress; and we are now enabled to complete this account of his naval life, by annexing to the memoir of his services the details of an event so highly gratifying to all those who knew or served under him.

Sir Henry Hotham was descended from a family long distinguished, both in the military and naval services. He was the youngest son of Beaumont, the second Lord Hotham, and nephew of Admiral William Lord Hotham. He was born on February 19, 1777; and having been educated at the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, joined the flag-ship of his uncle in 1791. After going through the several ranks of midshipman and lieutenant, he was appointed to the command of La Flüke of 18 guns; and upon the 13th of February, 1795, was promoted to the rank of Post-captain, from which time we find him actively employed in the Dido and Blanche, until September 1798, when he was paid off from the latter ship.

In 1799 he was appointed to the Immortalité, where he remained until the termination of the war, having, during his command of that ship, captured amongst many other vessels, after a long and interesting chase, L Invention,

U. S. Journ, No. 72, Nov. 1834.

rigged with four masts, mounting 22 long six-pounders, and two 12 pounder carronades, with a complement of 210 men and boys.

In 1803 Captain Hotham was appointed to the Imperial, but owing to her defective state, remained only a few months on board, and was subsequently

removed, with his officers and crew, to the Revolutionnaire.

Having been ordered upon special service to America, he intercepted a French frigate coming out of the Chesapeak, having Jerome Bonaparte on board; in the blockade of which he remained until relieved by a frigate despatched from Halifax.

In Sir Richard Strachan's action of the 4th of November, 1805, the gallantry and manœuvres of the Revolutionnaire in harassing the enemy's squadron, and sustaining their heavy fire in return, until our ships came up.

drew forth the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

In March 1806 Captain Hotham was appointed to the Defiance, of 74 guns. Amongst other services of this ship, may be numbered the arduous and anxious blockade of the port of L'Orient, during a protracted period of eleven months.

In 1808, we find him in command on the north coast of Spain, when the people rose en masse against French occupation. The necessity of having an able and intelligent officer at such a moment on the spot to co-operate with the patriots is sufficiently clear; on no occasion could caution and mental activity have been more required, and we have reason to believe that our Government was fully satisfied with the selection then made. He was relieved from this command by Rear-Admiral de Courcy, in consequence of

a large force being required on that station.

The Defiance having returned to England, and been repaired and refitted, Captain Hotham was ordered off Rochefort, where he renewed the practice of blockading that port by anchoring in Basque Roads, which was never after relinquished during the war, and remained in command of the squadron until relieved by Rear-Admiral Stopford. On the 22d of February, 1809, the Cæsar, Donegal, and Defiance, intercepted three large frigates which were following the French squadron, which had put to sea from Brest, and obliged them to run for protection under the batteries of Les Sables d'Olonel, where they anchored within musket-shot of the shore, with springs upon their cables. The first intention of the Admiral appears to have been to attempt their destruction by firing from the ships whilst under way; but as this would have occupied a considerable time, and probably not have been very effective, the Defiance drawing less water than the other ships, at once ran in, and anchored within a cable's length of the enemy. From her position, therefore, so judiciously chosen, * she now bore almost the whole brunt of the action, soon forced two of the frigates to cut their cables and run on shore, and the third speedily followed them. The ebb tide making, obliged Captain Hotham to put to sea, having so perfectly executed his duty as to leave their wrecks at this day upon the sands. This achievement was performed in sight of the enemy's squadron, which did not interrupt the proceedings. The loss of the Defiance amounted to five killed, and twenty-five wounded; for this service he received the approbation of the Admiralty, conveyed through Admiral Stopford.

An anecdote has been communicated to us upon the subject, so highly creditable to the parties concerned, that we cannot refrain from inserting it here. Admiral Lalande, now in command of the French squadron in the Archipelago, in conversation with an English officer, related the particulars of this engagement, in which he served as midshipman; and after speaking in terms of admiration of the great skill and judgment evinced by the Captain of the line-of-battle ship, and expressing his regret that he should be in ignorance of the name of so gallant an enemy, added, that the frigates were commanded by three of the ablest French officers, and that

[.] These words were employed in Admiral Stopford's official despatch.

their delight in seeing the Deflance anchor was beyond bounds, the universal opinion being, that if they could only sustain her fire until the tide turned, the damage which she would receive from the batteries would inevitably prevent her escape; he was amazed when told that his British colleague was the subject of his admiration, and immediately went on board the St. Vincent, and in the handsomest manner expressed to Sir Henry his delight at being able to bear testimony to the skill and gallantry put forth on that day.

In the summer of the same year, 1809, Captain Hotham was again sent

to the north coast of Spain.

When Marshal Ney evacuated Ferrol and Corunna, in the month of June, he carefully destroyed the land defences, but left the sea faces of the fortifications in their usual state. Captain Hotham at once perceived the importance of being always able to command access to these anchorages, and therefore directed the guns bearing on both ports to be dismounted.

These acts having been approved of by our Government, he was directed to assist the Spaniards in removing all their ships of war, and the stores of the arsenal from Ferrol to Cadiz, and four sail of the line were ordered from the Tagus on the same service. The British officers and crews speedily masted and fitted for sea five ships of the line, five frigates, and five sloops; and having taken them out of the harbour, consigned them to the charge of

the Spanish officers.

In August 1810, Captain Hotham returned to England, and was immediately afterwards appointed to the Northumberland, 74, and employed off Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort. During this service he prosecuted his customary system of obtaining such local information as might afterwards prove valuable. He was in consequence known to be an excellent pilot for the greater part of the French coast; he had carefully surveyed many of its anchorages, and was generally admitted to be particularly well skilled in this branch of nautical knowledge, which inspired self-confidence in the day of need. These attainments pointed him out to Sir Harry Neale as a fit person to proceed off L'Orient in the month of May 1812, for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig, on their return to port. On the 22d day of the same month, the anxiously-expected objects were seen in the north-west, running large, with every suil set, for L'Orient. James thus narrates the account of this brilliant action:—

"On the 22d of May, at ten a.m., the north-west point of Isle Groix, hearing north, distant ten miles, and the wind a very light breeze from W.b. N., the Northumberland discovered the three objects of her chase in the N.W., crowding all sail before the wind for L'Orient. The Northumberland endeavoured to cut off the French squadron to windward of the island, and signalled the Growler brig, of 12 guns, Lieutenant John Weeks, to classe; but finding it impossible to accomplish that object, the Northumberland pushed, under all sail, round the south-east end of Groix; and hauling to the wind, close to leeward of the island, was enabled to fetch to windward

of the harbour of L'Orient before the French squadron could reach it.

"Seeing himself thus cut off from his port, M. le Futier signalfed his consorts to pass within hail, and then hauled upon the larboard tack, to windward of Point Taleet. Meanwhile the Northumberland, eager to close, continued beating to windward between Groix and the Continent, unavoidably exposed to the batteries on each side, when standing within their reach. At forty-nine minutes past two, the wind considerably fresher than it had been, and blowing about W.N.W., the Arienne, Andromaque, and Mameluke, formed in close line a-head, bore up, under every sail, with the bold and determined intention, favoured by the fresh wind, and covered by the numerous batteries along that part of the coast, to pass between the Northumberland and the shore.

"The British 74 immediately stood in as close as she could to Pointe de Pierre Laye, and there, with her head to the shore, and main topsail shivering, took her station ready to meet the frigates; but these hauled so close round the point, following the direction of the coast to the eastward of it, that Captain Hotham being ignorant of the depth of water so near the shore, did not think it practicable, consistent with the safety of the Northumberland, whose draught of water was nearly twenty-

five feet, to lay the leading frigate on board, as had been his intention. The Northumberland, therefore, bore up, and steering parallel to the French squadron, at the distance of about two cables' length, opened her broadside, receiving in return, as well from the two frigates, as from three batteries on the coast, a very animated and welldirected fire.

" Captain Hotham's object now being to prevent the French frigates from hauling outside the dry rock gravel, the Northumberland had not only to steer sufficiently near to that rock, to leave her opponents no room to pass between it and her, but to avoid running on it herself; a most difficult and anxious duty, the clouds of smoke, as they drifted a-head of the ship, totally obscuring the rock from view. However, by the care and attention of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the Master, the Northumberland passed the rock within the distance of her own length, on the south-west side, in a quarter less seven fathoms, and the two French frigates and brig, as their only alternative, were obliged to steer inside of it. Here there was not water enough to float them, and they all grounded, under every sail, upon the ridge of rocks extending from the gravel to the shore. Having in the course of twenty-one minutes' cannonade had her sails and rigging considerably damaged, the Northumberland now left the two frigates and brig to the effects of a falling tide (it being then one-quarter ebb), whilst she repaired her rigging and shifted her fore topsail, which had been rendered entirely useless."

At twenty-eight minutes past five, the Northumberland anchored in sixfathoms and a half water, and opened her broadside upon the frigates and brig which had heeled in-shore, having their copper exposed to view. At forty-nine minutes past six, the crews having abandoned the vessels, whose bottoms were pierced with shot so low down as to ensure their filling on the rising tide, and the leading frigate being in flames, the Northumberland got under way, and had the satisfaction, during the night, of witnessing the explosion of the frigates, and hearing on the following day, that

of the brig.

Lord Keith, in reporting the particulars of this action said,—"When the gallantry of the action, with such a force, under numerous galling batteries and the intricacy of the navigation amidst dangerous rocks at the entrance of the enemy's harbour, are taken into consideration, the performance of so important a service, while it reflects the highest honour upon the courage, skill, and extraordinary management of all concerned, must be acknowledged to have added fresh lustre to the naval annals of Great Britain. No officer but one who possesses great local knowledge could, under such difficult circumstances, have ventured to undertake the service Captain Hotham so bravely and effectually performed.

Lord St. Vincent, in congratulating Captain Hotham upon his success,

calls it a "skilful" and "daring enterprise."

In the month of January, 1813, Captain Hotham was appointed Captain of the fleet employed on the North American and West Indian station under Sir John Borlase Warren and Sir Alexander Cochrane. On the 4th of December, 1813, he was nominated a Colonel of Marines; and having been relieved from his important duty, hoisted a broad pendant, and subsequently his flag, on the 25th of October, 1814, on board the Superb, of 74 guns, and continued upon the North American station in the command off

New London, until the termination of the war.

On the 2d of January, 1815, he was made K.C.B.; and upon his return to England in the same year, he was ordered to the west coast of France, war with that country having been again declared. At this period large supplies of arms, artillery, &c., for the use of the Royalists in La Vendée, were placed at the disposal of Sir Henry; and after the battle of Waterloo his whole attention was directed to prevent the escape of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the various accounts which were circulated of Bonaparte's intended movements and designs for the purpose of baffling our cruisers, Sir Henry was persuaded that the attempt would be made from Rochefort; and therefore stationed the Bellerophon, 74, commanded by Captain Maitland, off that port, and from him received the gratifying intelligence of Bonaparte's surrender. Nothing, therefore, remained to be done but to

order that ship, with its prisoner, to England. On the 31st of August, 1815, he returned to Plymouth and struck his flag.

During this short period of hostilities numerous captures of French vessels had been made, which, although ostensibly sailing under the tricoloured flag, were virtually the property of the Vendéans and Royalists. Upon peace being proclaimed, Sir Henry represented to the Government the injustice of their condemnation; and in reply to this communication. he received, through Earl Bathurst,-" His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation of the liberal conduct which he had pursued with respect to the vessels in question,"-accompanied by an order for their

release.

In March, 1818, he received the offer of a seat at the Board of Admiralty, -an appointment totally unsolicited by him: this he willingly accepted, and remained there until a vote of the House of Commons, in 1822, for a reduction of the two Junior Lords, obliged him to vacate his seat. But a vacancy in the same office again occurring in September, 1828, he was in the most flattering manner solicited by Lord Melville to resume his former duties, and he continued at the Board until the change of Administration in November, 1830, when he again retired, although a gratifying invitation

to remain was made to him.

Not more than five weeks of retirement had elapsed, before the unexpected offer of the command in the Mediterranean was made to him, couched in terms most flattering to the feelings of an officer; and this being accepted, he hoisted his flag on board the St. Vincent, and sailed from Spithead on the 20th of May, 1831. Upon his arrival on the station, he soon found himself called to the Levant, where the turbulent and unsettled state of Greece demanded every energy of the mind, and threw a multiplicity of business and correspondence upon him as Commander-in-Chief. It may be easily supposed, therefore, that the prospect of a stable government gave him unfeigned satisfaction. By his orders, Captain Lyons, of the Madagascar, with one French and one Russian man-of-war, proceeded to Trieste, and there embarked King Otho and the Bavarian Regency; and the Commander-in-Chief having received them at Nauplia and attended upon his Majesty at their landing, returned to Malta.

Shortly after his arrival he took his place, on Friday the 12th of April, as one of the Judges in the Admiralty Court, upon a trial of piracy, and remained in the closest attendance, expressing himself in his usual clear and able manner, until 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he returned home with a headache. The pain continued unabated until 11 P.M. on the 19th, at which time he awoke complaining that the suffering had increased, and almost immediately afterwards expired, before assistance could be obtained. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to have been the rupture of some blood-vessels in the head; but his earthly career was, we fear, shortened by his devoted and anxious attention to the unusually harassing duties of the station. His remains were interred with military honours in the

Protestant burial-ground of Malta.

We shall now conclude this subject by attempting, in a few words, a slight sketch of the character of this excellent officer and estimable man.

His firmness of purpose, cool determination, and comprehensive mind. inspired all those who served under him with the greatest confidence; and his unremitted attention to the wishes of his officers, produced the most ardent desire on their part, zealously to fulfil, or, even if possible, to anticipate his orders. No officer ever carried with him a greater share of love and respect; and these may be considered as the main-springs of naval discipline. His age and acquirements pointed him out to the country as one of her Admirals, who, in a future war, must assume a high and important command. How truly, therefore, was it said, "That by his decease England had been deprived of one of her brightest ornaments.'

His mild and polished manners, and conciliatory demeanour, made him

popular in all the various situations he held; and we, without fear of contradiction, assert, that no officer ever left the Admiralty more universally regretted than Sir Henry Hotham.

As he was upon terms of intimacy with Admiral Hugon, his colleague of France in the Mediterranean, we cannot, therefore, better close this memoir than by quoting his words when the sad event was announced.

"Until I was acquainted with Sir Henry Hotham, I never knew the

perfection to which human nature could attain.'

Sir Henry was married in 1816, to Frances Anne Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and has left her Ladyship and three sons to

lament his loss, and cherish the recollection of his virtues.

It is with the greatest pleasure we make the following extract from the Malta Government Gazette, and thus assist in giving publicity to the testimony of regard and respect borne towards the late Sir Henry Hotham by those who served under his command, in the erection of a monument at the expense of the "officers of his fleet." It will be seen that the whole cost amounted to 600L, a sum very considerable, when the small number of ships at this period employed in the Mediterranean is borne in mind; and we understand the subscription to have been limited to those who were serving on that station.

"The strong attachment with which the late Sir Henry Hotham was regarded by those under his command, produced at the period of his unexpected demise, in the April of last year, one general feeling of sorrow and regret throughout the Mediterranean station; and the officers of the fleet under his flag set on foot a subscription, exclusively amongst themselves, for the erection of a public tribute to the memory of their late Commander. The spot selected is the angle of the upper baracca, or public walk, overlooking the old saluting battery, and the monument, or rather cenotaph, which stands very near that of the late Admiral Freemantle, is now open to public inspection.

to public inspection.

"It represents a square cippus, or Roman funeral pillar, raised upon a black marble base, and three white marble steps, the uppermost forming a zocle to the cippus, and the bust of the lamented Admiral crowns the whole. On the zocle are

the words-

SIR HENRY HOTHAM,

BY THE OFFICERS OF HIS FLEET.

MDCCCXXXIII.

"The cippus is ornamented with a bas-relief, representing his Majesty's ship Northumberland, under the command of the gallant Admiral when a Captain, destroying two French frigates and a brig, which he had driven on the coast of France. The cost of the whole is upwards of 600t, besides a small sum reserved to keep the monument in repair.

"Such is the memento which the officers of the Navy then serving in the Mediterranean, have left us of their late Admiral. By these he was eminently beloved for his disinterestedness, even deportment, high professional character, and for all that

could reflect lustre upon the British sailor.

"To those who knew him in Malta, it is unnecessary for us to say that he was no less remarkable for his private and domestic virtues, than for his indefatigable zead in the discharge of the public duties that were committed to his management."

ADMIRAL SIR BENJAMIN HALLOWELL CAREW, G.C.B.

THE death of those officers with whom the whole service has been familiar is always an event of peculiar sympathy, and in that of the well known Sir B. H. Carew, we have to deplore one of the Nelsonian heroes of the Nile; a man alike admired for his nautical skill, and beloved for his amiable qualities.

Mr. Hallowell was born in Canada in 1760, entered the Navy in his boyish days, and was serving as Lieutenant on board the Alcide, 74, in the

action off the Chesapeak. He shortly afterwards went to the West Indies in the Alfred, 74, commanded by Captain Bayn, who, after acting a glorious part in the actions of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, under Rodney, was killed on the latter day. Hallowell himself received a contusion, but did not report it, so that he kept to his duty, and actively assisted in the subsequent pursuit and capture of two sail of the line, a frigate, and a corvette.

In 1791 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Scorpion, a sloop of war of 16 guns, in which ship he was very serviceable by his activity and humanity to the new colonies on the coast of Western Africa. During a great part of the time he remained on that station, he was under the orders of Captain I. N. Inglefield, so celebrated by his memorable escape from the wreck of the Centaur; and such was the friendship that arose, that he afterwards married his Commodore's daughter. From the Scorpion he was removed into the Camel, a store-ship of 20 guns, attached to Lord Hood's fleet, in which he sailed to the Medicterranean, in 1793. He was not a man likely to remain unnoticed by such a commander as Hood, and was accordingly soon placed in the Robust, 74, as her acting Captain. Having acted also in this capacity on board the Leviathan and Swiftsure, he was at length promoted to post rank, by commission, dated August 30th, 1793.

Captain Hallowell next served as a volunteer under Nelson, at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, and for his exertions on those occasions was rewarded by the command of the Lowestoffe frigate. From this ship he was reappointed to the Courageux, and commanded her till December, 1796, when she was driven out of Gibraltar Bay, in a furious gale, and dashed to pieces under Ape's Hill, on the opposite coast of Barbary, with the loss of 470 of her crew. The captain, who had been attending a court-martial, and thereby escaped the fate of his unfortunate shipmates, now joined the Victory, Sir J. Jervis's flag-ship, and served as a volunteer in the action off Cape St. Vincent, with such credit, that he was sent home with duplicates of the despatches. This procured him the command of the Lively, a frigate of 32 guns, in which ship he returned to the Mediterranean, where he was afterwards removed into the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, and placed under the orders of Nelson. His share in gaining the laurels of the Nile are too well known to need repetition, but we cannot omit the singular present he made to his Commander-in-Chief on the occasion. From a part of the main-mast of L'Orient, which was picked up by the Swiftsure, Captain Hallowell directed his carpenter to make a coffin, which he afterwards sent to his Commander with the following letter: - "Sir, I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a coffin made from the main-mast of L'Orient, that when you have finished your naval career in this world, you may be buried in one of your trophies. But that that period may be far distant, is the earnest wish of your sincere friend, Benjamin Hallowell." Nelson received the gift in the spirit in which it was sent, and placed it upright against the bulk-head of his cabin; and in this identical coffin the remains of the lamented here were finally deposited.*

Captain Hallowell remained in the Levant till the spring of 1799, when he rejoined Lord Nelson at Palermo, whither the Neapolitan Court had fled. From thence he was despatched to the bay of Naples, to aid any remaining embers of loyalty, and served under Troubridge in the reduction of the Castle of St. Elmo, and the fortress of Capua, for which successful result he was honoured with the cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. He was directed to join the squadron under Sir J. Duckworth, and cruized for some months off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and at last eaught part of a convoy bound from Cadiz to Lima, with quicksilver. He then carried Sir R. Bickerton to Egypt, and bore his flag for a time. In

* This part of the mast of L'Orient is preserved in St. Paul's Church; and a portion of that of the Victory, in which the hero fell, is placed in St. George's Hall, at Windsor Castle, as a pedestal to Nelson's bust.

June, 1801, being on his return to Malta, with a convoy, he heard that a strong French squadron, under the well-known Gantheaume, was in the vicinity. After an anxious consideration, he was induced to quit the vessels under his charge, as a secondary object, and endeavour to hasten on and reinforce Rear Admiral Sir J. B. Warren. But he unfortunately fell in with the enemy, and the Swiftsure being leaky and foul, and nearly 100 men short of complement, was in condition neither for flying nor fighting. Thus circumstanced. Hallowell decided on engaging the two leeward ships, as his only chance of escape was the getting off in that direction, if he crippled his antagonists. Escape, however, was out of the question; for besides the fearful odds before him in force, the French commanders were men of remarkable bravery and talent. The Indivisible of 80 guns, bearing Gantheaume's flag, and the Dix-Août, a heavy 74, commanded by the well known and active Bergeret, being in close order, opened their fire within half gun-shot of the poor old Swiftsure. She, however, though there was no hope, behaved nobly. A severe action ensued, and continued for upwards of an hour, when, finding every effort to get to leeward baffled, and two other line-of-battle ships fetching into his wake, Captain Hallowell was compelled to strike, and with pain, as he expresses himself, "ordered the colours which he could no longer defend, to be hauled down.'

During the peace of Amiens, Captain Hallowell was stationed as Commodore off the coast of Africa, with his broad pendant on board the Argo, a little two-decker of 44 guns. Returning from this station by way of Barbadoes, and learning that hostilities were likely to be renewed with France, he offered his services to Sir Samuel Hood, and shared in the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, at which last place, while the Venus frigate attacked the main battery in Great Courland Bay, Hallowell superintended the landing of the troops during the fire; and after the final disembarkation, he proceeded with a brigade of seamen and marines, to co-operate with the army under General Grinfield. These services were gratefully acknowledged by Commodore Hood, who entrusted him with the

despatches home.

The Argo was next ordered to Egypt, with the notorious Elfi Bey on board, and Captain Hallowell appears to have been one of the first who detected his true character. In the summer of 1804, he convoyed the Mediterranean trade into the Channel, and on his arrival was appointed to that fine ship the Tigre, of 80 guns, in which he accompanied Nelson to the West Indies, in his fruitless pursuit of the combined fleets of France

and Spain.

· Captain Hallowell convoyed the second expedition to Egypt, with 5000 troops under Major-General Fraser, early in 1807; and he remained on that coast till the evacuation of Alexandria, in September, when he was stationed off Toulon. On this service his diligence was exemplary, but there was no particular opportunity for distinction till October, 1809, when he assisted Sir George Martin in driving on shore four French ships of war, in the Gulf of Foz; and then following the eleven vessels that had escaped to the Bay of Rosas, disposed of the whole convoy by burning what could not be brought away. In July, 1810, this gallant officer was rewarded with a Colonelcy of Marines. In the following year he became a Rear-Admiral, and in January, 1812, hoisting his flag in the Malta, of 80 gunsperhaps the finest two-decker then afloat-he again proceeded to the Mediterranean, and availed himself of every circumstance and opportunity for aiding and encouraging the Spanish Patriots in Catalonia, Valencia, and other parts of that distracted country. His conduct at Tarragona was so decisive and open, that he is said to have pleased all the army except Sir John Murray; and Colonel Schrader, of the celebrated Brunswick Hussars, assured us, that the military esteemed the Admiral to be as good a General as any that they had there.

After the fall of Napoleon, Admiral Hallowell retired to enjoy that peaceful relaxation which he had so well earned; and on the opening of the Order of the Bath, he was created a Knight Commander. He subsequently commanded on the Irish station for the customary period of three years; and in the summer of 1821, hoisted his flag on board the Prince Regent of 120 guns, as Commander-in-Chief in the Medway. This was his last service afloat, but he was not forgotten by the "Powers," as he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and became a full Admiral in July, 1830. But this was not all. Scarcely had he struck his flag ere Fortune gave him one of her best smiles; for the opulent Mrs. Carew left him a fine estate in Surrey, together with the ancient mansion and park of Beddington, and an income, we believe, of 12,0001, per annum. We were among the foremost to congratulate the gallant hero on this "windfall," but his reply was touching; —"Half as much," replied he, "half as much twenty years ago, had indeed been a blessing, but I am now old and crank."

The Admiral died on the 2nd of last September, at Beddington Park, aged 74, having been one of the three surviving officers who commanded ships at the Nile. He has left issue, and his eldest son is a Captain in the

Navv. of 1827.

flections.

RUSSIAN REVIEWS AT KRASNOE SELO, IN 1834.

PROM THE JOURNAL OF A BRITISH FIELD-OFFICER.

IF Voltaire's announcement in regard to the infancy of Russian civilization in the time of the Czar Peter awakened feelings of interest and surprise, and if the hopes thus excited were, to a certain extent, confirmed by the celerity and steadiness with which Russia advanced in improvement through the critical era of what may be denominated the youth of her political existence, nevertheless her attainment, within so short a period, to the matured vigour which now characterises her moral and political existence, can only be viewed as miraculous, did we fail here to recognize the directing hand of an all-wise and superintending Providence. If, for inscrutable purposes, the reign of anarchy and crime be suffered for a time to prevail in one part of Europe, in Russia we behold a mighty empire governed by a wise and magnanimous prince, capable of repressing the progress of vicious aggression, and redressing the wrongs of injured humanity-and had the French philosopher and his followers failed to take this view of the subject, (had they been permitted to contemplate the splendid perspective of the prospect, of the opening of which they had but a glimpse,) they must have viewed its present realization not only with amazement, but incredulity. Twice within the last quarter of a century has Russia, after occupying in triumph the capitals of both eastern and western Europe, demonstrated by her prompt and voluntary relinquishment, how vain are the fears of those who tremble at the thought of her ascendancy, and proved how directly her policy is opposed to ambitious aggrandisement.

On being permitted to view the grand military movements executed at Krasnoe Selo by the Russian Guards assembled there, in the summer of the present year, I found it impossible to repress the foregoing train of re-

. The village and camp of Krasnoe Selo are distant about fifteen English miles from St. Petersburg, and the following is a note, almost exact, of the numbers and description of troops present upon the occasion:—

DETACHMENT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Finland Tirailleurs of the Guard	1	Battalion.
Sappers of the Guard	1	29
,, Instruction .	1	29
Infantry Regiment (modele) (formed in small battalions *)	3	,,

^{*} The regiments of the Guard are all of 3 battalions, but in manœuvring they form 4, and are then said to be in small battalions.

		CAVAL	RY.			
Regiment (mod	dele)					6 squadrons.
areBiment (inte	,			•	7	1 -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Modele Battery Battery Instruc		ARTILL	ERY.		• :	8 pieces. 8 ,,
	DET	ACHMENT		114.		
		INFAN				
2nd Division battalions				in s	maii •	16 battalions.
		CAVAL	HY.			
Regiment of D Regiment of L			dichness	s the G	rand	6 squadrons.
Duke Mic						6 ,,
	C T 4 . 4 . 11	ARTILI				04
2nd Brigade of 3rd Battery of				ard	•	24 pieces.
Total		. Little of C.			16	battalions.
. 22	Cavalry .	٠.	٠.	٠.		squadrons.
2. 32	Artillery					pieces.
	DETA	CHMENT O	F NOVOG	orop.		
Division of I					ttalions	i)
		CAVAL	RY.			7
Regiment of H	lussars of the					6 squadrons.
Cossacks of the						2 ,,
		ARTILI				•
First Brigade	of Foot Astill		PHI.			24 pieces.
Horse Artillery	of the Guar	d (the Dor		. •		4 pieces.
	Infantry	(120 201	.,	•	16	battalions.
Total	Cavalry		•	•		squadrons.
12	Artillery	• . •				pieces.
,,	•	D'ARMEE O				
2nd Division Iv						a) 16 L-4-1
ord Division II	nantry of the	Guaru (101	mea in s	man b	анапоп	s) 16 battalions
		CAVAI	EY.			
Division Cuira				•		24 squadrons
Division Lig					•	21 ,,
Horse Pioneers	of the Guard		•	•	•	2 ,,
		ARTILL				
Brd Grenadier				Guard	1 .	 24 pieces.
Battery of Hor	se Artillery of	f the Guar	d		. •	8 pieces.
and 2 Batter	y of Light H	orse Artille	ery of the	e Guar	d .	. 16 "
Total	Infantry				16	battalions.
	O					
>>	Cavalry				. 4/	squadrons.

Amounting in all, including the Circassian Body Guards, to nearly 60,000 men,

The evolutions commenced on the morning of the 26th of July, by the Emperor putting himself at the head of a body of cavalry, consisting of the Circassians of the Guard*, 2 regiments of Cuirassiers of the Guard. 2 of Hussars, 2 of Lancers, 2 of Dragoons, 2 of Cossacks, with 40 pieces of artillery attached.

^{*} The whole of this force (the Circassian Guard) consists of relatives of the chiefs of the Circassian provinces; they are habited in chain armour, steel caps, red tunics, and embroidered boots, and armed with long guns, pistols, and atagans; the latter, as is indicated by inscriptions in Latin, and old French, being part of the could be a superfect from the Frank anguadors by the agents of the Circassian control of the Circassian spoils wrested from the Frank crusaders by the ancestors of these Circassians,

This formidable army his Majesty moved about as if it had been a single regiment, giving the word of command in a fine, clear, and full tone of voice, The advance, at full gallop, of the Circassians, and the Cossacks of the Empress Catherine's colony of the Caucasus, had all the features of Oriental warfare. Divided into small bodies, they discharged their firelocks whilst at full speed; and on this, and subsequent days, they seldom failed in their aim when directed against a sheet of paper or other small object placed on the ground. These troops were supported in their evolutions by the Cossacks of the Don, and the Black Sea, who were armed with lances—those weapons of hallowed retribution, which dealt destruction on the legions of the retreating Corsican.

On the 27th and 29th, the military movements, somewhat varied, were again repeated, after the celebration of Mass—the Imperial Prince, a most promising youth of seventeen years of age, displaying great spirit in heading his regiment (the Paulofski Guards) in the escalade of some formidable field-works, over a remarkably steep and broken ascent. This amiable Prince is all that the fondest aspirations of his family and country can

picture.

The regiment of Paulofski Guards still wear the old brass grenadier's cap, resembling the half of a bishop's mitre, and were nicknamed by the Parisians, le Régiment Evêque. Many of these caps are pierced with balls, and close to the fatal indentation the name of the owner is engraved—an affecting trophy of military prowess and a nation's gratitude.

Each evening it was the custom of the Emperor and Empress to visit the camp, when the retreat was beat by the whole of the bands of the different

regiments, amounting to about 1200 in number.

for its defence) was the only remaining alternative.

July 30.—The evolutions of the day commenced with the attack by the Corps d'Armée of White Russia, of the strong position of the heights of Kawelahti, occupied by the corps of St. Petersburg. This attack was intended to represent the renewal of an attack after a supposed previous failure.

At the moment of my reaching the ground, the attacking Corps d'Armée was deploying in columns from the woody defiles in front of Kawelahti, its great superiority in numbers of cavalry rendering the retreat of the Corps of St. Petersburg upon Krasnoe Selo, a movement, although inevitable, one of peril and difficulty. Much of the flat ground in rear of Kawelahti is well calculated for the operations of cavalry; and in the event of the infantry of the army of White Russia gaining Krasnoe Selo, the only alternative left to the corps of St. Petersburg was that of retreating upon Pawlowskie, in the hope of being here able to repulse the attack of their concentrated opponents, or, if this failed, a retreat upon St. Petersburg (left with a sufficient garrison

The utility of the Cossacks in acting upon the rear of a retreating force was demonstrated in this advance of the army of White Russia, the attached Cossacks in front of their columns pushing on in numbers, to observe and harass the retreating foe. When sufficiently near, the corps of St. Petersburg met the advance of their opponents with a heavy fire of cannon, which was briskly returned; and on gaining the heights of Kawelahti, (from being with the attacking corps,) I had the opportunity of observing, that had the retreating corps been pressed by cavalry on the ground over which they moved, they must have formed in squares to resist the attack; and as the artillery of the army of White Russia already occupied the heights of Kawelahti, these squares of infantry must have suffered severely from the cannonade with which they might have been assailed. As it was, upon approaching the position of Krasnoe Selo, the St. Petersburg detachment was found already formed in squares of 800 men each, with batteries of artillery in the intervals, and a body of cuirassiers showing an imposing front on the right. These cuirassiers, under cover of a heavy cannonade immediately attacked the corps to which I found myself attached; but in spite of this, and the obstacle of a deep ravine, which here separated the detachments, the Corps d'Armée of White Russia soon formed in line, assailing its antagonists with a heavy fire of cannon, and repeated charges of cavalry along its whole extent. At this moment, the arrival of the infantry of the army of White Russia at Krasnoe Selo determined the retreat of the corps of St. Petersburg upon Pawlowskie, but not before artillery had been advantageously posted upon the road leading to the village of Pawlowskie, whilst an escarped ditch and burying-ground in rear of Krasnoe Selo were occupied with tirailleurs to cover the retreat.

It was now that intelligence arrived of the approach to the assistance of the corps of St. Petersburg, of the army of Livonia, consisting of 16 battalions, 12 squadrons of cavalry, and 32 pieces of artillery; and that in the course of the day the Corps d'Armée of Novgorod, consisting of 16 battalions, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 28 pieces of artillery, would also reach Igoara to succour the detachment of St. Petersburg. This news, of course, caused a simultaneous change in the attitude of the contending armies—that of St. Petersburg commencing an advance movement, whilst that of White Russia began to fall back, and the manœuvres of the day closed with partial cannonading and charges of cavalry in the open ground in front of Krasnoe Selo. In the course of these evolutions it was impossible to fail being struck with the great efficiency of the Cossack troops; the retreating corps, whether cavalry or infantry, seemed incapable of shaking them off; and thus every movement was impeded and harassed by the lightning-like evolutions of these indomitable lancers.

In many places in the course of the day, clouds of dust, occasioned by the long drought, obscured the view of the troops and their movements. Upon one occasion, in consequence, Marshal Maison, the French Ambassador. found himself entangled in a charge of Russian Cuirassiers; he was, together with his horse, thrown to the ground, his clothes in many places torn, and his sword broken. Upon being taken up he was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his lodgings, and immediately bled; and when the Emperor quitted the ground, the first thing he did was to wait upon, and express his concern at the accident. His Majesty also visited a poor artilleryman who had, in the course of the day, lost both his arms from the explosion of a gun. With this poor man the Emperor conversed for some time in the kindest and most condescending manner; and not only settled an extraordinary pension upon him, but purchased the freedom of his whole family from their feudal proprietor. Such actions, which, on the part of his Majesty are innumerable, and the manly and laborious life which he, and his brother the Grand Dake Michael lead, endear them to the army and the whole population of the Russian dominions.

About daybreak next morning, when on the St. Petersburg road with my travelling companions, we found ourselves near the advance-guard of the respective Corps d'Armée, which were already in motion—the splendid hussar regiment of the Guards (Grodno) skirmishing with the Cossacks of the Black Sea. Casting my eyes towards rather an abrupt eminence on the right, I saw the figure of the Emperor, already mounted; and from his position and lofty stature, overlooking a group of warlike attendants, still partially concealed by the darkness; whilst from his arms, his gorgeous apparel, his horse and accourtements, the first rays of the morning sun were brilliantly reflected. The troops were speedily sensible of the presence of their guardian genius, and rent the air with acclamations.

The operations of this day consisted in the retrograde movement of the Corps d'Armée of White Russia on a position near Gatchino, and in the junction of the three other corps. During the retreat I noticed a pretty movement, which consisted in the rapid and effectual barricading of a bridge and extensive mill-dam, forming a very strong point of defence. I was also amused and delighted by the unceasing spirit and activity displayed by the Cossacks of the Black Sea, forming the rear-guard of the retreating corps.

Wherever a bridge or wall afforded the slightest cover or advantage, these men and some of the Cossacks of the Don sprung from their horses, planted their firelocks, and returned the fire with which the Finnish Tirailleurs, forming the advance-guard of the corps of St. Petersburg, unceasingly assailed them.

Sunday, the 3rd of August, being the birth-day of the truly estimable King of Prussia, there was a splendid dinner-party at the Palace, at which the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and also Prince Adelbert, were present. On the King's health being drunk, a salute of 101 cannon was fired, the troops and spectators testifying by their cheers their participation in the sentiments of love and veneration with which all acquainted with their characters regard the various branches of the Prussian royal family. In the event of a war, what increased and resistless moral energy must pervade the subjects of states governed by such men as the present monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia!

The proceedings of the day were closed by dramatic performances and a ball, at which the Empress joined in the dance; as did also, for the first time in public, the young Grand Duchess, whose surpassing beauty was the sub-

ject of universal admiration.

On Monday, the 4th of August, the different corps, newly disposed, were again put in motion at 6 o'clock A.M., the attack and defence of a strong position on the western side of Gatchino forming the object of interest. Emperor was with the defending detachment, and on one occasion, leading a large body of cavalry from an ambuscade upon the left, he fell unexpectedly upon some deploying columns of infantry which were advancing to the attack, and which had barely time sufficient to form in squares to receive him, the remainder of the columns continuing in the defile. As this took place at a moment when the advance of the whole line was being executed, it was held decisive as to its results. Previously, two-thirds of the dragoons had been commanded to dismount and act on foot against the squares of infantry. Forming a column in front of their comrades, they pushed on through the wooded and entangled ground which had impeded the advance of the cavalry, and came immediately to action with the squares of opposing infantry-demonstrating the utility, in particular circumstances, of this evolution, now so little practised by cavalry.

The movements of the day having terminated, the troops bivouacked in the large park of the Palace, with an order and regularity of which I could not have formed an idea; and as the evening closed, two lines of large fires were made to blaze, so as to diffuse their light and warmth to every corps.

On Monday, the 11th of August, the Emperor reviewed all the troops assembled at Krasnoe Selo, previous to their return to their garrisons. The celerity, precision, and accuracy with which every movement was executed, left no doubt as to the admirable and efficient state of discipline now attained by every branch of the Russian army, and affording consoling anticipations

of the future to the friends of law and order.

Every evening, after the retreat is beat, the whole of the Russian troops join in prayer, to the sound of solemn and impressive music. This, with many other national features, still mark the state and character of Russia; and it is to be hoped that the time is still distant when a vain cosmopolitism shall take their place. When such an hour arrives, the names of Narva, Pultava, Smolensko, and Moscow, will cease to be hallowed, and the territory of the Czars will become a land of absenteeism, emigration, and revolutionary liberalism.

382 [nov.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE DANISH ARMY.

Copenhagen, August, 1834.

THE Danish Army, in respect of actual numerical force, does not exceed from 5 to 6000 men, rank and file, though capable of augmentation, at brief notice, to between 35 and 40,000. The officers and non-commissioned officers are sufficiently numerous for a force of about 25,000 men. In other words they number four or five times as many as are actually required for the peace establishment, and about half as many as would be needed on the

breaking out of a war.

The mode in which the army is recruited is very different from that practised in Great Britain, though not without a parallel in other countries of conti-Each regiment in the service has a particular district nental Europe. assigned to it, out of which it is furnished, as it needs them, with fresh subjects*. Once a year certain commissioners visit these different districts, and before them every male individual between eighteen and twenty-six years of age, and not exempt from military duty, is bound, under a severe penalty, to present himself +. As many of them are then selected as the service requires, recourse being sometimes had to lots to decide who shall serve, and who not. The former are then marched off straightway to their respective regiments; while the latter pass at once, after a six-weeks' drill in one of the garrison towns, Copenhagen or Rendsborg, to what are called "the annexed battalions" -of which below. The recruit, having joined his regiment, does duty with it for two years, at the expiration of which he is permitted to return home on furlough, and resume his rustic occupations. For four years more he continues liable to be recalled at any moment his services may be wanted; but, in time of peace, this never happens, except for a few weeks in each year, when he must take part in the usual autumnal manœuvres. This second term of years expired, his name is erased from the muster-roll of the regiment, and he passes over to the above-mentioned "annexed battalions," a body of reserves never called into actual service but in cases of emergency, and, under ordinary circumstances, assembling for a few days only annually for the purpose of drilling, and having their arms inspected, &c. He remains attached to this body until he attains the age of forty five, whereupon he undergoes another transformation, passing, if his domicile be in the interior, to the Land-strom-if within a certain distance of the coast, to the Sea-Fencibles, neither of which are ever called on to do duty, except in the event of an invasion. At sixty years he receives his final discharge.

Though the Danish subject is thus a soldier from his eighteenth to his sixticth year, his term of actual service with his regiment is limited to two years, which, being kept in mind, suffices satisfactorily to account for the exceedingly unsoldier-like appearance that characterizes the Danish army generally: and, in effect, it scarcely yields the palm in this respect to the very awkwardest of awkward squads—its soldiers being slovenly in their

* Thus the islands of Lolland and Falster furnish the regiment of Prince Christian, the heir-presumptive, with recruits; and so on of the rest.

[†] According to the letter of the law, every male inhabitant is liable to military duty. Exceptions, however, have been made, from time to time, in favour of so many, that the exempt might now form, of themselves, a little army. All nobles, for example, and their sons enjoy this immunity; all landed proprietors and theirs, down to small farmers; all public functionaries and theirs, down to village schoolmasters; all who rejoice in one or other of the multitudinous titles of honour with which this country, no less than Germany, is inundated; all, finally, who are rich enough to purchase the service of a substitute (who, meanwhile, must have served out his own time). Things are, in a word, so managed that the unwelcome honour of defending their natal soil devolves almost exclusively upon the peasantry.

dress, slow and clumsy in their movements-stooping as they march, as if still grasping the plough, not the musket; and lifting up their feet with as much apparent effort as if still encumbered with the wooden shoe. In a word, except the regimental cost and military appointments, the great majority of Danish soldiers have every other "outward and visible sign" of very boors *.

The class of non-commissioned officers is of more respectable appearance. It is supplied with new subjects, either from the ranks or elsewhere, by voluntary enlistment; and, being a permanent body, its members have a better opportunity to get rid of the "old man" that sits so ungainly on the rank and file. The regular term of service of non-commissioned officers is sixteen years, at the end of which they have a better chance than others, non-military applicants, of obtaining subordinate but often lucrative situations in the excise or custom-house department, or such like. Instances of their promotion to the rank of officer are rare.

Of the officers of the Danish army, but little needs be said. The opportunities of education in this country being numerous, and easily available as they are excellent, many of them are well-informed men, who would do credit to the profession anywhere. There are, on the other hand, of course, not wanting others who are not just distinguished by the extent of their acquire-Commissions in the army are given to none who have not either passed a course of prescribed studies at the Royal Military College (Land-Cadet Academy), finishing-if they aspire to the honours of the profession, situations on the staff, or in the Engineers, Artillery, &c., -at the Military High School +; or, at least, an examination in the branches of knowledge deemed most essential. There is no buying or selling of commissions; and promotion proceeds strictly by seniority-one evil consequence of which system (whatever may be its good ones, and however proper it may seem in theory) is meanwhile apparent here upon its surface, that no officer (not a prince) arrives at any high and important command till incapacitated for the discharge of its duties by old age and infirmity. The examples of the reverse, at least, are veritable raræ aves. It seldom happens that a man attains the rank of captain in this service till past his forty-fifth year. There is one usage in the Danish army which I am careful to make mention of, because I am not aware that anything of like nature is to be met with in the British: I allude to the formation of a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of officers, by annual deductions from the pay of every officer, married or unmarried. Nor must I neglect to touch upon another rule of the service, which I believe has novelty at least to recommend it—That no officer can marry who does not possess an income of 600 rix bank-dollars (about 651.) independently of his pay, nor even then without permission of

Touching the pay and emoluments of the Army, the following table, taken from a source on which reliance may be placed \$, furnishes all requisite information. For your convenience I have added another column to it, showing the proximate amounts in sterling money. You will perceive from it that these matters are regulated here upon a scale which to English eyes must seem ridiculously paltry. It is by far too small, considered with reference to the cost of living even in this country, and to the calls upon an officer to maintain a certain appearance in society.

^{*} What, however, contributes in some degree, no doubt, to render their recovery from early habits more difficult than it would else be, is the necessity the poor fellows are subject to of labouring like porters in the streets when off guard, in order to earn-what their paltry pittance of pay does not suffice for-the wherewithal to eke out a subsistence. Add to this their wretched clothing, which would make a scareerow of an Adonis.

[†] Established by the present king in 1830. † The "Naval Archive," a periodical, edited by Captains de Coninck and Dahlerup, of the navy. Nos. 18 and 19, 1831

Grade,	Pay per Annum.	Extras.	Total.	Value in £Sterl.	Observations. Rations for 2 men, and forage, &c. for 6 horses		
General	Rtd. 3200	Rbd. Sk. 710 80	Rbd. Sk. 3910 80	circà. 435			
LieutGeneral .	2600	710 80	3310 80	367	ditto ditto		
Major-General .	2300	710 80	3010 80	334	ditto and for, &c. for 4 horses		
Col. Engineers .	2000	626 39	2626 39	292	Free quarters; rations for 2 men, forage, &c. for 2 horses		
Artillery .	2400	517 -	2917 —	324	ditto ditto ditto 6 horses		
Infantry	2000	710 80	2710 80	300	Rations for 2 men, and forage, &c for 2 horses		
LtCol. Engineers	1200	484 39	1684 39	187	ditto ditto l horse		
Artillery	1400	473	1873	208	ditto ditto 2 horses		
Infantry	900	460 80	1360 80	151	ditto ditto . 1 horse		
Major Engineers	900	434 39	1334 39	148	ditto ditto ditto		
Artillery	850	267 —	1117 —	124	Free quarters; rations for 2 men forage, &c. for 1 horse		
Jun. of do.	768	373 —	1141 —	126	Rations for 2 men, forage, &c. 1 h		
Infantry .	700	410 80	1110 80	123	ditto ditto		
Capt. Engineers	756	312 194			Rations for 1 man,		
Jun. of do.	500	109 191			do.		
Artillery .	636	250 48	886 48	98	do.		
2d. of do.	400	170 48	570 48	63	do.		
Infantry .	600	300 40	900 40	100	do.		
Jun. of do.	350	114 40	464 40	51	do.		
1st Lt. Engineers	355	102 19	457 19		do.		
Artillery	270	96 48	366 48	40	do.		
Infantry	230	90 40	320 40	35	do.		
2d Lt. sen. of Eng.		102 19			do.		
Artillery		96 48	311 48	34	do.		
Infantry	200	90 40	290 40	32	do.		
2d Lt. jun. Artil.	195	96 48	291 48	32	do.		
Inf.	175	90 40	265 40	23	do.		

The troops in the West Indies are, in consideration of the greater expense of living in that country, somewhat better paid. There, for example.

A Captain gets (pay and emoluments) from 3200 à 3900 Rbd. = 350% à 430%.

A First-Lieutenant 1920 213
A Senior Second-Lieutenant 1280 142
A Junior ditto 916 102

In order to give you at a glance a notion of the utter insufficiency of the above rate of pay, it will suffice to mention that that of a Junior-Lieutenant (out of which he has to furnish himself with everything, and maintain the appearance of a gentleman) about equals what the law has fixed upon as the minimum of wages for journeymen tradesmen.

The pay of a non-commissioned officer is proportionably small. He receives, on an average, 19 skillings Danish a-day in money (about 5½d.), and 1¾ lb. of bread. His uniform and arms, &c., are of course found him, and he has free quarters. Whatever else he needs he must procure himself

The private soldier is still worse off: besides his daily modicum $(1\frac{3}{15}]$ b. of bread) and his free quarters, all he gets in money is $10\frac{1}{2}$ skillings a-day (about 3d.) The result, as has before been hinted, is that he is obliged to eke out a wretched subsistence by working, when off duty, as a common porter.

For the rest, the state of the Danish Army, for the present year, is as follows:-

There are, 1 Field-Marshal (the Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel-

father of the Queen); 3 Generals (all Princes), and 7 à la suite; 2 Lieut.-Generals; 15 Major-Generals; 1 Inspector of Cavalry; 1 Inspector of Infantry.

The Staff, comprising the Adjutant-General's and the Quartermaster-General's Departments, consists of 1 Adjutant-General, 2 Deputy Adjutant-Generals, 6 Over-Adjutants (of whom 3 à la suite), 1 Quartermaster-General*, 1 Deputy Quartermaster-General, 1 Over-Quartermaster, 6 Quartermasters of Division (of whom 2 à la suite).

The Commissariat Department is under the administration of a President and six Deputies. The business of this department is distributed among five different officers, and occupies about forty individuals, exclusive of the Pre-

sident and Deputies.

The Regiments, which, be it observed again, are but skeletons of regiments, are—

The Royal Corps of Engineers.—Head-quarters, Copenhagen; uniform, red †, with black collar and cuffs, dark blue trousers, gold lace.
 Officered by 1 Colonel; 2 Lieut.-Colonels; 3 Majors; 10 Captains; 3 Second-Captains; 3 First-Lieutenants; 6 Second-Lieutenants, of whom 3 à la suite.

2. The Royal Corps of Artillery.—Head-quarters, Copenhagen. Uniform, crimson, with dark blue facings, cuff and collar; shake and blue feather; blue trousers; gold lace. Officered by 1 Colonel; 2 Lieut. Colonels, commanding brigades; 7 Majors; 13 Captains, and 2 à la suite; 9 Second-Captains; 30 First-Lieutenants, and 2 à la suite; 27 Second-Lieutenants,

and 1 à la suite; 13 Staff.

3. The Horse-Guards.—Head-quarters, Copenhagen. Uniform, buff-coloured, with red cuif and collar, silver lace; buff leather breeches; cavalry boots, helmet and cuirass; Officers off duty, red coat, with light-blue collar and cuff, and do. trousers; silver lace; cocked hat with silver lace; white or white and blue feather. Officered by 1 Colonel-in-Chief (the King); 1 Lieut.-Colonel commanding; 1 Major; 3 Ritmesters, of whom 1 à la suite; 3 First-Lieutenants, of whom 1 à la suite; 4 Second-Lieutenants, 2 à la

suite; 5 Staff.

4—12. Other Cavalry, namely—2 Regiments of Cuirassiers, one stationed at Sleswick, the other at Horsens. Uniform, white coat, with red collar and cuff, the former; and white, with light blue ditto, the latter; light blue trousers; silver lace; steel helmet and cuirass.—4 Regiments of Light Dragoons, stationed respectively at Itzehoe, Aarhuus, Randers, and Odensee. Their uniform is red, with respectively black, green, and light-blue facings, cuff, and collar; light-blue trousers; silver lace; helmet.—2 Regiments of Lancers; the Halstein, stationed at Haderslehem, and the Leeland, stationed at Nestued. Uniform, light blue, with red cuff and collar; light-blue trousers; silver lace; lancer's cap.—And I Regiment of Hussars, stationed at Jægersborg, near Copenhagen. Uniform, light-blue, with crimson collar and cuff; ditto trousers; silver lace; crimson dolman, trimmed with black Astracan. Each of these regiments is officered by I Colonel; I Lieut.—Colonel; I Major; 2 Ritmesters; 4 Second-Ritmesters; 4 First-Lieutenants; 8 Second-Lieutenants; and 7 or 8 Staff.

13. The Foot-Guards.—Head-quarters, Copenhagen. Uniform, red, with light blue collar and cuff; blue trousers; silver lace; shako; officers, cocked hat, with blue and white feathers; full-dress, grenadier's cap, with blue and white feather. Officered by 1 Colonel in-Chief (the King); 1 Lieut.-Colonel commanding; 1 Major; 5 Captains, of whom 1 à la suite; 8 First-Lieutenants, of whom 4 à la suite; 7 Second-Lieutenants, 1 à la suite; 5 Staff.

14-30. Other Infantry, 17 regiments of which 4 are regiments of Jægers. 8 of these regiments are stationed at Copenhagen; the rest distributed through the provinces. Their uniform is red, with black, blue, yellow, or

At present, the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General are vested in the same person, Lieut-General von Bulow, who is entitled "Chief of the Staff,"

[†] The red of the Danish uniform is not scarlet, but "couleur de" brick-dust. U.S. Jouan. No. 72, Nov. 1834.

green facings, cuff and collar; light-blue trousers, &c. The Jæger uniform green, with black or red cuff and collar. Each of these regiments is officered by 1 Colonel; 2 Lieut.-Colonels; 2 Majors; 10 Captains; 10 First-Lieutenants, and 10 to 12 Second-Lieutenants; besides some 6 or 7 on the Staff.

A Rocket-Corps is stationed at Fredericksværk, not far from the capital. It is a small body of men, officered by 1 Lieut.-Colonel commanding, 1 Cap-

tain, 2 First and 1 Second Lieutenants.

A small body of infantry are in garrison in the Danish West India Islands, I believe about 300 or 400 men, officered by 3 Captains, 3 First-Lieutenants, and 6 or 7 Second-Lieutenants. Their uniform is white or red, with blue facings, &c. There are, finally, a very few troops in garrison at Tranquebar, and in the Danish settlements on the Coast of Africa; but they are not worth taking into the account.

RUSSIA.

MONUMENT TO THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

THE solemn inauguration of the column which has been erected to the memory of our late sovereign took place yesterday, in the presence of the Imperial Family, the whole court, a vast assemblage of military men who acted a prominent part in the campaigns between 1812 and 1815, and of a body of troops, which was composed of 86 battalions of infantry, 106 squadrons of cavalry, and several corps of artillery, with 248 cannon, mustering

altogether 92,340 men.

The column itself is of granite, and of the Doric order; it is fixed on a pediment of the same material, to which access is given by a flight of granite steps. The upper end of the column is terminated with a capital of bronze, the latter being surmounted with a hemispherical globe of small dimensions; upon this stands an angel of bronze, pointing towards the skies with his right hand, and crushing a serpent beneath a cross with his left. The four sides of the pediment contain alto-relievos within military and other trophies, the subjects of which are " The Niemen and Vistula," " Fame and Peace," "Justice and Charity," "Wisdom and Plenty." Between these relievos are placed, on three sides, the dates 1812, 1813, and 1814, and on the fourth, which faces the Winter Palace, "To Alexander the First his grateful Country;" or, more correctly, " To Alexander the First, grateful Russia." The pediment alone is far greater in magnitude than the fragment of rock on which the statue of Peter the Great stands; it is of truly gigantic dimen-The height of the entire structure from the ground to the top of the cross is 154 feet; the shaft of the column, wrought out of a single block, is twelve feet in diameter, and eighty-four in length; and I give you the heights of other celebrated monuments, which are equally monolithal, by way of comparison :-

The columns of the Pantheon at Rome, 46 feet; those of St. Isaac's church in St. Petersburgh, 56; Cleopatra's Needle, 63; Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria, 68; and the Obelisk in front of St. Peter's in Rome, 78 feet. The monument just erected has been designed and brought to completion by Montferrant, the architect to his Imperial Majesty; the angel is from the chisel of Orlofski, the Imperial Academician: the working and transport of the column from Finland has been effected under the directions of Jakofleff, a merchant in this city; and the ornamental parts and relievos have been sculptured by Mr. Berd."—(St. Petersburgh, Sept. 17.)

CADET, &C. ACADEMIES.

The institution of military seminaries for youth of noble blood first took place during the reign of the Empress Anna, in the year 1751, when a corps of cadets for 200 pupils was established, for the purpose of giving them a general and scientific education, particularly with a view to the military profession. The academy was opened in the following year. A second was founded thirty years afterwards, which was then styled the Corps of Artil-

lery Cadets, but was subsequently denominated "The Second Corps of Cadets," the elder seminary being called "The First." In the course of time considerable additions were made to this class of schools, and orders were given in 1830 to establish separate corps at Novgorod, Polosk, Pultawa, and Yelissawetgrud, in addition to others which had been opened in Moscow, Tambof, and Tula. Four hundred pupils were to be admitted into each of these establishments; and voluntary contributions are raised in every province in aid of them. This custom had existed previously, and in the year 1829 they had produced as much as 2,500,000 roubles, about 114,000l. sterling. The superintendence of these, as well as every other military school for the education of youth of noble birth, with the solitary exception of the Naval School, is vested in the Grand Duke Michael, and a standing Board over which he presides; it sits in St. Petersburgh, and was definitively organized in May, 1830. The institutions subordinate to its management are the Corps of Pages, the first and second, and the Paulof and Alexandrof Corps of Cadets in St. Petersburgh, as well as the Regiment of Nobles in the same city; and the several corps of cadets in Moscow, Tambof, and Tula, besides the Nepliujof school in Orenburg. The Grand Duke has under his immediate direction the Head Engineer and Head Artillery Academies. as well as the Seminary for Ensigns en second and Cadets of the Guards in the Russian metropolis. Of late years the whole of these establishments have been remodelled on a more extended plan.

The subsequent detail will show the several periods of their formation, the number of professors, teachers, and pupils in each, and the respective

amounts of their income and expenditure :-

	1831.	1832.	Yearly Income.		Expendi-
	Pupils.		Governmt. Aid.	Other Sources.	1831.
Founded Professors, &c.	168 696 702 500 420 638 102 95 897 50 45 120 40 142	165 755 680 500 400 658 85 94 936 49 46 122 33 141	Roubles. 243,712 494,633 482,132 421,278 235,551 407,561 16,000 547,299 8,000 {197,739} {136,438} 66,715	Roubles. 60,690 17,683 12,184 1,588 23,697 31,015 2,010 20,846 28,969 26,756 56,254	Roubles. 972,549 510,775 414,535 421,927 235,534 389,147 21,005 46,761 466,793 25,125 146,092 163,168
for the Civil Service of the Army at	50	49	161,012	11,068	163,088
Zarskoje-Sselo J 385	4767	4814	3,348,070	292,260 3,348,070	3,332,926
			-	3,640,330	
		Tota	d Amounts	£166-840	£152,760

It would appear from these returns, that on the average there are rather less than 2 teachers to every 24 pupils, and that the yearly expense of each of the latter is about 32*L*. Independently of these establishments, a Military Academy for the education of between fifty and sixty officers for the service of the staff, in combination with the diffusion of military science, was formed at St. Petersburgh in 1830, and opened in November, 1832. It admits all officers as high in rank as second captains of the Guards, Artillery, and 2 c 2

Engineers, and full captains of the Line, who are desirous of completing their military studies. Many of the corps have funds of their own; for instance, those of the first Corps of Cadets amounted, on the 1st of January, 1832, to 267,399 roubles, or about 12,710*l*.; and of the second, to 349,911, or about 16,040*l*, sterling.

PRUSSIA.

THE ARMY.

Its effective strength on the peace establishment is about 150,000; but when placed on a full war footing, it is capable of being raised to 337,000: viz. Infantry of the Guards, 16,300; Cavalry of the Guards, 16,080; and Artillery, Engineers, &c. of the Guards, 3220: in all, 35,600. The Line is composed of 40 regiments of Foot, besides 4 battalions of Chasseurs and Yagers, in number, 118,540 men; 32 regiments of Cavalry, 19,100; and the Artillery, Engineers, &c. 15,800; constituting a force of 153,440. The Landwehr consists of 32 regiments of Infantry, and 8 battalions of reserve, amounting to 106,140; and of an equal number of regiments of Cavalry, with 8 squadrons of reserve, amounting to 21,000; whilst the Artillery is composed of 12,700. The strength of the Landwehr, therefore, is 139,840. There are also 4 Veteran companies to each division, whose whole numbers form an addition of 8100 to the preceding. Promotion takes place by seniority or by corps, as far as the rank of major; but all grades above it are in the free gift of the Sovereign. The military administration of the army is vested in a corps of Intendants and Commissaries of War; and the judiciary department is conducted by auditors, acting under the immediate directions of an auditor-general.

MERIT STAMPED BY A REGAL TESTIMONY.

The brother-in-law of the late Lieutenant-General Valentini, having, in the absence of his widow, announced his decease to the King, the latter acknowledged the announcement in the following terms:—"I have received your intimation of the 6th instant, acquainting me with the demise of Lieutenant-General Baron di Valentini, on that day. His extensive acquirements, and efficient services in the station which was intrusted to him, will perpetuate his memory in the ranks to which he was attached. But personally I lament to be deprived of a servant of approved fidelity, who on all occasions afforded me high proofs of his zeal and unswerving devotedness. I can only pray that this sincere expression of my feelings and regret may assuage the pain which such a loss is calculated to excite in the breast of his widow, and of those who were dear to him.

" Berlin, August 8, 1834." (Signed) FREDERIC WILLIAM.

SPAIN.

PRESENT THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

The space to which the scene of the struggle now going on has hitherto been confined does not occupy an area so large as either of the Ridings of Yorkshire. Pampeluna, with a population of 14,000 souls, is the centre of this area; but the territory around it contains neither town, village, nor monastery, which is anyways fortified or otherwise protected from assault. The whole region is a district of mountain and valley; no post is tenable unless garrisoned by a considerable body of troops, and neither party is strong enough to spare drafts for such a purpose. The operations partake, therefore, of the nature of a chace round a perpetually revolving circle: the toes of the flying treading at all points on the heels of the pursuing foe. The eastern valleys abound pre-eminently in lurking-places and by-paths; their line runs from north to south, and the heights which run between Guipuscoa and Navarre are of a peculiarly intricate and difficult character: the ranges here meet at all angles. The high grounds which sever France from Spain, part of which form neutral soil, and are without an owner, are scarcely less

interspersed with defiles, precipices, and mountain fastnesses. The celebrated monastery of San Estevan lies in the heart of them, and Elisondo in a deep hollow, nearer the boundaries of France. Eastwards, but in more spacious vales, stand Roncesvalles, Ochagavias and Roncal, the latter of which is in the last dale next the frontier of Arragon. All these points are in the kingdom of Navarre; beyond them, but on the other side of the mountains, are Tolosa, Azpeitia, Bergara, Mondragon, Oflate, and Segura, all in Guipuscoa; from their openness, however, they are much less calculated for a guerrilla campaign.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, BY LIEUTENANT JAS. HOLMAN, R.N., F.R.S. VOL. I. 1834.

We can hardly say there is nothing new under the sun, when we find a blind officer not only travelling, but publishing his travels, in Africa, Asia, Australasia, and America! It appears that the present volume is the precursor of three others, making, as Joseph Hume would discover upon this

statement, four in the whole.

The work is well got up, the style clear and explicit, and many of the details are graphic and interesting. In excuse for a person afflicted with loss of sight writing his travels, Lieut. Holman ingeniously reminds us, that no author limits himself to detailing what he has actually seen; consequently we are here required only to extend the usual license. Mr. Holman sailed in the Eden, commanded by his friend Captain Owen, and shortly afterwards arrived at Madeira. We can easily understand that the wine produced on the north side of the island is not so good as that grown on the south, especially as the vines on the former are trained up trees, and those on the latter on horizontal trellises within two or three feet of the ground. But we cannot join in the arguments, evidently suggested by the winemerchants, to occasion a disbelief of Teneriffe and Azore wines being carried to Madeira for subsequent exportation under that favourite name. Madeira is becoming a resort for American as well as English invalids; but Bermuda is esteemed a more equable and better climate.

The visit to Sierra Leone is told with some curious details; and we gather that Jews are not the only people who resemble each other in all parts of the world, for the lawyers of that charnel-house have all the palaver and cant of their worthy brethren in London. This pet establishment of a knot of saints and sinners seems irremediably unhealthy, owing to the marshiness of the Bulam territory opposite to the town. The school for the children of the free blacks is thought to do more harm than good, inasmuch as it sharpens their cunning, without having sufficient hold on

their minds to impress principles of morality.

Mr. Holman gives a long and interesting account of the efforts made by the Americans to colonize Liberia and Mount Serrado, on St. Paul's river; an establishment that has, at last, succeeded, and now possesses eight trading posts. This has been effected by the perseverance of the colonists, their good selection of situation, and their excellent digest of regulations. This makes us the more regret to find that, notwithstanding the partiality which Mr. Holman would naturally feel in favour of a place which he visited under the most favouring circumstances, his description of the climate of Fernando Po is most forbidding. The intermittents and ulcers appear inveterate; while the natives are too numerous to remove, and too cunning and depraved to form a commercial establishment among, except protected by a military garrison. Nor does the supply of provisions seem either constant or plentiful.

After residing seven months at Fernando Po, the author accompanied Capt. Owen on a visit to Prince's Island, and from thence to Ascension, which latter he had formerly approached before he had lost his eyesight. On returning towards the coast-of Africa, the Eden fell in with a Dutch galliot, bound to Rio de Janeiro, which induced the Lieutenant, in his rage for travel, to take his passage in her. Parting, therefore, from his friends of the Eden, he sailed for the Brazils, and with his arrival, and a visit with Captain Lyon to the gold-mines of Gongo Socho, the first volume ends. "The traveller," says he, "must rest in his book as well as in his route; and bespeaking the reader's favour for the sequel of my adventures and researches in the gold-mines, I take my leave for the present."

It should be mentioned that the present volume is embellished with a striking likeness of Mr. Holman; the effigies of Cut-throat, a Fernando Po

chief; and four views, all exceedingly well executed in lithography.

PRUSSIA IN 1833.

We have read a well-executed translation from a rapid sketch, by the Marquis de Chambray, of the institutions, civil and military, of Prussia, as they exist at present. We would recommend to military readers in general, and especially to the authorities who have the destiny of the Army in their hands, an attentive perusal of this work. The public will learn from it that the Army of Prussia, hitherto supposed to be almost the worst-paid force, is, in fact, better dealt with than is the case "with the best-paid Army in Europe." This phrase, as applying to the British Army, has passed into a proverb, and yet it is untrue: how stands the case? In England, at the close of an officer's service, perhaps of forty years, he receives back the exact sum he has paid for his commissions, or an annuity called half-pay, which barely amounts to the interest of it; the soldier, during his service, is fed, clothed, and lodged at the expense of government; he certainly costs his government more than the Prussian soldier, but how does he benefit more?

In Prussia, commissions are not sold, and at the close of fifteen years' service, officers are entitled to a pension, which pension, although nominally less than the half-pay of our officers of correspondent rank, is, in reality, greater, from the infinitely lower rate of living in the country he inhabits: the soldier also receives a pension, after a very short period of service as compared with that of our soldier, and here the above remark is also applicable.

But in Prussia, we quote from the work, "It is a fixed and invariable principle to fill up vacant civil employments by retired military men;" and "amongst the civil employments, to hold which the military of Prussia are eligible, in some departments the whole, and in others, the greater part, are reserved exclusively for them." "These employments are given, according to their degrees of importance, to officers, non-commissioned officers and to privates; thus the state is called upon for few retiring pensions, thereby avoiding considerable expense." "If the salary of the civil employment amount to double the pension the officer or soldier be entitled to, ho does not receive the latter; if it be of less value, the amount is made up to him."

Some opinion may be formed as to the favourable condition of officers as regards their pay while serving, from the fact stated, that "a colonel of infantry has about 400l, sterling per an., a first captain about 285l, sterling."

In this country, the salutary rule of the Prussian government, as to civil employments to its military upon retirement, might be adopted with advantage, and greater means of effecting it; for whilst our military force is less than that of the country the work we are noticing treats of, the number of our civil employments is infinitely greater—the advantage as regards economy is obvious; and by this arrangement "the army is attached to the government by new ties, and a sort of confraternity, instead of rivalry and jealousy, is established between the civil and military services."

As a defensive system, that of Prussia is admirably planned, and is moreover so arranged that within a very short period a numerous military force can be assembled and put into motion for service beyond the frontiers. This is insured by means of a regular army of 100,000 men only, but which contains frameworks calculated to receive an addition to the extent of 200,000 more: and as, by the system, the men, to constitute this addition, have been already made to pass through the ranks of the regular force, and have remained with it under discipline and instruction during three years, the result will be that the whole army, when brought together, will be in all respects efficient.

Strongly-entrenched camps, capable of sheltering numerous bodies of militia, called the Landwehr, are established on the vulnerable frontiers of the kingdom, and these camps (termed by M. de Chambray a new system of fortification) are so constructed as to be defensible by very small garrisons

left within them.

Of course the military force of a state must be modified by the nature and spirit of its institutions and people: it is not therefore our intention to advocate the adoption of the whole system, which is mainly based upon the principle of forced conscription; but that part of it which provides for the present and future advantageous condition of officers and soldiers should, we think, be examined by government, with a view to imitation. Of this we are convinced, that no system of coercive discipline can be relied upon, until all reasonable cause for discontent be removed, and the principle of reward be more liberally acted upon; and that an army will, under every circumstance, be more efficient in proportion as it has the conviction that its present advantages and future condition, after its years of strength and youth have been spent in its service, are attended to and provided for by the state.

THE ANNUALS.

Driven into our last corner, we are left without present means of doing justice to the manifold merits and beauties of a gay troop of these new friends with old faces. Why do these visitors, destined to cheer the Christmas fire-side and supply "Etrennes" for the new year, flock thus prematurely to our fireless hearths? Forced into birth a quarter of a year before the legitimate season of their nativity, their bloom and virtue are on the wane long ere the conventional period of pledges and pleasure. The majority of their publishers, we conclude, precipitate the appearance of these works in self-defence, as the attempt, even of one, to forestall the market, compels conformity in the others. We recommend a congress of Annualists,

that a better understanding may be come to on this point.

The utmost we can do in our present exigency is to enumerate the Annuals on our table, and commend them, one and all, to the several tastes of the many-minded public. Jennings's Landscape Annual is, in pictorial embellishment, a work of surpassing beauty; Granada and Romance are its themes—Roberts the draftsman, Roscoe the writer. Heath's Picturesque Annual, Leitch Ritchie author, and Cattermole holding the pencil, takes "Scott and Scotland" for its fertile topics. Some of the views are beautiful; others egregiously overdone. The Amulet and Juvenile Forget Mr Not, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, stand in no need of our support, cordially as it is tendered; Friendship's Oppering may be pledged in sober seriousness, whilst the Comic must be offered by the hand of Momus alone. The matrimonial partner of Miss Sheridan, for whomever that happiness may be destined, will be "a man without a tear." Here we must break off, reserving, perforce, a mass of publications for future notice.

392 [NOV.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, October 21, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—There has been a sad dearth of occurrences in this place during the last month, and what has happened is of very little moment.

The young Dutch Prince, William Frederick Henry (whose arrival in England you announced last month), returned on board the Zeenew on the 22nd ult., and the ship and her small companion the brig sailed for the Texel. Before they quitted the anchorage, a salute was fired to the Port-Admiral's flag, and answered by the Victory with 17 guns. The Zeenew is a very fine ship of the line, mounts 90 guns, and has a particularly handsome stern. She appeared in a very good state of discipline, and in clean order. Some of her boats' crews could scarcely be distinguished from our English sailors.

The Russian store-ship America made a longer visit than was expected, having some shipwright work to complete. She sailed for the Islands of St. Peter and St. Paul, Kamtschatka, on the 2nd of October. This ship was visited by heaps of people from Portsmouth, Ryde, &c., who were most civilly entertained by the Captain and officers. The Russian government had ordered that every possible attention should be paid to any English that might think requisite to go on board; and, consequently, owing to the delightful weather which prevailed all the time the America was at the Motherbank, she was the lounge of numbers of visiters from the Isle of Wight.

Rear-Admirals Sir G. E. Hamond, Bart., K.C.B., and the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., have sailed to assume the Naval commands in South America and the East Indies. The former hoisted his flag in the Excellent, and was conveyed to Plymouth in the Tartarus steamer, and from thence by H.M.S. Talbot. The latter joined H.M.S. Winchester on the 13th, and sailed this day. Sir T. Capel is expected to meet with Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore at

Trincomalee.

The Orestes transport, Licutenant Scrymgour, R.N., and the Marquis of Huntley, Lieutenant Sanders, R.N., brought home the 71st regiment from Bermuda, on the 7th inst., and anchored at Spithead, but finding orders to go on with them to Leith, put to sea the next morning. The Marquis of Huntley encountered a very heavy gale of wind shortly after quitting Bermuda, and was driven to leeward of the island, but fortunately did not sustain any damage. The men on board the Orestes were under the charge of

Major Henderson; those in the Huntley, under Major Leving.

There are no ships fitting in this harbour, except the Ætna and Raven, for surveying service. The Pantaloon, late tender to the Royal George yacht, has been appropriated to the Packet Service for the present, and will go to Falmouth for instructions. The Salamander steam-ship is here, ready for any service that may be suddenly required. The Portuguese frigate Braganza has undergone the repair required, and is fitting for sea, alongside the jetty; but her Admiral is not on the spot, and by accounts received from the Soho steamer, which arrived on Saturday, it appears that he has resigned his employment in Donna Maria's service. The Actroon and Rattlesnako are both waiting to be commissioned, and have been ready for some time.

Contractors are widening the South Dock considerably, and other contractors are preparing the foundation for the sheers to be erected. The basin is dry, and the massive gates suspended; and in this brief account you have

nearly all that is going on in the Dock-yard.

The builders of the yachts of the members of that club must be in great reputation, for it appears the Board of Admirally have ordered the Water Witch of Lord Belfast to be purchased into the service. This is the third vessel that has been bought in in that manner;—the Emerald, late belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey; the Pantaloon, built under the direction of the present Surveyor of the Navy, Captain Symonds, for his Grace of Portland; and now the Water Witch; and possibly after Lord Belfast's intended

new yacht, the Daring, has had a spell of a year or two in his service, she will be added to the Naval force of the country: it is an odd way of manag-

ing matters!

If it were not out of your line of fire, I should have sent you an account of the exploits of that great travelling "Lion," the Lord Chancellor. We have had him. here during the month, first at the Philosophical Society, and then the Mechanics' Institute, afterwards at Fareham, and on to Salisbury. He appears to be gifted with ubiquity, for no sooner do the papers announce his being at the Land's End, than the next intelligence of his "flare-up" is at Johnny Groat's House.

Your observations of last month relative to the great numbers of Mates and Midshipmen in the service has produced some approving remarks and letters in this neighbourhood. One great grievance is felt by the young gentlemen who get into the Navy remaining a year or two on board, and when the ship is paid off, being turned adrift on their friends, and then possibly a year elapses before they get employed again, not knowing a Captain to take them. This difficulty and hardship might be obviated by their being borne on the books of the different flag-ships for victuals only, and appointed as vacancies occur, their pay commencing on joining a sea-going

ship, or when entered on the complement of the flag-ship.

The Sylvia transport, Lieutenant Howe, R.N., came up on Saturday last from Quebec and Halifax, with some invalid soldiers from the different regiments in Canada and Nova Scotia. She quitted Halifax on the 29th of September. The troops in her were under charge of Lieutenant Woolf, of the Royal Engineers. Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, with his flag in the President, was at Halifax when the Sylvia left. The crew of that ship have been very much afflicted with cholera, so much so, that the greater part had been landed and encamped; but from the prompt and effective measures adopted by the Vice-Admiral, the disease had greatly subsided when the Sylvia sailed, and the number of deaths much reduced. The troops do not appear to have suffered. The Vestal, Captain Jones, had been to Quebec with money, and afterwards sailed for Bermuda. The Nimble schooner was at Halifax, in attendance on the Admiral.

Yesterday a large 60-gun frigate, La Regina, a Sardinian, under the command of Captain Albeni, arrived at Spithead from Genoa. She is to wait

orders.

Mile Town, Sheerness, October 21, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,-The Naval occurrences at this port during the past month have been neither numerous nor important, and are as follows:- On the 25th ult. the Blazer steam-vessel arrived at Sheerness with the Fanny Admiralty yacht in tow, from Woolwich, and passed up from Chatham, to be fitted for service at sea. This vessel was built at the latter port some months since, and was afterwards ordered to Woolwich to be supplied with boilers, and the necessary machinery. It is reported, but we should hesitate to youch for

the truth of it, that she is intended for the West India station.

On the 26th, H.M.S. Winchester, 52, Captain Edward Sparshott, R.N., passed at this port for the Little Nore, saluting the broad pendant of the Commerce (Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B.) en passant, which was returned by the Ocean, hoisting the pendant pro tem., with nine guns. On the 2d inst. she got under way, but was forced to bear up for the Great Nore. On the following day she sailed thence for Portsmouth, there to hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K.C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East India station. Having hoisted which and received the gallant Admiral on board, she will immediately proceed to the East Indies, to relieve the Melville, 74, at present flag-ship to Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore.

On the 2nd H.M. steam-vessel Medea, 4, Commander Horatio Thomas Austin, arrived at Sheerness; and having received various supernumeraries on

board from the flag-ship, sailed for Plymouth, and there transhipped them to the Malabar, 74, for a passage to the Mediterranean, for the disposal of Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, K.C.B. On the same day, H.M. sloop Raleigh, 18, Commander Michael Quin, sailed for the Little Nore, her ship's company being in a high state of order and discipline; and on the following day proceeded thence for Portsmouth. She has since sailed for her destination. On the 8th, the Hart, tender to the Ocean, arrived at this port from Plymouth, whither she had conveyed Captain E. Barnard, R.N., late flag-Captain at Sheerness, and family.

On the 28th ult., the flag of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming was hoisted (red at the fore) on board H.M.S. Ocean, Captain Alexander Ellice, it being generally expected that he would arrive on that day from his seat in Scotland; on the following morning it was saluted by the Winchester with 13 guns; it was however struck in the course of the day, in consequence of the non-arrival of the gallant Admiral. On the 5th inst. that officer made his appearance at Sheerness as Commander-in-Chief of the squadron on this station, and his flag was again hoisted on board the Ocean.

On the 20th the lower vards and topmasts of the flag-ship were struck,

(the top-gallant masts having been sent on deck,) and every thing made snug for the winter. The Camperdown, 106, and Powerful, 84, lately fitted for commission, have followed her example, and in that state will await further

Admiralty orders.

The Russell, 74, Alfred, Vernon, and Barham, 50's, and Scylla sloop, are lying in the basin; the Barham is ready for commission, and is superbly fitted up; the Scylla will be ready in the course of a few weeks, having undergone very considerable repairs. The Lords of the Admiralty have lately issued an order, that no ship or vessel shall be put into commission until they are pronounced by the Dock-yard authorities as requiring no further repairs. By this excellent regulation, if strictly acted up to, a great saving (i. e. in the wages of officers and seamen in commission) will accrue, it having too generally proved the case that a whole month has elapsed. after the ship is in other respects perfectly ready for sea, in waiting for the completion of dock-yard work. The Vernon, 50, is still at this port; she was undocked on the 8th inst., having been detained there a consider-The Vernon, 50, is still at this port; able time longer than was necessary for the work, in consequence of the late Admiralty regulation, that all ships, when docked, shall have the lead on the knee of the head replaced by plates of copper, of 100 oz. to the square foot. The injury she sustained by touching the ground was very trifling, only requiring three or four sheets of copper to be replaced under the false The defects have now been completely made good, which chiefly arose from shrinkage, in consequence of her not having had a second caulking, and having been in a hot climate.

The Royal George, 120, has been taken in hand by the dock-yard at this port, to make good defects occasioned by her being doubled, in order to give a foot greater breadth. This ship, with the Caledonia, and several other three-decked ships, have been breadthened, either by doubling the planking, or timbers, to enable them to support an increased weight of metal. It was at first intended that they should carry guns of 64 cwt, on the lower, of 57 cwt, on the middle, and of 64 cwt. on the upper deck; all being 32-pounders; but since doubling has been found not to answer, 18-guns have been substi-

tuted of the same calibre.

The Basilisk cutter, 10, has been ordered to be got ready for commission, to supply the place of the Swan, lately paid off at Chatham, which has been found to be too defective to be again brought forward. The Basilisk is to be employed in superintending the herring-fishery on the coast of Scotland, which service is now being performed by the Rolla, 10-gun brig.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

BETA.

1834.] 395

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Weapons and comparative Efficiency of Modern Infantry.

Mr. Editor.—It is a fact, not altogether undeserving of remark, that, whilst the rapidity of musket-fire has for the last two centuries been constantly on the increase, and almost every year has witnessed some improvement in the evolutions of Infantry, the destroying power of that arm has remained stationary from the days of the great Frederick, and has absolutely retrograded since the campaigns of Gustavus and of Cromwell. At Leipzic and at Lutzen it was supposed that one ball out of eighteen told. In the battles of Cromwell it was believed than one in twenty, on the average, took effect. The soldiers of Turenne seldom expended more than thirty cartridges without bringing down an enemy. Under Marlborough the cartridge-boxes of the Allies each contained but thirty-six rounds, and were seldom or never exhausted in the sternest field. In the campaigns of Saxe, the average number of effective discharges was one in forty. When the iron ramrod was introduced at the battle of Molwitz, it was reduced to one in a hundred, and continued to decrease till the battle of Tournay, in 1793, when it fell to one in two hundred and thirty-six. At Oulard, in 1798, it did not exceed one in three hundred: whilst it has fallen short even of that number in the recent conflicts of Algiers, Paris, Lyons, and Brussels. Yet, even in the nineteenth century, there are to be found men who tell us that a superiority of fire must always prevail; that against it none can advance with the pike, the bayonet, or the sword; and that between hostile corps of infantry no collision ever has, or ever can, under any circumstances, possibly take place.

Was there then no hand-to-hand fighting on the blood-besprinkled breaches of Oczakow, of Bender, of Ismail, of Brailow, of Giurgevo, or of Rudshuck? In the six assaults we have just enumerated, more than fifty

thousand Russians perished by the cold steel.

At Lemnos was there no contact when the fierce Hassan, surnamed the Terrible, with fifteen thousand recruits picked up in the streets of Constantinople, armed only with sabres and a few vile pistols, scattered eight thousand Muscovite bayonets "like an eagle in a dove-cote"?

Was there no close fighting at Akha, when the French were allowed to enter the town, and were then rushed upon by the garrison, sword in hand?

At Aboukir, were the veterans of Napoleon able to stop, by their fire, the rush of a few undisciplined Osmanlis?

Is the Vendéan war forgotten? or are the triumphs of the Tyrolese no more to be had in remembrance?

Never were there defeats more terrible than those sustained by the Republican troops from the high-minded Royalists of LaVendée; yet, at the commencement of the war, nine-tenths of those pious and heroic men were armed only with pikes or swords; and even to the conclusion of the struggle they employed their fire only to drive in the enemy's skirmishers,—to compel the deployment of his columns,—and thus to pave a way for the decisive and simultaneous rush with sword and bayonet, which usually cleared the field. To the bravest and most active men was allotted the task of storming the cannon; and that their movements might be more rapid, they were allowed no arms but a short curved sword. The same remarks hold good of the Tyrolese under Hofer. Not one-fifth of the ten thousand gallant mountaineers who so sternly beat back the conquerors of Eckmuhl and Wagram possessed either muskets or rifles; the remainder placing their sole reliance on the broadswords and halberts which their great grand-

Diperto Goga

fathers had wielded under Tilly, Montecuculi, or Lorraine: yet, ere they yielded, more than forty thousand French and Bavarians had perished by their fire or their steel.

The inability of the British Infantry to meet the charge of the Highlanders induced the British Ministry in 1745 seriously to think of exchanging the bayonet for a thirty-inch cut-and-thrust, furnished with a wooden handle about a foot and a half in length, and made to fix into the muzzle of the firelock. With this weapon it was considered that the soldier might strike or thrust as with a pertuisane. Conscious of the inability of musket-fire to stop a determined rush, Suvaroff invented a bayonet exercise, in which he caused his troops to be carefully instructed, and which they found exceedingly serviceable in the assault of Praga, and in the fearful conflict which ensued in the streets and houses of that unhappy town. Confident that they could pierce their adversaries without hazard to themselves, the Russians attempted not to load, but bursting into the houses, and dashing over the barricades, they carried all before them by sheer impetuosity, and bayoneted all they overtook. The project of Suvaroff for arming infantry with pikes was not so successful; for although it answered admirably against the Poles, it failed miserably against the Turks.

When at the commencement of the French revolutionary war it was first proposed to raise volunteer corps, the justly-celebrated General Lloyd proposed that they should be armed with short double-barrelled guns, and pikes twelve feet and a half in length; and that their standing formation should be four deep, but with open files. The system of Maceroni is too well known to require description; but to it as well as to the adoption of the pike, under any circumstances by infantry, lies the insurmountable objection, that although decidedly superior either to the musket or the sword in a charge or street-fight, it is wholly unfit to contend against those weapons when combined. Bayoneteers, unless very highly disciplined, when charged by pikemen, will always open their fire at too great a distance to be very destructive, and thus embolden their adversaries, who on their parts well know that they have nothing but a couple of discharges to apprehend. Infantry, however, armed with swords, advancing after Cromwell's method, with cocked fusils, and sabres hanging from the wrist, pouring in one volley at twenty paces from the hip, and instantly charging into the disordered mass, grasping their muskets firmly in the left hand, and using them as targets, will find little difficulty in parrying any thrusts which may be aimed at their bodies, and mixing with their opponents, who would have then no resource but in flight. But we are supposing an extreme case, for it is extremely improbable that any body of pikemen would wait a sword-inhand charge.

Much as the system of J. M. excites admiration, it appears too bold for us to entertain much hope of its speedy adoption, more especially as nearly the same results might be obtained by far fewer changes in the formation of the British foot. We propose that the British infantry, when in line, shall always be formed three deep, but that each man shall be allowed thirty-three inches in rank and the same in file. The uniform should consist of a very wide Lowland bonnet, jacket with cavalry wings well padded underneath, and scarlet trousers, with broad stripe down the side, of the same colour with the bonnet and facings. Pipe-clay we would utterly abolish, and cause all infantry accoutrements to be made of black glazed leather. A belted Highland plaid would form an excellent substitute for blanket and great coat. If taught to make sandals for themselves, the men would neither want spare shoes nor blacking balls on service. One-fourth at least the knapsack might thus be reduced in size and weight. The musket we would provide with double sights, shorten the barrel six inches, and furnish it with a sword loop, and light rifle-sword. For close quarters every man should be armed with a neat sabre, of what description is not material, provided it be strong enough to parry the thrust of a lance, or the stroke of a bludgeon. Platoon

firing, with all its modifications, we would utterly abolish. It is scarcely necessary to add, that both sabre and rifle-sword should be suspended from a waist-belt. In night-attacks and street-fights, and the assault of works, the sabre alone should be employed, and the loaded musket, with its rifle-sword fixed, should be slung with the muzzle upwards, over the left shoulder, the brass wing serving to keep it steady. Had the British infantry been thus equipped at New Orleans, there is little doubt that the lines would have been carried, and England saved the recollection of a most calamitous defeat, occasioned solely by the infantry halting to fire, instead of dashing forwards with the steel.

Instead of loading the soldier with bread, we would supply him on service with twelve ounces of salep, and the same quantity of portable soup. An ounce of salep dissolved in a quart of water will form a thick paste, as satisfying as two pounds of pudding, while an ounce of gelatine will make a pint of rich soup, equal in nutritive power to twelve solid ounces of roast beef. It is by the use of salep that the Turkish armies, without anything in the

shape of a commissariat, are able to keep the field.

If the changes we have proposed be thought objectionable, at least let the bayonet be exchanged for a good rifle-sword, such as was worn by the 95th during the Peninsular war, and which was sufficiently strong to be used independently as a dagger in a melée, such as that in which the corps under the late Sir Charles McCarthy was cut to pieces by the Ashantees, solely from the want of an efficient arme blanche for close quarters. In forcing

houses it would also be found useful in the extreme.

Mobs should never, under any circumstances, be fired upon, unless physical obstacles render it impossible to charge them with the steel. Men dispersed by fire retire slowly, lose nothing of their self-confidence, and when once rallied and brought to see the really trifling effect of fire, more formidable to innocent spectators than to the guilty rioters, ever after undervalue its real power. Charged by the bayonet, however, they must disperse at full speed, or perish, like the hundreds of rioters bayoneted in 1780, by the Foot Guards, on Blackfriars Bridge. But unless very desperate, they will always fly; and men who have once shrunk from personal conflict will always feel a considerable degree of awe and reverence for those from whom they fled. Any man, woman, or child, can pull a trigger, but none except brave and highly-excited men will meet their opponents with the cold steel. Well was it said by Suvaroff, in his admirable catechism—" Lead often misses,—steel never; steel is a hero,—lead is but a fool."

I remain, Sir,
Very obediently, yours,
C. C.

Capture of Martinique.

MR. EDITOR,-In your critique on "Captain Scott's Recollections," &c., it is observed,-" Captain Scott has unavoidably let us into a personal secret respecting himself, viz., that he has seen more service than any of those officers who have as yet favoured us with their auto-biography," which I believe to be the fact; and I believe that it is equally true, that Captain Scott has seen so much service, he stands not in need of what belongs to others. For instance, in Captain Scott's (as you justly say) admirable description of the capture of Martinique, he relates the fact of a thirteen-inch mortar being brought to the attack of Pigeon Island under rather peculiar circumstances: now any one reading his account might suppose that it was done by him and his shipmates, whereas, neither the one nor the other had any hand in it; that service was performed by myself and two boats' crews of the Neptune. (of which ship I was then a Lieutenant.) in conjunction with Captain Smith of the Engineers. If you turn to the fourth volume of Captain Brenton's History, page 363, you will find a confirmation of what I here state. I am, Mr. Editor, your humble Servant.

GEO. G. BURTON, Commander,

Portsmouth, October 15, 1934.

Medical Staff in Ireland.

Mr. Editor,—Allow me to call attention, through the pages of the United Service Journal, to the Medical Staff kept up in Ireland, at a time when economy prevails to such a degree as to be made the pretext for withholding the so much expected and so justly due promotion to old officers, most of them having served honourably through, and endured the hardships of, many severe campaigns during the late war. This inconsistency will be incontrovertibly proved by the following facts.

In Dublin (a large military station) there are never less than ten or twelve Regimental Medical Officers, exclusive of those of the Guards, present with their respective corps,—a number more than adequate to the

ordinary medical duties as well as contingencies of the garrison.

The Barrack Hospitals will afford at all times ample accommodation (and are kept in complete order) for even more than the proportion of sick—calculated by the numbers of troops present—that may be required.

The Royal Infirmary (although on a reduced scale) is kept up with its concomitant appendages of deputy purveyor, apothecary, clerks, steward,

serjeants, nurses, orderlies, &c.

An evil of the same magnitude exists in Cork, with a detached one at Cove; although here, as in Dublin, ample Regimental Hospital Establishments are provided, and Regimental Medical Officers are always present at both places. At the Recruiting Establishments, viz., Dublin, Cork, and Newry, a Staff Surgeon is kept at each station, having no professional duties to perform, except the mere examination of recruits; which might be done by the Regimental Surgeons or Assistants being all military stations.

It is contended that these extra establishments of General Hospitals are indispensable for the reception of sick belonging to regiments or detachments going on or coming from foreign service; but surely such reasoning is futile, when there are necessarily, at all times, regimental establishments prepared and kept ready for the reception of sick of every denomination, with the decided advantages regimental hospitals possess over general ones.

I now proceed with a statement of the Hospital Staff, their respective

ranks, pay and allowances, according to existing regulations:-

mine, by and anomalices, according to contemp					
STAFF IN DUBLIN.		Per Annum.			
	£.	8.	d.		
Chief of the Department or Director-General, an Octogenarian holding that lucrative office about 40 years, lately reduced to * Deputy Inspector-General, (a private practitioner of the city,) in	1200	.0	0		
this rank upwards of 30 years, never out of Ireland except for his own amusement or private affairs, 1l. 10s. per diem. Lodging money, 60l. per annum. Horse allowance, 2s. 6d. a day	653	9	6		
Apothecary, 10s. per diem. Lodging money, 40t. per annum.	222				
Deputy Purveyor, 10s. per diem. Lodging money, 40l. per annum	222				
Total expenditure under this head in Dublin	£2298	2	6		
Deputy Inspector-General, employed in this rank in Ireland, exclusively, between 30 and 40 years; an officer who served abroad two or three years only, 11, 10s. per diem. Lodging					
money, 60%, per annum. Horse allowance, 2s. 6d. per diem .	653	2	6		
Apothecary, 10s. per diem. Lodging money, 40/, per annum .	222	10	0		
Deputy Purveyor, 10s. per diem. Lodging money, 40% per annum	222	10	0		
Total expense under this head in Cork	3396	5	0		

[•] In addition, he has the whole period held the situation of Surgeon to the Royal Hospital, with a considerable salary, house, &c., which he still retains. There is, also, a cividian holding the situation of Surgeon-General!!! in Dublin; but as such a rank is not noticed in the Army Regulations, his duty, pay, and allowances are not known.

Brought forward £3396 5 0

Staff Surgeons at Cork, Dublin, and Newry, solely for examining recruits, 17. 3s. per diem. Horse allowance, 2s. 6d. per diem. Lodging money, 50d. per annum, each. Total expense for examining recruits at three stations £4635 10 0

Thus I have shown, without the remotest hazard of contradiction, that an useless annual expense of 46551. 10s. is incurred annually, exclusive of rent for offices for the Inspectors, their clerks, hire of buildings for general hospitals, furnishing them, &c.,—I am not able to form an estimate of the amount, but it must be considerable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, September, 1834. Verax.

Equipment of Cavalry.

Mr. Editor,—I have perused an article in your Journal, stating that it is in contemplation to arm heavy and light cavalry with lance, sword, carbine, and pistol—pray do people consider whether they are horses or elephants they are putting this armoury on?—and the writer of the article recommends some rockets also; why not add a six-pounder? The fact is, our cavalry horses are over-weighted at present, and what we call a light dragoon, is a person weighing, with his appointments, upwards of eighteen stone! Put an hussar and his appointments in one scale, and a heavy dragoon and his appointments in the other, and the heavy dragoon will be found the lighter of the two; and yet the hussar is mounted on a slight horse, and expected to cross the country at greater speed and less fatigue than a heavy dragoon, and to do all the duty of advanced posts, merely because he is called a light dragoon.

If you want effective light cavalry, have light men. Sacrifice shew to use!—do away with cumbersome saddle-cloths, and let an hussar have but one jacket!—do away with that useless pop-gun called a pistol!—in place of it, let him have a very light hatchet in his holster, with a screw and ring in the end, and then he can cut a stake to picket his horse, or fasten him to a tree with the screw. The hatchet will cut wood for his bivouac-fire. Six men in each troop armed with carbines, will be quite a sufficient number to cover that troop as skirmishers.

The French heavy dragoons are now furnished with a very long triangular sword, for giving point, about nine inches longer than our heavy dragoon swords. Might we not take the hint? as a point is more effective than a cut.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

N.B.—A regiment of mounted riflemen would be of more real service than all our Hussars. The French mounted Chasseurs gave us enough of trouble during the Peninsular war.

Case of Mrs. Walson.

MR. Editor,—If not opposed to the rules which guide your widely-circulated Journal, may I request an insertion of the enclosed appeal, and a word from your able pen in its behalf? Mrs. Watson has resided for years in Boulogne sur Mer, and her case is well known to the English Consul of that port, who, and the officers, Naval and Military, and gentry in that town, have stepped forward most liberally to her assistance.

I am disposed to think there are few of your readers of the Navy, and the Medical Department especially, who will not cheerfully throw in their mite

to give bread to the aged, blind, and helpless widow, and to free their country from a stain, if not upon its justice, at least upon its liberality. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

16, Down-street, Piccadilly, October 22, 1834.

CHARLES WATERFIELD. Barrister at Law.

Mrs. Watson is, and has been since the year 1834, the widow of Mr. William Watson, Assistant-Surgeon, and Dispenser of the R.N. Hospital at Plymouth, who was upwards of thirty-three years in His Majesty's service at sea or on shore, and died about six weeks before the King's Order in Council appeared, granting annuities to the widows of that class of officers. His widow was in consequence left totally unprovided for, having no other support than what she derived from her eldest and youngest sons, having previously lost her second son John Watson, first Lieutenant of H.M.S. Garland, drowned at the Nore, in 1797, returning from dock-yard duty. Her eldest son, William Watson, Captain of Marines, died of the fever at Jamaica, on board the Polyphemus, in 1805; and her youngest son, Peter Watson, who was surgeon of H.M.S. Horatio, died at Heligoland, in 1811, after an illness of three days. Thus she was left wholly dependent on the protection of her son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter, Lieutenant Berry, R.N.; of him also, after years of suffering, he having lost the use of his limbs in the service, she was deprived, and his widow, left in very indi-

gent circumstances, had to support her aged parent.

On the 15th of September last, Mrs. Berry died suddenly; and Mrs. Watson, now ninety years of age, helpless, and blind, and refused a pension from the Admiralty on the grounds above stated, is left in circumstances

which induce this appeal to the benevolent.

Messrs. Calkin and Budd, 118, Pall-Mall, have kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions, (the smallest will be gratefully acknowledged,) and to furnish the names of gentlemen well acquainted with the truth of this statement.

_ Having every reason to believe the above case a fit one for the consideration of the Service, we strongly recommend it to their sympathy.-ED.

NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have this month found it expedient to curtail our Correspondence, &c. in order to make room for those subjects of current interest which pressed upon us for immediate notice. Our Correspondents from the Ports and Stations are requested not to slacken their labours on this account. Correct and judicious communications from those quarters will always be acceptable. even though casual, and not included in our regular arrangements.

The friends of deceased Officers are invited to supply authentic materials for the biography of their relations.

L. The allusions in the last paper are rather of a by-gone characterbut we shall see what can be done.

Mr. Costigin's communication has been received, and is under consideration.

The pamphlets concerning the E. I. Company's maritime service have again reached us too late for more general notice. The subject, however, has not passed from our attention and favour.

"Fusil's" further remarks are deferred for want of room. His practical communications will at all times be acceptable,

We thank " Mac."

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO:

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Houses of Lords and Commons, with the principal part of their appendant offices and buildings, were destroyed by fire on the night of Thursday the 16th ult. As this catastrophe cannot be viewed otherwise than as a national calamity, and considering the prominent and meritorious part taken by the troops on so startling and momentous an occasion, we feel called upon, in this instance, to enter into details, which, under ordinary circumstances, we hold to be beneath our province. We need not add, that such particulars as it may be in our power to relate are derived from actual observation.

The fire broke out between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the 16th, and, notwithstanding some plausible arguments of design, would appear to have originated in the most culpable negligence and imprudence. Some parties having been employed to burn the wooden tallies, heretofore used as records in the Old Court of Exchequer, incautiously overheated the stoves and flues communicating with the House of Lords.

Hence the conflagration.

Throughout the progress of this eventful fire, a universal feeling of anxiety prevailed for the fate of Westminster Hall, which appeared devoted to inevitable destruction;—for the rest, we never witnessed more apathy upon any public emergency; the assembled multitudes were even jocose on the Plutonian doom of the "Reformed House," upon which the hose of the firemen were invoked, in poetical justice, to shower the waters of Lethe.

The spectacle, from the force of association and the grand combination of localities, flame, and moonlight, was sublime, and the scene was

one of memorable excitement.

The troops, consisting of the Blues, 2nd Life Guards, and Foot Guards, were promptly marched to the spot, in fatigue dresses, and incessantly employed in working the engines and other laborious and hazardous services; while guards, of horse and foot, in conjunction with a large force of the Metropolitan Police, were distributed to keep ordera duty most effectually accomplished. The conduct of both bodies, military and police, who acted in complete concert, was above praise. Colonels Hill, Edward Lygon, and Sir John Woodford directed their respective regiments.

The want of unity having been sensibly felt at the commencement of the operations for the extinction of the fire, Lord Hill assumed the general direction, and with the active co-operation of Mr. Mayne, Commissioner of Police, infused order and energy into the means so inde-

fatigably and efficiently applied.

At different periods of the evening all eyes were turned with renewed alarm and anxiety to the venerable Hall of Rufus, towering above the EESE LIBRARY O

UNIVERSITY)

U.S. JOURN. No. 72, Nov. 1834.

burning mass, and repelling by some unseen agency the flames which licked its roof and crackled against its Gothic window. Here at least was no difference of opinion-all were staunch Conservatives-the very populace loudly proclaiming their old English desire to preserve their "Antient Institutions," as typified by the majestic cradle of the British Monarchy, thus sorely beset by the destroyer.

Favoured by a precaution directed by Lord Hill, to which we shall presently advert, the preservation of this national and historic structure is immediately due to Lord Munster and Mr. Westmacott, the eminent sculptor, aided by several officers of both services, and other gentlemen who volunteered their assistance, and gallantly seconded by the firemen and soldiers. The intrepidity and judgment displayed by Lord Munster and his associates have been the theme of general applause, and the following extract from a private letter by Mr. Westmacott, who has obligingly sanctioned its publication in our pages, at once presents a vivid and original picture of the scene, and places beyond question the decisive and important service rendered by the parties concerned.

" Oct. 18, 1834. "On the 16th (Thursday) I went to dine at the Athenæum. I had scarcely finished my dinner when the alarm was given that the House of Commons was on fire. This was about five minutes to seven. I instantly went to Old Palace Yard, then not more than twenty minutes after the fire was first discovered, and found the House of Lords, the centre tower of Committee Rooms, and forty feet of building on each side, one mass of fire; and those buildings being immediately opposite to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the effect of that beautiful structure, and that end of Westminster Abbey, was awful and splendidly magnificent, the rich tracery and pinnacles being lighted up so brilliantly that I could have drawn the minutest moulding. My first thoughts were directed to Westminster Hall, and my heart sunk at seeing the flames approach that venerable monument of the science and genius of former ages. I went round to the great entrance of the Hall, which I found closed, and entreated some of the police and firemen to gain access. Happily, a person connected with the repairs going on (Mr. Johnson I have since learnt) spared the necessity of battering in the great doors. The scene on entering was beyond description: the fire had extended to within fifteen feet of the great south window-the whole hall and roof were illumined. A powerful engine was brought in, and scaling ladders applied to the window, the lead of which had begun to run, scalding the firemen. Their courage, however, did not leave them, and they played successfully on the south-east angle. The shouts of the firemen from without, with their axes breaking through the south-west passage from Old Palace Yard to the Hall, announced that the fire had extended to within twenty feet of the Courts of Justice, and here my hopes fell; for, knowing their construction, I knew there was no chance left if the fire could not be arrested at that point. To add to our distress was a cry of 'No water!' the engines consuming it as fast as it sprung from the mains, though tons had been discharged on parts of the fire where it was wholly useless. At this time the soldiers came in from every avenue, and were told off to the engines: this gave courage; and Lord Munster, who was the first person of any consequence or judgment I had seen to back my endeavours, now joined me. The crashing of doors, and breaking through every obstacle of access to the fire-the falling of ruins around—the shouts and cheers for courage were at their height, when an awful* explosion took place: in an instant all was hushed-but it was for an instant only; the danger, whatever it was, appeared passed; the

^{*} I have heard it was an immense leaden tank which fell.

cheers were renewed: water again abundant, and the fire checked. Lord Munster and I then went on the roof of the Hall—sparks having passed through: here we had sent up workmen who had been supplied by the activity of Mr. Johnson; we had also two well-conducted and intelligent firemen, and a branch playing on the fire to the west angle-this point having been the depôt, I presume, of vast quantities of printed matter and, I suspect, of parchment, from the mass of flame. We returned to the body of the Hall in better hopes, when a fresh alarm arose—the Speaker's house was in flames, and a library connected with it and passages which communicated with the windows of the Hall, were on fire: here, I confess, I felt for a moment, as did Lord Munster, subdued; but we both went instantly to the Speaker's; no time was to be lost: the engines on the Thames threw the water up to the engines on land; and by adding hose to hose, we got nearly 200 feet of pipe: the firemen receding only from room to room as the floors fell in. Had water, or the means of directing it, failed here, all was lost; they did not, and we succeeded in arresting the fire at that point. It was now nearly two o'clock, and till that hour we could not behold Westminster Hall with any confidence of saving it. Some military men, who joined us at the Speaker's, on seeing the rich furniture thrown about, papers and books lying in pools of water, carpets half torn up, soldiers passing in every direction, men drunk and reckless of all around them, said it had so thoroughly the character of a storm, that they could scarcely believe it was not so.

"I should add, the Records had been removed previous to the fire, and that a considerable part of the Libraries both of the Lords and Commons have

been saved.

"I write only as a General of Division, and describe that which passed immediately under my own eye; what took place in other parts of the field I cannot write of. As a mass of inconvenience and deformity, no person will probably lament the destruction of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Sacred recollections of the glories which its walls have witnessed attach us to St. Stephen's, and which, from the solidity of its construction, may yet be restored. This is perhaps the only part of this hallowed spot which had not suffered from the assaults of innovation."

The incidents of this fire would fill a volume, were the experience of each "General of Division," (to use the happy term of Mr. Westmacott) and their active Aides to be recorded. This, however, is far beyond our scope and aim; and our contributions to the main story must be limited to the relation of some detached traits not obvious to the general spectator,—to a slight and very inadequate notice of parties prominent on the occasion—and to the record of documents which give authority to opinion, and establish the paramount services of

the troops.

Lord Munster and Mr. Westmacott having boldly taken their station on the most exposed point adjoining the Hall, and cheered "to the rescue," a number of Naval and Military Officers most handsomely tendered their assistance; and placing themselves under his Lordship's orders, did such excellent service as the "United" are wont to perform. We regret that the names of these officers have escaped us; but can vouch, at least, for the presence and praiseworthy efforts of Captains Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Freemantle, and Hood, of the Navy. Amongst Lord Munster's civil Aides-de-Feu, were Mr. Jerdan; Mr. Fraser, of Holborn-hill; Mr. Lucas, of Charles-street, Middlessex Hospital; Mr. Nicholls; and Mr. Millar, tutor to his Lordship's sons, who in the early part of the evening were by the side of their father, taking

a lesson in firemanship. By-the-bye one of the fiery craft, observing the Earl's activity, complimented him by vowing he was "born for a fireman." Nor must we omit mention of trooper Thomas Sanderson of the Blues, one of the first who, before the arrival of his regiment from the barracks, had hastened to the spot, and attached himself, without recognizing his person, to Lord Munster; on being appealed to, to "lend a hand," he thrust his cap and gloves into the hands of Lord Munster's eldest son, bluntly desiring him to take care of them, and set to work. The cap and gloves, of some value to the man, remained unclaimed in the zeal of the moment, and were restored to him, through Colonel Hill, the next day. Captain Clement Hill, of the same corps, made his way with a party of his men to the upper regions, and, on the verge of the flames, worked like a salamander till the fire was subdued at that point.

The exertions and escape of the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence were amongst the most remarkable incidents of the night. Having penetrated, at considerable hazard, to the Augmentation Chamber, where Monastic and Ecclesiastical Records of great interest and value were deposited, he was mainly instrumental in their rescue from the flames, and removal to a place of safety. On his retreat, however, which was necessarily precipitate, his Lordship was indebted to his early initiation in the art of tying a sea-knot, and habits of activity as a midshipman, for his escape by some crazy ladders, held by ropes and falling

far short of the window by which he made his exit.

The line of defence taken up by Lord Munster and his colleague the "General of Division" Westmacott, ran from the Speaker's private apartments, along the end of his two corridors communicating with the House of Commons, the corridor nearest the Hall being the place of danger. It continued across the Hall past the Great Window (the area, of about fifteen feet, in front of which being one of the great means of its safety) and turned round the west side of the Law Courts, on each floor, to the open space in front of St. Margaret's church. A glance at the plan will show the course and efficacy of this line of circumvallation, from which the defenders were only driven by the falling in of the upper floors upon them, and then retreating foot by foot. It is not, however, true that Lord Munster was saved, as reported, by a labourer. A fireman, whom his Lordship had just left in the Speaker's corridor, was overwhelmed and had a leg broken.

The great danger to the Hall (as the Courts of Law on the opposite side did not take fire) proceeded, as we have said above, from the Speaker's corridor, running parallel with the east side of the Hall, and the personal hazard of the parties may be judged from the fact, that the fire extended on the floor above their heads several rooms beyond the spot on which they were obliged to remain to arrest the fire. This corridor communicated, all along, with the Hall, by apertures through the partly closed ancient windows; these were only divided from it by the backs to the book-cases, and it was feared the fire might, by these openings, penetrate to the interior of the roof. As it was, the garrison was driven past three of these apertures, the flames burning through and round them, but being greatly subdued by the water, not reaching high enough to do mischief within. These port-holes of fire flashed

like the "writing on the wall," to the view of those in the Hall, and struck them with dismay. The fire, when advancing along the lobbies and paper offices from the House of Commons, viewed athwart the obscurity of the Hall through its great window, had the effect of the most beautiful transparency; and no one could then have ventured to hope that that venerable relic would survive the havoc of the night. The people outside, before the troops arrived, ranged themselves in file the width of the great northern door, all across Palace Yard, looking over each other's heads at this unexampled sight.

Having secured these vulnerable points, the next step of the allies was to ascend to the external roof of the Hall. Here, overlooking the burning abyss, and enveloped by sparks and flakes of fire, the gallant Earl, commending his gout to the keeping of the Fire King, gave prompt and timely directions for checking the flames, which had made considerable

progress in the interior of the roof of the Courts of Law.

About one o'clock, when the Hall was considered safe, and the window had happily lost the ominous illumination we have just described, the flames suddenly re-appeared close to the latter, having found fresh fuel in the books and papers thrown down there in the confusion. These blazed so violently, as to create a belief in the presence of rosin or pitch;

but the fire was soon got under.

It is needless to repeat with what zeal and resolution the military and firemen co-operated during these proceedings; and through the groupes, especially at the Speaker's House, might be heard many a dark hint of Guy Fawkes. Next to the public anxiety for the fate of Westminster Hall, the deepest interest was manifested for the security of the Speaker's property, which, in Sir Charles Sutton's absence, with his family, from London, was happily saved and protected with a solicitude honourably expressive of the estimation in which the Speaker is both publicly and personally held. It is wholly untrue, that his cellar was broken open by the troops, or by any other parties.

In repelling the fire at this very exposed and critical point, the exertions of Captain Cecil Forrester, M. P., of the Blues, were con-

spicuous.

Our limits warn us that our desultory notices of a subject so inexhaustible must be brought to a close. Before concluding, however, we would draw attention to the expediency and advantage, as deduced from the case in point, of placing the whole arrangements, in similar emergencies, under the direction of the senior officer present. The distraction and confusion which otherwise attend such calamities might thus be avoided. It also becomes a question, whether the establishment of some such body of organized firemen, as the Sapeurs-Pompiers of France, might not be instituted with equal benefit in this country. We regret that our space will not now permit us to enter into the details and application of this corps; but we shall revert to the subject next month.

Another desideratum, it strikes us, would be supplied by the promulgation of an official acknowledgment, such as that we have the pleasure to append to this narrative, of the conduct of the troops, wherever it may have proved, as in the present instance, creditable to themselves and signally beneficial to the public service. This practice would satisfy

the respectable portion of the public, who have just confidence in the integrity of the military administration; would defeat the shafts of slander, and show in blacker colours the malice and ingratitude of the few obscure parties who, as in the recent instance of the 33rd, most honourably employed during the dreadful conflagration at Liverpool, would pervert the actions of the military, and turn their very zeal into matter of accusation.

It is anything but desirable or necessary to the credit of the troops at large, that the irregularities of a few individuals of their body should be denied or concealed. If such were the case, and we believe it to have been so in some partial instances, the momentary forgetfulness of good order, under circumstances of extraordinary excitement and exhaustion, can neither affect the exemplary conduct of the general body, nor surprise persons capable of making allowance for the circumstances in question. We are also fully justified in affirming that to no parties could those exceptions be more displeasing than to the troops themselves, who were the first to condemn their transgressing comrades.

To the excellent conduct of the Military, Mr. Hughes Hughes, M. P., has borne unqualified and impartial testimony in a letter voluntarily published; and, to shield ourselves from suspicion of partiality, we quote, with a feeling of equal surprise and gratification at the opportunity, the voluntary testimony of Mr. Hume to the merits of a class with which that honourable gentleman has so long waged Parliamentary

war :- fas est hoste doceri.

"Bryanston-square, Saturday, Oct. 18.

"Sir,-Having this evening learned that, in some of the public prints, it is asserted that the military engaged in removing the furniture from the Speaker's house had got drunk in his cellars, I consider it only an act of justice to contradict this account, and to state, that on the following morning I heard the Speaker's son say that the cellars were perfectly safe and untouched. I was present from half-past seven till half-past twelve, and in the Speaker's house for more than two hours, until all was cleared out. I can state, as an eye-witness, that nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of both officers and men; and the soldiers and policemen vied with each other in exertions to remove, with the least damage possible, all the books, papers, furniture, pictures, and other valuables. The arrangements made by the commissioners of police, and commanding officers, for the protection of the property so removed, were admirable; and so far from the least disposition to intemperance being exhibited by any of the men, they were almost exhausted by fatigue before even a very small supply of beer was obtained. In the zeal, order, and numbers of the military and police, and the daring of the firemen, nothing was wanting; but in the power of the engines, the quantity of water, and the general superintendence of the whole operations, a most lamentable deficiency was apparent. "I remain, yours sincerely,
"JOSEPH HUME."

The following Orders have been issued to the Household Troops, both cavalry and infantry, employed at the late fire :-

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Field Officer in Brigade waiting has received the following communication from the Adjutant-General :-

" Horse Guards, Oct. 22, 1834. "Sir,-By Lord Hill's desire I have the honour herewith to transmit a copy of a letter which his Lordship has received from Mr. Secretary Spring

Rice, expressing the satisfaction with which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to regard the conduct and services of the troops who were employed in aid of the civil authorities upon the occasion of the late calamitous fire at Westminster. I am at the same time commanded to direct that the Secretary of State's letter may, immediately on receipt thereof, be communicated to the Foot Guards. in brigade and regimental orders, and am to add, that it is most gratifying to the General Commanding in Chief to be authorised to make to the troops a communication in all respects so honourable to them.

> " I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. " J. MACDONALD.

" To the Field Officer in Waiting, Brigade of Guards.'

(Copy.)

" Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1834.

" My Lord,-His Majesty, having taken into his consideration the various reports that have been made to him on the subject of the late calamitous fire at Westminster, has been graciously pleased to express the satisfaction with which he has learned that the most zealous services were rendered by the civil and military authorities employed on that occasion, as well as by many private individuals.

"I am therefore commanded by his Majesty to convey to your Lordship his Majesty's marked approval of your Lordship's conduct, and that of the officers and men whose exertions on Thursday night contributed to arrest the progress of the fire, and to prevent the entire destruction of the public buildings at Westminster.

I have, &c.,

" To the General Commanding in Chief." (Signed) "SPRING RICE.

We cannot with more propriety, or with greater satisfaction to ourselves and the Service, close these hasty sketches, than by recording the following letter, which has been published in the leading newspapers :-

" Sir,-Having, from eight till three o'clock in the morning been an inactive but attentive spectator of a conflagration which forms an era in the history of this country, I feel anxious, with your assistance, to do common justice to an individual whose arduous but unassuming exertions during that

calamity have apparently passed without notice.

"When the flames were attracting general attention, the individual to whom I allude was in no way conspictious; but his calm experienced judg-ment was steadily directed to the preservation of Westminster-hall, and, unseen almost by every one, he directed a fatigue party of the Guards to unroof a portion of the Speaker's house, by which means, in comparative darkness, he effected a gap to which the flames eventually arrived, and there stopped.

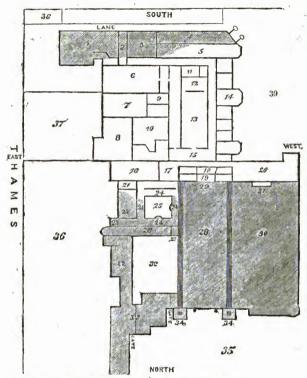
"I happened to visit this spot the next morning, and I was assured by two firemen, who were pumping on the embers, that, in their opinion, the flames would have continued their progress along the roof had not this de-

cisive measure been effected.

" As the operation is now perfectly open to the inspection and unprejudiced judgment of the public, I have only to disclose that it was performed by one of the mildest, most modest, and most faithful servants of this country-namely, General Lord Hill."

The following plan of the premises, from an official sketch, distinguishing the portion burned from that saved, will more distinctly explain the foregoing details :-

^{*} Also to the Household Brigade of Cavalry.



- 1 Committee Rooms, House of Lords
- 2 King's Corridor
- 3 Library House of Lords
- 4 King's Entrance
- 5 Committee and Chancellor's Rooms
- 6 Painted Chamber
- 7 Library House of Commons
- 8 Mr. Ley's House
- 9 Area-11 Area
- 10 Cotton Garden
- 12 Robing Room
- 13 House of Lords
- 14 Stairs
- 15 Communication
- 16 House of Commons 17 Lobby
- 18 Offices ·
- 19 Area
- 20 Coffee House and Stairs

- 21 Communications
 - 22, 22 The Speaker's
- · 23 Stairs
 - 24 Corridors
 - 25 Inner Court
 - 26 Public Room
 - 27 Stairs
 - 28 Westminster Hall
 - 29 South Gothic Window of do.
 - 30 Law Courts
 - 31 Area
- 32 Outer Court
- 33 Exchequer Office'
- 34, 34 Towers
- 35 New Palace Yard
- 36 Speaker's Garden
- 37 Mr. Lev's Garden
- 28 House of Black Rod
- 39 Old Palace Yard

On Thursday, the 23d ultimo, Parliament was further prorogued to the 25th November. The ceremony took place in the Library of the late House of Peers, hastily put into order for the occasion. The Painted Chamber, it is stated, is to be fitted for the future reception of the Peers, and the House of Commons to be rebuilt on its old site.

We regret to find a paper so respectable as the "Dublin Evening Mail" forgetting its lofty and generous principles, and stooping to the level of the radical partisans of the wretched rabble of Chatham. The "Mail" having recently charged the 18th regiment with outrageous conduct on its march through Montrath, and the 2nd battalion of the 60th with insubordination in its quarters at Kilkenny, it has been proved, upon the strictest investigation, that not the slightest foundation existed for the accusations thus inconsiderately circulated against corps which have merited the marked approbation of their superiors. It is not for the "Mail" or its fellow-labourers in the cause of truth, order, and sterling patriotism, to offer insult or injustice to that body, by which the institutions of the country, such as they survive, are mainly preserved.

The nomination of Rear-Admiral Edward Brace to the Commandership of the Bath, vacant by the advancement of Admiral Sir John Wells to the Grand Cross of that Order, has given unqualified satisfaction to the Service. The claims of that officer to some marked distinction have been so long and generally recognized, that the delay in doing him justice has been hitherto a reproach to the naval authorities. The latter have at length made amends for an apparent want of discrimination, in a manner which redresses a palpable grievance, and places the gallant officer in his proper position on the score of professional honours.

A process, of great importance to the Naval and Merchant Services in particular, for converting sea or other impure water into fresh water, equally adapted for draught or washing, has been lately put to the test, and found to have perfectly succeeded. Other collateral advantages, such as the power of cooking provisions by the same apparatus employed to distil the water, attend this ingenious and valuable application of an old principle. We perceive that a Company has been formed for the construction and sale of machines completed for these various purposes. They are to be of wrought iron, not to occupy more than a ship's hearth, and of so simple a construction, as to be susceptible of repair by a common smith. We trust this society for the prompt diffusion of wholesome water may have more practical success than that for the dilution of "Useful Knowledge."

The Report of the Committee on the Metropolitan Police—a document of great interest and value—places the merit and importance of that efficient establishment upon grounds to convince and satisfy the most sceptical. The pressure of other matter upon our attention this month obliges us, however, to postpone our observations on this subject to our next.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 93RD OR SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS, AT CANTERBURY, BY HIS GRACE FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

In fulfilling the pleasing duty of placing before the United Service a faithful record of an event so interesting in every point of view, and so important in one respect, as the recent presentation of colours to the 93rd Highlanders by the Duke of Wellington, we are tempted to offer some preliminary comments, which we trust may be considered in keeping with the occasion. We need scarcely observe, that the address of the Duke to that well-conducted corps constitutes the principal feature of a ceremony, replete with honourable excitement in its general character; and the remarks we now offer have for their object to impress the rules of conduct conveyed in that characteristic exhortation upon

the practical attention of our comrades at large.

When, in compliance with the request of their Commanding Officer, the Duke of Wellington conferred upon those brave Highlanders the high honour of presenting them with the Standards under which they were to serve, he thought proper, unlike certain other great men of his country, to say little or nothing of himself-simply observing that he had passed much of his life in barracks, in camp, and in the field, and had at all times been desirous of administering to the wants and comforts of the soldier; but even this little piece of personality he only introduced, it would seem, in order to give the due weight of experience to the judicious and wise advice which he addressed to the Sutherland Highlanders-advice which they will long remember and follow, for they know it is the advice of a true soldier—the advice of the soldier's true friend. He told them-and with what grace and dignity do these plain sentiments come from such a man! - that without steadiness of conduct and high discipline, the individual valour even of the gallant Highlander cannot prevail; and he explained, in his own unstudied and unpretending language, that in the strict observance of those rules by which the Army is governed (and which have been so mischievously misrepresented as a code of debasing and harsh regulations), they would find their own advantage and happiness; and that the true perfection of discipline is where the officer's interference is never required except as a friend and a protector of those under his command.

Such was the advice of the great Captain of the age in committing to the charge and keeping of the 93rd Highlanders the banner which, by his great achievements, he had planted on the highest pinnacle of renown—a beacon to the freedom of kingdoms—a rallying point of oppressed nations against a tyranny founded on revolution and ending in despotism—a banner, under the protecting folds of which the peace of harassed Europe had been secured, after twenty years of warfare, upon foundations which could only have been disturbed by that unhappy spirit of revolution, which, formerly confined as it had usually been to the lowest class of demagogues, has lately infected so many ambitious members of the upper classes of society.

It is impossible not to be struck with the contrast presented to us.

On the one hand, we have the patron of Reform claiming from his votaries the vain tribute of their fulsome flattery, in a boastful recapitulation of his deplorable success in shaking the institutions of the empire to their foundation. On the other, we have the defender of his country, and the champion of its vilified constitution, recommending to the hearts of those loyal men whose value he well knows, and to whom he has ever been foremost to attribute their due share of his own glory, that love of order, and that sacred respect for existing institutions in which alone

a hope of safety may yet be found.

Let us not, in this observation, be supposed for an instant to attribute any political meaning to the Duke's address to the 93rd; for of all men he would be the last to excite the mind of the soldier by political allusions; but in times like these, one cannot help applying to the events of the day those broad principles which may be so usefully illustrated by the words and actions of eminent men; and the term useful, here taken at hazard, is peculiarly applicable to the habits and views of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known how averse he is to anything that savours of display; but where he sees public advantage, his own feelings never interfere. The 93rd had never served under his command, nor had many occasions occurred for them to earn distinction during the war; and one of those occasions was singularly unfortunate, though, if their gallantry could have availed, it would have been far otherwise; for at New Orleans nothing could exceed the desperate valour with which this regiment stood by those colours which the Duke has replaced. Their light company was cut off, it is said, almost to a man, and nearly 500 men were struck down without producing a symptom of fear or disorder in the handful who survived their comrades. Besides these circumstances, the youth of the men now composing more than three-fourths of this fine regiment, (for their ranks have within these few years been filled with recruits,) made the Duke fully aware of the substantial advantage to the well-being of the regiment, and the great encouragement to good behaviour in the young soldiers, which a judicious officer like Colonel Macgregor anticipated from his consenting to the performance of one of the most imposing of our military ceremonies. That Colonel Macgregor, in his emphatic reply, expressed no more than was felt cordially by every officer and man under his command, no one who heard him, or beheld the countenances of his Highlanders, could for an instant doubt; and in congratulating him and the 93rd Regiment, we may be allowed, without presumption, to foretell, that for many a long year the recollection of this event will be cherished by the Sutherland Highlanders, and its effects be perceptible in the preservation of the excellent discipline upon which they received the commendation of the Duke of Wellington.

> Dum movet spirantia corpora sanguis, Et dum pila valent validi torquere lacorti.

Tuesday the 7th ult., appointed for this ceremony, was a day conspicuous in our military annals; part of the British Army having crossed the Bidassoa on the 7th October, 1813. The morning was lowering, threatening a change of weather with rain; however, about noon the clouds disappeared, and ushered in an afternoon of unusual splendour, which, together with the novelty of the much-talked of spectacle, brought to the drill-ground, adjacent to the infantry barracks at Canterbury, a crowd of persons of all

ranks, perhaps unexampled in that part of the country. The appointed hour was two P.M. Accordingly, about half-past one, the Highlanderstook up their ground in their new and brilliant clothing, in complete costume; their rich ostrich plumes waving in the wind, their belted plaids gracefully draping from their shoulders, with their ancient garb the kilt, hose and purse, giving a war-like appearance, and displaying shapes as symmetrical in form as formidable in strength—noble specimens of the physical prowess of the hardy race reared and nurtured on Scotia's heath-covered mountains.

At two o'clock they wheeled into line, opened their ranks into review order, and shortly after received the illustrious Field-Marshal with a general salute. His Grace entered the gate opposite the barrack. Although dressed in the plain Windsor uniform (the favourite costume, by-the-bye, of that father of his people, King George III.) and mounted upon a small, young, nearly full-bred chestnut horse, a description of charger peculiar to himself, he approached the centre of the line with an air which pointed him out to all as the great Duke. Having received the salute, he rode to the right of the battalion, which remained at open order, the old colours flying in the centre, while the band in their rear was playing "See the Conquering Hero comes!" At this moment the sight was splendid, and could not fail to excite emotions of pride and gratification in the bosom of every Highlander present, and indeed of every soldier and good citizen interested in the glory of their country.

His Grace rode slowly down the line, examining closely the appearance of the men; he afterwards took up his position at a considerable distance from the battalion, immediately in front of the old colours, to which spot those about to be presented were brought, uncased, and placed into the hands of the two Majors of the regiment (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bozon, and Major Falls.) The veteran standards were then cased and sent to the rear. The Grenadiers, commanded by Captain Sparks, now moved from the right of the line, together with the two Ensigns (Balck and Fitz-James), the band playing "The British Grenadiers"; on arriving in front of the Duke, the company halted, opened ranks, and presented arms; when the new colours were placed by the Majors of the regiment into the hands of the Ensigns. The Grenadiers and colours then marched off in slow time, the band playing the "Point of War," moving by the left of the line in the same manner as in trooping the colours at guard-mounting. Colonel Macgregor formed the regiment into three sides of a square, when the noble Duke advanced nearly to the centre, the Colonel remaining a short space in front of his men. His Grace then addressed the corps at considerable length. The address was in the style of admonition-a style at all times interesting from the mouth of the experienced warrior; but from the lips of the veteran victor of a hundred fights, who never raised his voice in the day of battle, but to command to triumph, and to point out to his brave companions the road to never-fading glory, the interest excited was intense, and many of the sentiments pronounced were worthy of being recorded in letters of gold, in the annals of the British Army.

The following is an accurate and authentic transcript of His Grace's memorable address. The versions which have hitherto appeared are defective:—

[&]quot;Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, and you, Gentlemen, the Officers, and you, the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of the 93rd Highland Regiment—

[&]quot;It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have, in compliance with the invitation of your Commanding Officer, attended here this day to present to you your Colours.

[&]quot;I have frequently, on my passage through this town, observed the

soldier-like appearance and orderly conduct of individuals of your

Regiment, and I was anxious to see them under arms.

in I had likewise heard of the gallant conduct of the 93rd Highlanders in two distant quarters of the world during the late war; and of their admirable and exemplary good order during the period that they formed the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope; and I was desirous of seeing a Regiment of which I had received such favourable reports.

"The Standards which I have presented to you are formed of the colours of the three nations composing the United Kingdom. They are

embroidered with the initials of our most Gracious Sovereign.

"You must consider them as your Head-Quarters; as your rallying point in all circumstances of danger and difficulty; and you must defend and protect them with all the gallantry and energy of Highlanders, as your predecessors and probably some of yourselves fought for the rights of your country in the late wars; and as you would fight for the protection of the same rights, and of the dominions and institutions of your country, and for the safety of the life of the King.

"But I cannot call upon you to protect your Colours, and to fight for your King and your Country, without suggesting a few reflections

upon that subject.

"It is not by your native gallantry, it is not by the exertion of the bodily strength of each of you alone (Highlanders as you are), that bodies such as you are can contend effectually for any object such as I have described. There are many among you who know as well as I do that bodies of men so numerous as you are must get into confusion unless regulated by discipline; unless accustomed to subordination, and obedient to command. I am afraid that panic is the usual attendant upon such confusion.

"It is then by the enforcement of the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order, that such bodies as yours can render efficient service to their King and Country; and can be otherwise than a terror to their friends, contemptible to their enemies, and a burthen to the State.

"The rules of discipline, subordination, and good order teach the Officers their duties towards the soldiers; and how to render them efficient, and to preserve them in a state of efficiency to serve the State. They teach the soldiers to respect their superiors the non-commissioned Officers and the Officers; and to consider them as their best friends

and protectors.

"The enforcement of these rules will enable the Officers to conduct with kindness towards the soldier those duties with which he is charged; and to preserve him in a state of health and strength; and in a state of efficiency as regards his arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipments, to perform the service required from him, without undue severity, or unnecessary restraint or interference with his habits.

"It will enable the soldier to enjoy in comfort and happiness the moments of leisure and relaxation from duty which the nature of the

service may afford him.

"I am convinced that there are many of you who feel the truth of

what I have said to you.

"There may be some whose youth, indiscretion, or bad habits may lead into irregularities. These must be restrained: discipline, subordination, and good order must be established among all. The very nature of such an institution as yours requires it.

" I intreat you not to forget this day; and to bear in mind the few

words that I have addressed you.

"I have passed the best years of my life in the barracks and the camps of the troops. The necessities of the service and my duty have compelled me to study the dispositions and the wants of the soldiers, and to provide for them. And again I repeat to you, enforce the observance of the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order, if you mean to be efficient, to render service to the public, to be respectable in the eyes of the military world as a military body; to be respectable in the community; to be comfortable and happy among yourselves; and above all, if you mean to defend to the last your Colours which I have presented to you; the person of your Sovereign; and the institutions, and rights of your Country; and to promote its glory (as your predecessors have in this same Regiment) by your actions."

Licut.-Colonel Macgregor replied to the following effect:-

"My Lord Duke,

"I feel lamentably inadequate to give utterance to the feelings and sentiments by which I am animated on this, to me, most interesting occasion. Believe me, your Grace, my heart is full of gratitude for the mark of condescension and respect, and the hearts also of the officers and soldiers under my command are filled with gratitude and pride, for the honour this day conferred upon us, and for the encouraging and admonitory

address delivered to us by your Grace.

"Although we have never had the happiness of following your Grace in the field, as Highlanders—and we are all Scotchmen—we are not ignorant of the sacred obligations imposed upon us to preserve, venerate, and defend those colours, which obligations have been increased by the events of this day; and I trust your Grace's expectations will not be disappointed, and that we never shall give you cause to regret the solicitude you have expressed towards us: I promise your Grace, in the name of the 93rd Highlanders, and in my own, to manifest an increased zeal and devotedness to the organization of the corps, the preservation of subordination and good order amongst ourselves, to the veneration of our King, our laws, and our institutions, and a protecting demeanour to all His Majesty's subjects.

"My Lord Duke, I am extremely unwilling to trespass on your Grace's patience, yet I cannot forbear adverting for a moment to what I feel con-

vinced will be the result of this day's proceedings.

"Before many days shall clapse, innumerable and proud announcements, by the gallant and respectable officers and soldiers I have the honour and happiness to command, will be made to their friends and relatives in the North; when our native glens will ring with the transactions of this hour, and our mountains will re-echo the name of the unconquered in battle who has this day committed to our trust the colours to be borne by the Sutherland Highlanders—those emblems of our Sovereign's confidence in our fidelity and bravery. Henceforth the great name of Wellington, the most cherished, and by far the most illustrious of all our military leaders, will be deeply engraven, imperishably engraven upon our hearts, and can never cease to be inexpressibly dear to our affections, as, in truth, it must be to every British soldier."

The gallant Colonel having thus concluded, the regiment was reformed into line, broken into open column, and passed his Grace in slow and quick time, at wheeling, and at quarter distance; at the request of the Duke the original line was again taken up, ranks opened, and the general salute repeated, when his Grace again addressed Colonel Macgregor, expressing his approbation of the soldier-like appearance of the men, and their steading

ness under arms. They were then marched from the ground to the barrackyard, where preparations on an extensive scale were going on for a scene of

a different, but not less interesting, nature.

The officers had prepared a splendid collation for their illustrious guest and his friends. Covers were laid for 150, but it is supposed that between 200 and 300 partook of the repast, which was given with that genuine hospitality so characteristic of their country, when the halls of their chieftains were at all times open to their faithful followers. Much ingenuity was displayed in procuring accommodation for so great a number. The mess-room was chiefly fitted up for his Grace's party, and the many distinguished spectators, who had assembled to witness the ceremony; and on the tables there laid out, was displayed a new superb and elegant regimental service of plate, with all the delicacies of the season, and the choicest wines to be procured in the country. From the centre window of the Mess-room a (temporary building was erected, which was tastefully ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and in which tables with 100 covers were laid, where an equal display of good cheer was offered to the welcome visiters.

The Duke of Wellington was placed in the centre of the table in the Messroom, opposite to the window which opened into the temporary apartment, by which means His Grace could see every person present; and, what was

truly gratifying to the company, could be seen by all.

On the opposite side of the Barrack-yard, tables and covers were laid, amounting to nearly 700, for the non-commissioned officers, privates, their wives and children, where they enjoyed an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, with an allowance of porter, given to them by the amiable and most benevolent Lady of Colonel Macgregor. It was altogether a proud day for the Sutherland Highlanders. The Noble Duke, after drinking to the prosperity of the corps, with his party, left the Mess-room, and promenaded in the barrack-square, where they were entertained with some national airs from the band, alternating with that spirit-stirring instrument the bagpipes. The Immortal Warrior was loudly cheered by the populace on leaving the barracks and field. The whole terminated with the greatest good humour and convivality. The soldiers continued to enjoy themselves to a late hour, dancing their native dances to their national music; and the next morning received their routes to march on the Monday following for Weedon, in Northamptonshire, where they carry with them the good wishes of the inhabitants of Canterbury for their steady and good conduct during their residence amongst them.

The ground was admirably kept by the squadron of the Royal Dragoons, stationed at Canterbury, who, throughout the whole ceremony, showed

the greatest temper and forbearance to the crowd.

N.B.—Amongst the numerous spectators were observed the following:—Lord and Lady Winchilsea and family; Lord and Lady Kinnoul and family; Lady Fitzroy Somerset; Lady M·Donald, and Misses M·Donald; Sir William and Lady Pringle and family; Sir William and Lady Curtis and family; Sir James and Lady Conington and family; Mrs. Colonel Macgregor and family; Colonel Sir L. Greenwell, K.C.H., A.D.C. to His Majesty, and Commandant at Chatham; Colonel Creagh, C.B., A.D.C. to his Majesty, formerly commanding 93rd Highlanders; Colonel Wemyss, A.D.C. to His Majesty, formerly commanding 93rd Highlanders; Colonel Hodges, formerly of 29th regiment; Colonel Stopford; Colonel Arnold, Royal Engineers, Commandant at Dover; Colonel Whinyates, Royal Artillery; Lientenant-Colonel Maclellin, Royal Artillery; Major O'Hara, and Officers of the 88th regiment; with a great number of the gentry from Canterbury and its vicinity, as well as from the watering-places on the coast of Kent.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE 1st of october, 1834.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OPPICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Right Hon. George Lord Auckland. The Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas.*

Sir Wm. Parker, K.C.B.

Sir Samuel John Brook Pechell, Bart., K.C.H. Henry Labouchere, Esq. Maurice Frederick Fitzharding Berkeley, Esq.

FLAG-OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.	NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.
ADMIRAL OF THE PLEET.	Lieutenants 7
Sir C. Edmund Nugent, G.C.H.	LIEUTENANTS.
ADMIRALS.	On the half-pay of 7s. per diem . 114
Of the Red 9	Do. 6s. per diem
Of the White 12	Do. 5s. per diem
Of the Blue 16	3106
. 37	Of this number 762 are on active service.
	Superannuated 14
VICE-ADMIRALS.	POR SERVICE.
Of the Red 15	On the half-pay of 7s, per diem . 100
Of the White 15	Do. 6s. per diem 200
Of the Blue 19	Do. 0s. per diem
-	Zioi dei Pas andin
49	472
-	Of this number 97 are on active service.
REAR-ADMIRALS.	PURSERS.
Of the Red 17	On the half-pay of 5s. per diem . 100
Of the White	Do. 4s. per diem 200
Of the Blue	Do. 3s. per diem 306
Of the Bide 20	606
61	
61	Of the above 99 are on active service.
	MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Rear-Admirals on retired half-pay 31	Physicians 12
Captains on retired half-pay . 9	Surgeons Retired 42
CAPTAINS.	Surgeons for Service 680
On the half-pay of 14s, 6d, per diem 100	Assistant-Surgeons 297
Do., 12s. 6d. per diem 150	Dispensers of Hospitals 11
Do. 10s. 6d. per diem . 526	Hospital Mates 3
776	1045
Out of this number 64 are on active ser-	Of this number 3 physicians, 127 sur-
vice either on board a ship, in the Coast	geons, and 195 assistant-surgeons, are
Guard, Ordinary, Naval College, Dock-	on active service.
yard, or Victualling-yard, &c.	CHAPLAINS,
yara, or victualing-yara, &c.	Retired List 23
COMMANDERS.	Active List 39
On the half-pay of 10s. per diem . 150	_
Do, 8s. 6d. per diem 707	62
	Of this number 29 are on active service,
857	and 12 holding some civil appointment.
Of this number 110 are on active service.	HALF-PAY. per
Retired under His Majesty's Order in	The half-pay of the Admiral diem.
Council, 30th Jan. 1816 100	of the Flore in 21 % Od
Do. 1st Nov. 1830, 7s. per diem 187	Admirals
,	
287	70 41 1 1 3 7 0
201	Rear-Admirals 1 5 0

^{*} Replaced by Rear-Admiral Adam.

FLAG-PAY. £ s. d.	Lieuten
Admiral of the Fleet 6 0 0	A. Re
Admiral 5 0 0	row,
Vice-Admiral 4 0 0	John
Rear-Admiral, &c 3 0 0	havin
Besides which, every Commander-in-	- have
Chief shall receive a further sum of 34	. Lient
per diem while his Flag shall be flying	Sir Gilb

N.B .- Capt. Thomas Thrush not being

within the limits of his Station.

heard of for several years has been removed from the List of Captains.

ants Robert G. O'Neill, George oss, John Harvey, Thomas Bar-George A. Gore, Philip H. Trant, Murray, and Henry Brooks, not ng been heard of for several years, been removed from the List of tenants.

bert Blane's gold medal has been adjudged to Dr. William Donelly and Dr. John Liddell.

The number of vessels composing the British Navy, is 557, employing in time of peace, 20,000 seamen, 1000 boys, and 9000 Royal Marines, composed of 104 companies, stationed as follows :-

1st Division, Chatham 2nd Division, Portsmouth		•	٠		companie
3rd Division, Woolwich	•	•	٠.	27	do.
4th Division, Plymouth Royal Marine Artillery	. •		٠.	18	do. do.
		Total		104	

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Sept. 23, 1834.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to approve of General Officers commanding districts in Great Britain granting leave of absence to Officers, and furloughs to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, under the following limitations and restrictions, viz.:-

" 1. The leaves of absence granted under this order to officers may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspections shall have been made; the furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 1st of the next month .- 2. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, in conformity to his Majesty's regulations, all officers and men are to be present with their respective regiments .- 3. One field-officer, one half of the captains, and one half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments.-4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received his Majesty's special permission .- 5. The officers employed on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment .- 6. The applications for leave for Regimental Paymasters and Medical Officers are to continue to be made in the mode described in pages 72 and 73 of the General Regulations of the Army .- 7. In cases of short leaves of absence being requested by Adjutants, Riding-Masters, Quartermasters, or Veterinary-Surgeous of Regiments, it will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence.—8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company.

"When regiments are not stationed in garrisons or military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the officers and men under their

command.

"This order does not apply to officers and men doing duty with the depôt com-

panies of regiments on foreign service.

" His Lordship expects that the General and other Officers who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of this Order, will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers herein specified.

" By the command of the Right Hon. the General Commanding-in-Chief, "JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General." 418 INOV.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

House or Lords, Tuesday, June 24.

The Earl of Winchilsen presented a petition from Captain Aitcheson, against the practice of compelling soldiers to pay any respect to Roman Catholic ceremonies in foreign countries, and also praying for compensation for the loss of his commission by the sentence of a court-martial at Malta. The noble Earl said that Captain Aitcheson and another officer were cashiered for having refused to perform certain ceremonies of the Catholic church. As the Catholic soldier had been released, by a regulation issued a few years ago, from joining in the Protestant service, he trusted that a similar indulgence would be extended to the Protestants.

The Duke of Wellington stated that the occurrence took place in 1823, when he was Master-General of the Ordnance. The petitioner was not tried for refusing to ring a bell in honour of the anniversary of some saint, but for refusing to give orders to ring those bells. The petitioner and his brother officer were not called upon to attend divine service, but merely to discharge a military duty; there was no act of the mind. If due honour and respect were not paid by the military to the church ceremonies in foreign countries, in some cases there would be a positive breach of treaty, and in others much prejudice, and perhaps unpleasant collisions might be caused; he, therefore, trusted that Government would not give any such directions as the noble Earl wished. He also begged to observe, that if officers were allowed to recede from the performance of their duties on the plea of conscience, the regulations of the army would be at an end. As to the recommendation of compensation being allowed, he must oppose it for this reason—that, in the artillery service, where officers paid not a shilling for their commissions, it would be absolutely improper.

Earl Grey said, that the case had been under his attention, and knowing who was at the head of the Ordnance, and who was at the head of the army, at the time when the circumstance arose, he had no doubt in his own mind that justice had been done; but in consequence of the statements made to him by the noble Earl, he had carefully looked into the case, and the result was, that he felt more convinced than ever of the

propriety of the course which had been pursued.

The Earl of Winchilsea and the Duke of Wellington mutually explained, and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

House or Commons, Tuesday, June 24.

Colonel Williams complained of having been obstructed in his progress to the House by the police—a breach of privilege—in consequence of which he moved an Address for an inquiry into the orders that had been given to the police.

Mr. H. L. Bulwer seconded the motion, observing that he also had been obstructed by the police, and greeted with very brutal language.

Lord Howick said that the obstruction must have resulted from the ignorance of the policemen; that if complaints were established, dismissal would be the consequence. After further conversation, inquiry being promised, the motion was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. O'Dwyer asked whether the project for abolishing Kilmainham Hospital had been abandoned, and if abandoned whether in future the admission would be as

free as before Sir John Hobhouse contemplated the abolition?

Mr. Ellice said, that in consequence of the feeling expressed on the subject, it was not intended to abolish Kilmainham Hospifal. He must take time to consider before he answered the other questions, but he promised to do all in his power to suppress abuses. Some new regulations regarding admissions were contemplated.

Mr. O'Dwyer was not satisfied with this reply, and said that he should persevere

in the motion of which he had given notice.

Mr. Ellice suggested, that if it should turn out that the regulations were objectionable to the Hon. Gentleman, he could at any time bring forward the subject again.

Wednesday, June 25. Mr. Finch presented a petition, complaining of British soldiers being obliged to attend Divine Worship in Roman Catholic countries.

Sir H. Hardinge contended that it was the duty of soldiers to attend to the orders of their superior officers. In the present instance, Captain Aitcheson was ordered to fire certain guns; he refused to do so, and the consequence was, that he had been tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service.

Major Beauclerk thought Captain Aitcheson had been very hardly dealt with,

Mr. Plumptre intended to bring the case before the House to-morrow; but in consequence of there being at present no Judge-Advocate-General in the House, he would postpone it.

A petition was presented from John Dillon, for inquiring into the circumstances

attending the seizure of the American brig Peru,

Thursday, June 26.

Mr. M. O'Connell moved an address for copies of the instructions issued by the Commander-in-Chief relative to the raising and calling up from the Out-Pension List, the late New South Wales Veteran Companies.

The Committee on the Foreign Enlistment Bill was deferred till Monday.

Returns were presented of the number of corporal punishments in the Navy since 1829; and of the number of promotions in the Marines since Sept. 1831.

Friday, June 27.

Mr. Blackburn presented a petition from Huddersfield, praying that Captain Aitcheson may be restored to the army.

The Merchant Seamen's Registration Bill was committed, after the rejection of a clause of Mr. G. F. Young by a majority of 47 against 35.

An address to the Crown, respecting compensation to officers and seamen at the Battle of Navarino, was agreed to.

Monday, June 30.

A petition was presented from the owners of British ships, under 200 tons, trading between Boulogne and the Scaw, to be exempt from taking pilots on board in that

A return was ordered of the names and rank of all officers being on the halfpay of the Army, who at any period since 1st of January, 1800, to 1st of January, 1834, took the command of his Majesty's troops by virtue of any Commission from any General Officer.

Tuesday, July 1.

Mr. P. Thompson brought up the report of the London Port Dues Bill.

A copy of the agreement was presented, by which the Inland Navigation Company transferred, in 1829, part of the river Shannon to the Limerick Navigation Company.

The address to his Majesty for a gratuity to the officers, seamen, and marines engaged in the battle of Navarino, was reported, and agreed to.

A return was presented of the Fees paid by Knights of the Bath.

Wednesday, July 2.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, returns were ordered of the number of sick seamen relieved by the Merchant Seamen's Society, in the Port of London, from 1st of January, 1809, to 31st of December, 1820, also from 1st of January, 1821, to 31st of December, 1833, showing in what manner they were relieved and the expense incurred.

A Petition was presented from the Shipowners of Irvine against the Merchant

Seamen's Registration Bill.

The House went into Committee on the Merchant Seamen's Widow's Bill.

Mr. Robinson moved that it be an instruction to the committee that a portion of the sum to be collected under this Bill, to the extent of 20,000%, should be appropriated to the Merchant Seamen's Hospital.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Ewart, and Sir M. W. Ridley opposed it, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Thursday, July 3.

The Welland Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed.

A copy was presented of a Treasury Minute, granting special superannuation allowance to P. M'Auley, commissioned boatman in the Coast Guard Service.

The East India Company List, No. 3, was presented, specifying the compensation

proposed to be granted to reduced officers.

The following returns were ordered, on the motion of Sir E. Codrington :- Of the document promulgated in March, 1816, expressive of the approbation of the Board of Admiralty of the conduct of the workmen of the Dock-yards during the war, with the orders respecting reductions in the hours of Task-work Labour which accompanied it. Of all reductions in the number of workmen in Devonport Dock-yard, which have subsequently taken place up to the present period, and of any diminution of the emoluments of those retained after such reduction in their numbers. Of the scale of Pension or Superannuation allotted to those who were discharged from Devonport Dock-yard on the first reduction after the war, and of the scale of Pension or Superannuation of such as have been reduced after subsequent further diminution of their emoluments, and of the scale of Pension or Superannuation to which those may be entitled on retirement who are still employed in the said Dock-yard, and of any Pension or Superannuation allotted on retirement to such as may be received in the Dock-yard hereafter. Also, of all persons promoted to the rank of Pursers during the years 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833; with the period of their services as Captains' Clerks, Clerks to Secretaries, or in any other situation entitling them to such promotion.

The King's approval of the address for compensation to the officers, seamen, &c., engaged in the battle of Navarino, was reported.

Tuesday, July 8.

Mr. O'Dwyer postponed his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of Lieut.-Colonel Bradley, upon the understanding that he should have the assistance of Mr. Rice in bringing the subject under the consideration of the House on an early day.

Wednesday, July 9.

Mr. Plumptre presented petitions from Brighton upon the subject of the petition from Captain Aitcheson, and praying that he might be restored to his rank in the Army.

Thursday, July 17.

Mr. M. O'Connell moved for copies of the Report made by Captain Robinson, relative to the New South Wales Veteran Companies in his letters of the 23rd Dec. 1827, and 6th Feb. 1828, to the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of State for the Colonies, and all replies and correspondence thereunto referring. Mr. Hume seconded the motion. Mr. S. Rice objected to the motion at so late a period of the Session, when it was impossible that even if the papers were granted, any result could be come to upon the subject. He would take advantage of the time between this and next Session, to enter into inquiries, and make himself master of the case.

Friday, July 18.

Mr. Buckingham moved for a return of the number of packets lost since the transfer of the packet-service from the Post-Office to the Admiralty, together with the names and descriptions of all persons on board at the time, as far as such information could be supplied.—Ordered.

Monday, July 21.

Case of private Hutchinson.—Mr. Tennyson presented a petition for inquiry into the circumstances attending the punishment of J. Hutchinson, of the 3rd regiment of Guards.

Mr. Ellice said, that the case alluded to was certainly a painful one, but he thought it was much to be deplored that such cases should be brought before that House until such time as it had been ascertained whether the punishment inflicted was justified by the necessity of the case or not. He was the advocate of restricting military flogging as much as possible, and within as narrow limits as would be consistent with the proper subordination and discipline of the Army; but still he was prepared to contend that the present case was strikingly within the terms of the regulation orders of last year. The charge against the party who had been flogged was, that having been the picquet sentry at the canteen, he neglected his duty and got drunk. The duty of the picquet sentry at the canteen was most serious, as to him was entrusted the good order of the place; and if a soldier so stationed were guilty of so serious a breach of military discipline as this unfortunate individual committed, no one could deny that he would deserve to be punished for his misconduct, and that too with severity. His having got drunk could in no way extenuate his neglect of duty. This man not only quitted his post and got drunk, but used the most mutinous language to the sergeant who arrested him, and even threatened to strike him. His language, in point of fact, amounted to a complete case of mutiny. Within the previous two months this same man had been twice punished—once for disposing of his clothes, and a second time for using improper language to the non-commissioned officers of his regiment. He was, besides, a man of notoriously bad character. In consequence of the feeling of the public being against this species of punishment, the practice of flogging in the Army had much diminished; but the consequence had been-at least since the diminution of the practice of flogging as a punishment in the Army-there had been a frightful increase of crime. Within the last year, one-fifth

of the Army in England had been subjected to charges of different sorts. In the country, outrages were frequent, and insubordination rose to a very great height. He, therefore, without meaning to say that the practice ought not to be restrained as much as possible, thought that he was justified in requiring the House to pause before itin any way sanctioned the opinion that flogging in the Army ought to be altogethe abolished. If its discipline were to be maintained, some strong power was required in a country like this, where they had a body of men with arms in their hands, to maintain strict discipline.

Buttle of Navarino .- In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Labouchere proposed a grant of 60,000% for the officers and seamen at the battle of Navarino, to be distributed in

such proportions as his Majesty in Council should direct.

Colonel Davies wished to be informed upon what precedent it would be made: whether that of the battle of Algiers was the one to be followed?

Mr. Labouchere replied in the affirmative; and stated, that the sums then distributed were 7980/, to the Admiral in command, and 1068/, to Captains. The next class had 94/., the next 61/., and the remaining claimants 15/., 6/. 2s., 4/. 10s., 3/. 2s., and 11. 10s. respectively.

Colonel Davies inquired out of what fund the distribution in the case of the battle

of Algiers had been made?

Mr. Labouchere replied, the Droits of the Admiralty.

Captain Elliot observed, that the proposed distribution was in strict accordance with the old Prize Act, except in the cases of the commanding Admiral, who was to receive less than would fall to his share under that act.

Colonel Davies said, that by the proposed rate of distribution the gallant Admiral

would receive as much as seven years' pay for his share, while that of the common seaman would be no more than six weeks' pay.

Sir E. Codrington said that he should have had more pleasure in pressing this vote to the utmost if he had been allowed to relinquish his share of the grant, but he had been told that such conduct would be an unfair precedent to officers subsequently in a similar position to himself, who might not be able to afford such a relinquishment of their claims. He thought that the distribution in the case of the battle of Algiers was the very fairest one which could be adopted in the present instance. He would maintain that the two battles were fought under circumstances remarkably similar. Lord Exmouth, in the former case, received orders to negotiate with the enemy, and in default of success by those means, to fight. He (Sir E. C.) received similar instructions: he had acted upon them, and it was not till the enemy had fired upon his ships, that he adopted hostilities towards them. He was prepared to show, that according to the instructions with which he was charged, it was impossible for him to act otherwise than he had done.

After some further discussion the House divided, when there appeared, for the vote 99, against it 6; majority 93.

Tuesday, July 22.

Case of Col. Bradley .- Mr. O'Dwyer moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the case of Lieut.-Colonel Bradley.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested the improbability of a Committee coming to any satisfactory decision on this case.

Mr. Ellice said he felt the hardship of this case, which had been under the consideration of many successive Secretaries at War. It was one upon which it was difficult for the House to come to a decision, seeing, too, that the matter had occurred twenty years since. There were involved in it many legal points and prerogatives as to the discipline of the Army, which no Committee of that House could decide upon. If the Hon. Gentlemen would withdraw his motion, he (Mr. Ellice) would look into one point which he felt required some attentive consideration.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Battle of Navarino.—Mr. Labouchere made some statements in correction of what he had advanced the preceding night, with reference to the distribution of the money voted by the House as a compensation to the officers, seamen, and marines engaged in the battle of Navarino.

Mr. G. Young said that the money to be distributed was the produce of neither capture nor prize, nor of anything analogous to prize, but of the bounty of Parliament, and the mode of distribution ought to be in accordance with the proclamation in

Mr. Sheil said that the Hon, and Gallant Officer who commanded the squadron at Navarino had, in a fit of spontaneous indiscretion, declared that he would not have any share in the grant. Since that declaration he had avowed a change of determination, and of course he was the best judge how far he was obliged to act under compulsion in adopting this plan.

Mr. H. Hughes objected to the proposed distribution. Out of 60,000/. the Commander was to get upwards of 7000/., the sailor but 4/. 10s., and the boys only 1/. 10s.

Mr. Rice thought that the money ought to be distributed in the same proportions in which it would have been had it been distributed as prize-money immediately after the battle.

Mr. H. Hughes said, that to give the Government an opportunity of considering the distribution, he should persist in moving that the further consideration of the Report be deferred to Monday next.

Mr. Labouchere said, the Government would not be pledged to any particular distribution by the vote, but he stated it was their deliberate opinion due justice would not be done if they did not distribute the money in the same manner now that it would have been distributed had it been allowed immediately after the battle of Navarino.

Colonel Perceval said that he was influenced by no motive except that of placing

the sum of money proposed at the disposal of the Crrown.

The House divided. For Mr. Hughes's amendment, 14; against it, 30.

Wednesday, July 23.

A petition was presented from C. C. Williamson, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, for the abilition of military flogging. A petition was presented from Mr. M'Cormick, complaining of having been struck off the list of Chelsea Pensioners. The subject of military flogging was resumed by Mr. H. Grattan, who said, whenever it was brought before the House, he should vote for its abolition.

Case of private Hutchinson.-Sir M. W. Ridley said, that no time should be lost in correcting a statement the most calumnious and false that ever was circulated against the gallent officer (Col. Bowater) who superintended the punishment of this man. He would not condescend to notice the foul and slanderous attack that had been made in one of the lowest Sunday papers upon the character of his gallant relative, but he would content himself with simply laying before the House the facts of the case. In the first place, the sentence upon this individual in question was passed by a district court-martial, and not by a regimental court-martial; and every member who was connected with the service, knew that it was not in the power of the commanding officer to correct or mitigate the sentence of a district court-martial, except under particular circumstances, such as the presence of the surgeon, and his stating that the individual was not capable of bearing further punishment. The sentence upon the individual in question was, that he should receive 300 lashes; and this punishment was ordered in consequence of his getting drunk when stationed as sentinel over the canteen, and having also been guilty of mutinous conduct in attempting to strike his sergeant. This individual had already been punished forty times; he would not say that he had been subjected to the lash forty times, but he had been tried that number of times for as many different offences; therefore the House must perceive that there was good reason for a district court-martial inflicting the severest punishment upon an individual who had been before so often tried and punished for military offences. He had been tied to the halberts, and instead of being the delicate creature he was represented, his strength was such, that it was with difficulty the triangle by which he was held could be supported. Before even the lash was applied, he had nearly pulled it down. He recollected an instance in which an individual took upon himself the responsibility of mitigating the sentence of a district court-martial, and the consequence was, that he was severely reprimanded. In the present instance, the surgeon was present. He did not mean to uphold the system of flogging in the Army-he merely rose to defend the character of a gallant officer which had been most unjustly aspersed. It was said that several soldiers fainted—that was not true; one or two soldiers and one officer fell out of the ranks during the time that the sentence was read, not therefore on account of the punishment, but of their exposure to the sun. He stated these facts in justice to a most excellent and humane officer, unjustly accused of tyranny and oppression. The gallant officer felt as much pain as any man could do at the infliction of punishment, but he felt bound to see such punishments carried into effect as a necessary part of his military duty. If any further inquiry was sought for, his gallant relative would be ready to meet it.

A long discussion followed, during which Mr. Charles Grant said that Government

intended to issue a Commission on the subject.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1ST NOV. 1834.

. [Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depots of the Regts. are stationed.]

39th Foot-Madras; Chatham. 40th do.—Bombay; Chatham. 41st do.—Madras; Chatham. lst Life Guards-Windsor. 2d do.-Regent's Park. Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park. 1st Dragoon Guards—Dorchester. 42d do .- Malta, ord. to Corfu; Aberdeen. 2d do.—Ipswich, 3d do.—Dublin, 43d do.1-Cork. 44th do Bengal: Chatham. 45th do.-Madras; Chatham. 4th do .- Cork. 5th do.—Manchester. 6th do.—Glasgow. 46th do .- Dublin. 47th do,-Glbraltar; Boyle. 48th do.—Madras; Chatham. 49th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 7th do.-Limerick. 1st Dragoons-Brighton. 2d do.—Edinburgh. 3d do.—Hounslow. 50th do .- New South Wales ; Chatham. 51st do.-Buttevant. 52d do .- Enniskillen. 4th do.-Bombay. 6th do.-Nottingham. 53d do .- Malta; Plymouth. 54th do.-Madras; Chatham. 55th do.-Madras; Chatham. 7th Hussars-York. 8th do .- Coventry. 55th do.—Madras; Chatham,
56th do.—Madras; Chatham,
57th do.—Madras; Chatham,
58th do.—Cylon; Plymouth,
59th do.—Gibrattar; Chester.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Gibrattar, ord. to Malta;
Do. [3d batt.]—Kilkenuy,‡
[Nenagh.
51st do.—Cylon; Sheerness. 9th Lancers-Newbridge. 10th Hussars-Dundalk. lth Light Dragoons—Bengal.

12th Laucers—Birmingham.

13th Light Dragoons—Madras.

14th do.—Longford.

15th Hussars—Dublin.

16th Lancers—Bengal. 61st do .- Ceylon; Sheerness. 62d do.-Madras; Chatham. 63d do.-Madras; Chatham. 17th do .- Leeds. Orenadler Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St. Do. [2d battalion]—St. George's Bks. Do. [3d battalion]—Dublin. 65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth. 65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth. 66thdo.—Kingston, U. C.; Plymouth. 67th do.—Grenada; Cashel. Do. [3d battalion]—Dabilin.
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—The Tower.
Do. [3d battalion]—Wellington B. [Windsor,
Sc. Fusil, Guards [1st batt.] — Brighton and
Do. [3d battalion]—Knightsbridge.
lat Foot [1st batt.]—St. Lucia; Londonderry.
Do. [2d battalion]—Athlone.
2d do.—Bombay; Clatham.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham. 68th do,-Gibraltar; Gosport. 69th do .- St. Vincent; Clare Castle. 70th do .- Gibraitar; Cork. 70th do.—Gioranar; Cora. 71st do.—Edinburgh. 72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Palsley. 73d do.—Corfu; Gosport. 74th do.—Barbadoes; Belfast. 75th do .- Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth. 5th do.-Gibraltar, ord. to Malta; Cork. 76th do .- St. Lucia ; Boyle, 75th do.—Glasgow.
75th do.—Ceylon; Perth.
79th do.—Quelec; Stirling.
80th do.—Manchester. 6th do.—Bombay; Chatham. 7th do.—Malta; Drogheda. 8th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland. 9th do.—Mauritius; Youghai. Sist do .- Dublin. 10th do .- Corfu; Plymouth, 11th do.—Zante; Brecon. 12th do.—Blackburn. 82d do .- Belfast. 83d do.-Hallfax, N.S.; Newry. 84th do .- Jamaica; Chatham, 13th do .- Bengal ; Chatham, 85th do.-Galway. 14th do .- Mullingar. 14th do.—Mullingar.
15th do.—York, U. C., Carlisle,
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—N.S. Wales, to proceed to E. Indies in
18th do.—Limerick.
19th do.—Trinidad; Newcastle.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
21st do.—Van Diemeris Land; Chatham. 86th do .- Demerara; Gosport, 87th do .- Mauritius; Portsmouth. 88th do .- Corfu : Dover. 89th do.—Fermoy. 90th do.—Naas. 91st do.—Blrr. 92d do .- Gibraltar ; Fort George. 234 do.—Jamaica; Hull.
23d do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Portsmouth.
24th do.—Montreal; Kinsale.
25th do.—Demerara; Armagh.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 93d do .- Weedon. 94th do.-Malta, ord. home; Cork. 95th do.-Cephaloula.ord.home; Templemore. 96th do.—Halifax, N.S.; Kinsale. 97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth. 98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devonport. 27th do .- Dublin. 28th do.-Chatham, for N.S. Wales, 29th do.-Mauritius; Kinsale. 99th do .- Mauritlus; Gosport. Brig. [1st batt.]—Halifax, N.S.; Jersey. Do. [2d battallon]—Corfu; Guernsey, Royal Staff Corps—Hythe. lst West India Regiment-Tripldad. 2d do .- New Providence & Honduras. Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope. Royal Newfd. Veteran Comp.—Newfd.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta. 36th do.—Antigua; Limerick. 37th do.—Jamaica; Tralee. 38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.

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ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Ætna, sur. v. 6, Lieut. W. Arlett, Portsm. African, str. v. b. Lieut. W. Ariett, Portsm. African, st. v. Lieut. J. West, Falmouth, Algerine, 10, Lieut. G. C. Stovin, East Indies. Alligator, 23, Capt. G. R. Lambert, East Indies. Andromache, 29, Capt. II. D. Chads, C.B. East Indies.

Indies,
Arachne, 18, Com. J. Burney, West Indies,
Astraa, 6, Capt. A. King, C.B., Falmouth.
Beacon, 8, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland, Mediter,
Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy, South America.
Belvidera, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong, West Indies,
Bermuda, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir T. Usher, Kt.
C.B. K. C.H. Bermuda.
Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. South America.
Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. South America.

Bionde, 49, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. South America Brisk, 3, Lieut. J. Thompson, coast of Africa. Britannia, 120, Capt. P. Rainier, C.B. Mediter, Britomart, 10, Lieut. W. H. Quin, Coast of Africa. Buzzard, 10, Lieut. W. C. Burbidge, Coast of Africa.

Caledonia, 120, Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bt. K.C.B., Capt. T. Brown, Mediter. Canopus, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. Mediter. Carron, st. v. Lieut. J. Duffill, do. Castor, 36, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay, particu-

lar service.

Ceylon, 2, Lieut. J.G. M'Kenzie, rec. ship, Malta. Challenger, 28, Capt. M. Seymour, S. America, Challenger, 28, Capt. M. Seymour, S. America, Champion, 18, Com. Hon. A. Duncombe, Newf, Charybdis, 3, Lieut. S. Mercer, Coast of Africa, Chatham, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. Chatham.

K.C.B. Chatham. Childers, 16, Com. Hon, H. Keppel, Mediter. Cockatrice, 6, Lieut. W. L. Rees, S. America. Cockburn, 1, Lleut. C. Holbrook, Kingston, Lake Ontario.

Columbine, 18, Com. T. Henderson, Mediter, Comus, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton, N. America, Confiance, st. v. 2, Lieut. J. W. Waugh, Wool-

Conway, 28, Capt. H. Eden, South America. Conway, 28, Capt. 11. Eden. South America. Cruizer, 16, Com. J. M'Causland, W. Indies. Curaçoa, 26, Capt. D. Dunn, East Indies. Dee, st. v. 4, Com. W. Ramsay, W. Indies. Dispatch, 16, Com. G. Daniell, West Indies. Edinburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres, Mediterranean.

Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Kt. C.B. Mediterranean,

Espoir, 10, Lieut, Com. C. W. Riley, Falmouth, Excellent, 76, Capt. T. Hastings, Portsmouth, Fair Rosamond, sch. Lieut, G. Rose, Coast of Africa.

Fair Rosamond, sch. Lieut. G. Rose, Coast of Africa.

Fairy, sur. v. 10, Com. W. Hewett, North Sea, Favourite, 18, Com. G.R.Mundy, Mediterranean, Firefly, 3, Lieut. J. M. Donell, West Indies. Firefly, st. V. Lieut. T. Baldock, Falmouth. Ply, 18, Com. P. M. Quhae, West Indies. Forrester, 3, Lieut. G. G. Maill, Coast of Africa. Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell, West Indies. Griffon, 3, Lieut. 1. E. Pariby, coast of Africa. Harrier, 18, Com. J. B. Maxwell, West Indies. Griffon, 3, Lieut. 1. E. Pariby, coast of Africa. Harrier, 18, Com. S. L. H. Vassall, East Indies. Hastings, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G. C. H., Capt. H. Shiffner, Lisboun, Hornet, 6, Lieut. F. R. Coghian, South America, Hyachth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood, do. Investigator, 2, sur. v. Mr. G. Thomas, Shetland. Isis, 50, Itear-Adm. Warren, Capt. J. Polking-horne, Cape of Good Hope.

Jackdaw, sur. v. Lieut. E. Barnett. West Indies, Jaseur, 16, Com. J. Hackett, Mediterranean, Jaseur, 16, Com. S. Hall, Lieut. E. Jarnett, West Lindies, Leveret, 10, Lieut. G. Traill, Lieuter Indies, Leveret, 10, Lieut. G. Traill, Lieuter, Africa. Madagascar, 46, Capt. E. Lyons, Mediterranean, Magicienne, 24, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, E. Indies,

Magnificent, 4, Lleut. J. Paget, Jamaica. Malabar, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, K.C.H. Mediterranean.

Mastiff, 6, sur.v. Lleut. T. Graves, Mediterranean. Medea, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin, Channel serv

Acutea, St. Y. Com. H. I. Austin, Channel Serv. Melville, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir J. Gore, K.C.B. Capt. H. Hart, East Indies. Nautilus, 10, Lieut. W. Crooke, Lisbon. Nimble, 5, Lieut. C. Bolton, West Indies. Nimrod, 20, Com. J. M Dougall, Lisbon. North Star, 28, Capt.O.V.Harcourt, S. America, Ocean, 80, Vice-Adm. Hon Chas. Elphinstone

Ocean, 80, Vice-Ann. 1700. Class. Espinissone Fleening; Capt. A. Kllice, Sheerness. Orestes, 18, Com. H. J. Codrington, Mediter. Pearl, 20, Com. R. Gordon, West Indies. Pelorus, 16, Com. R. Meredith, coast of Africa. Phœnix, st. v. Com. H. Nurse, Channel service. Pickle, 5, Lieut. A. G. Bulman, W. Indies. Pike, 12, Lieut. Com. A. Brooking, Falmouth. Pique, 36, Capt. H. J. Rous, Plymouth. Pluto, st. v. Lieut. T. R. Sulivan, coast of Africa. Plymouth, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. B. H. Ross, C.B. Plymouth.

Portland, 52, Capt. D. Price, Mediterranean, Portsmouth, yacht, Adm. Sup. Sir F.L. Maitland, K.C.B. Portsmouth.

President, 52, Vice-Adm. Sir Geo. Cockburn, G.C.B.; Capt. Jas. Scott, N. American and W. India Station.

Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B., Deptford.

Racehorse, 18, Com, Sir J. E. Home, Bt. West Indies.

Indies.
Racer, 16, Com. J. Hope, West Indies.
Raiubow, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, West Indies.
Ralich, 16, Com. M. Quin, East Indies.
Rapkl, 10, Lieut. F. Patten, S. America.
Raven, sur. v. 4, Lieut. W. Kellett, Portsmouth,
Revenger, 28, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. Lisbon,
Rhadamauthus, st. v. Com. G. Exans, W. Indies.
Ringdove, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge, Lisbon.
Roila, 10, Lieut. F. H. H. Glasse, Sheerness,
Rose, 18, Com. W. Barrow, East Indies.
Roval George, vacht. Cabt. Rt. Hon. Lord A.
Roval George, vacht. Royal George, yacht, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.H. Portsmouth.

Royal Sovereign, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. Bullen. C.B. Pembroke.

Salamander, st. v. Com, W. L. Castle, Channel service.

service.
Samarang, 28, Capt. C. H. Paget, S. America.
Sam Josef, 110, Adm. Sir W. Hargood, G.C. B.,
G.C. H., Capt. G. T. Falcon, Plymouth.
Saracen, 10, Lleut. T.P. Le Hardy, Lisbon.
Satellite, 18, Com. R. Smart, K. H., S. America.
Savage, 10, Lieut. R. Loney, Lisbon.
Scorpion, 10, Lleut. Nic. Robilliard, Falmouth.
Scott, 18, Com. W. Holt, Mediterranean. Scout, 18, Com. W. Holt, Mediterranean. Seaflower, A. Lieut J. Morgan, Jersey. Serpent, 16, Com. J. C. Symonds, West Indies. Skipjack, 5, Lieut, W. H. Willes (act.), West I. Snake, 16, Com. W. Robertson (b), S. America. Sparrowlawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson, S. America. Spartiate, 76, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hsmond,

K.C.B., Capt. R. Tatt. South America.

Speedy, 8, Lleut, C. H. Norrington, Portsmouth.
Spitfire, st. v. 6, Lleut. A. Kennedy, Woolwich.
Stag. 46, Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B. Lisbon.
Talavera, 74, Capt. E. Chetham, C.B. Mediter.

Siag, 46, Capt. N. LECANY,
Talavers, 74, Capt. E. Chetham, C.B. Mehter,
Talbot, 28, Rear-Admiral Sir. G. E. Hamond,
Bart, K.C.B.; Capt. F. W. Pennell, S. Aun,
Tariarus, st. v. Lieut, H. James, Falmouth,
Thalis, 46, Rear-Admiral P. Campbell, C.B.,
Capt. B. Wauchope, Coast of Africa,
Thunder, sur. v. Com. R. Owen, West Indies,
W. W. Wise, C.B. Mediler, Thunders, sur.v. Com. R. Owen, West Indies. Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. Mediter, Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson, Mediter, Trinculo, 16, Com. J. R. Booth, coast of Africa,

Tweed, 20, West Indies, Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestre, C. B. Medit, Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie, Sheerness, Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones, West Indies, Victor, 16, Com. R. Russell, Plymouth, Victory, 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt

Victor, 16, Com. R. Russell, Plymonth. Victory, 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt, E. R. Williams, Portsmouth. Viper, 6, Lieut. L. A. Robinson, Falmouth. Volage, 28, Capt. G. B. Martin, C.B. Mediter. Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman, West Indies. William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren, C.B. Woolwich.

Winchester, 52, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Captain E. Sparshott, K. H., East Indies. Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley, East Indies. Zebra, 16, Com. R. C. M'Crea, East Indies.

PAID OFF.

Rover, 18, Com. Sir G. Young, Bt. Swan, 10, Lieut. J. E. Lanc.

SLOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Names. Lieuts.

Brissis, John Downey. ... Jamaica.

Eclipse, W. Forrester. ... Jamaica & Mexico.
Golddinch. Edw. Collier. .. fitting.

Lapwing, G. B. Forster. ... Jamaica & Mexico.
Lyra, Jas. St. John ... Jamaica & Mexico.
Lyra, Jas. St. John ... Jamaica & Buenos A.
Nightingale, G. Fortescue. Leeward Islands.
Opossum, Robt. Peter. ... Leeward Islands.
Fandora, W. P. Croke. ... Jamaica & Mexico.
Figeon, John Binney. ... Braxils & Buenos A.

Names. Lieuts.
Plover, William Downey. Brazils & Buenos A.
Reindeer, H. P. Dicken ... Jamaica & Mexico,
Renand, Geo. Dunsford ... Leeward Islands.
Seagull, 6, Lieut. J. Parsons fitting.
Sheldrake, A. R. L. Passingham
Skylark, C. P. Ladd. ... fitting
Spey, Rob, B. James ... North America
Swallow, Smyth Griffith ... Jamaica & Mexico
Tyrian, Ed. Jennings. ... fitting

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Wm. Hamley. John Townshend, Hon. A. Duncome, James Clark Ross.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Lord E. C. Paget. E. Seymour. W. G. N. King. Harry B. Richards.

TO BE LIEUTENANT.

W. S. Cooper. C. Martelli. G. H. L. Bazeley, R. F. Cleaveland.

APPOINTMENTS.

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 6.

The King has appointed Admiral Sir J. Wells, K.C.B., to be a G.C.B. of the said Order, in the room of Sir B.11. Carew, deceased; also, Rear-Admiral E. Brace, C.B., to be a K.C.B., in the room of Admiral Sir J. Wells.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 18.

The King has appointed Rear-Admiral Chas. Adam to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

COMMANDERS.

G. C. Blake		Spartiate.
J. Shepherd	(b)	Winchester.

LIEUTENANTS.

..

C. G. E. Napier	ernon,
W. Gordon	Do.
S. Grandy	tork, R.C.
J. Hallowes	resident.
R. F. Byre	Do.
J. Russel (b)	Do.
C. W. Ross	Do.
R. Dowse (sup.)	Do.
C. J. Bosanquet (sup.)	Do.
C. E. Powys	lictor.
R. W. Watson	Vestal.
J. M. C. Symonds	Britannia,
C. Pearson (b)	Do.
W. H. Johnstone	Endymion.
J. Fulford	dinburgh.
C. W. Pears	Arachne.
E. Edmunds	Winchester,
11. James (sup.)	Do.
W. Arlett, to command .	Etna.
H. Kellett, to command	Raven.

MASTERS.

E.	Sawkins Malabar.
A.	M. P. Mackie Tribune.
D.	Craigie Champion,
E.	Holmes Cruiser.

Surgeon.

II. GoldneyStag.

Assistant Surgeons.

							.Tartarus.
J.	An	drev	'S		٠		Viper.
J.	c.	Bow	mar	۱.,	• • •	• • • •	Plym. Hospital.
G.	υ.	Aus	tiu .	• • •	•••		. Hasiar Hospital.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 26.

4th Foot,-Brevet-Major J. H. Phelps, from 51st Regt. to be Major, without p. vice Hovenden, dec

den, acc.
5th Foot.—C. M. Dawson, Gent to be Ens,
by p. vice Kirwan, prom. in the 7th Regt.
7th Foot.—Ens. R. A. H. Kirwan, from 5th

Regt, to be Lieut, by p. vice Sivewright who

8th Foot.-Staff-Assist.-Surg. G, Dolmage to

be Assist.-Surg. vice Adams, dec.
32d Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. D. M'Gregor to be Assist. Surg. vice Griffin, prom. in the 34th Regt

34th Poot,-Assist. Surg. G. Griffin, from the

32d Regt. to be Surg. vice Lyons, dec. 51st Foot.—Lieut, W. Austiu, from the 97th 51st Foot.—Lieut, w. Austin, from the s.,tm Regt. to be Capt, without p. vice Brevet-Major Phelps, prom. in the 4th Regt. 61st Foot.—Lieut. W. Ward to be Adjut, vice

Barlow, prom.
73d Foot.—Staff-Assist-Surg, G, Martin,
M.D. to be Assist.Surg, vice Laing, who exch.
74th Foot.—Staff-Assist.Surg, R, Paterson to

be Assist.-Surg. 97th Foot.—Ens. Major E. L. Burrowes to be Lieut, without p. vice Austin, prom. in the 51st Regt.; Ens. T. Earle, from h.p. 6th West Iudia Regt, to be Ens. vice Burrowes.

Hospital Staff.-To be Assist, Surgs. to the Forces:—Assist.-Surg. R. Laing, from the 73d Regt. vice Martin, who exch.; R. Smith. Gent.

vice Paterson, app. to the 74th Regt.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the

mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 56th instant, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their coumnissions:—Ens. and Lieut. J. S. Thorp, h. p. Coldstream Foot Guarda; Lieut. T. Thomas, h.p. 56th Foot; Lieut. G. A. H. A. Lord Ranchiffe, h.p. 15th Light Drag; Lieut. A. Nixon, h.p. 27th Foot; Lieut. T. Gatrside h.p. 5th Gar. Batt; Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. N. Harris, Major h.p. unatt; Lieut. R. Blakency, h.p. 16th Foot; Vet.-Surg. J. Turner, h.p. Royal Waggon Train; Lieut. W. Garnier, h.p. 16th Light Drag; ; Lieut. H. Long, h.p. 104th Foot,

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 24.

Royal Regt. of Artillery .- Major-General G. Salmon to be Colonel Commandant, vice Major-Gen. G. Ramsey, dec.; First-Lieut. R. B. Burnaby to be Second-Capt. vice Davies, retired on h.p.; Second Lieut. J. N. A. Freese to be First-Lieut. vice Burnaby; Quartermaster J. Weight-man to be Second-Lieut. and Adjut. of Invalid Artillery, vice Keane, dec.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 3.

10th Dragoons. — Brevet Major E. Molesworth, from h p. of the Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Capt, without purch. vice Wood, dec. 1st Foot.—Staff.Assist.-Surg. G. G. Robertson, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg, vice Miller, app.

on the Staff.

14th Foot.-Capt. R. W. Myddleton, from 71st Regt. to be Capt. vice Gore, app. to the 71st Regt. 69th Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. H. Fishe, M.D.

to be Assist.-Surg. vice Coghlan, app. to the 86th Regt.
71st Foot,—Capt, W. J. P. Gore, from the 14th

Regt, to be Capt. vice Myddleton, app. to the

14th Regt.
74th Foot.—Capt. T. Mannin to be Major, by p. vice Macqueen, who rotires; Lieut. Hon.
T. O'Grady to be Capt. by p. vice Mannin;
Ens. P. W. L. Hawker to be Lieut. by p. vice O'Grady; J. Miller, Gent, to be Ens. by p. vice Hawker.

75th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Goulden, from 93d Regt. to be Lieut. vice Halliday, who exch. 82d Foot.—Lieut. H. B. H. Rogers to be

Adjut, vice Hadwin, who res. the Adjut, only, 931 Foot.—Lieut, W. R. Halliday, from 75th

Regt. to be Licut. vice Goulden, who exch,

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. J. Miller, M.D. from 1st Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Fisher, app. to the 69th Regt.
Brevet.—Major W. Wylde, Royal Artil. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel while em-

ployed on a special service in Spain,

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 39.

Royal Artillery.—First-Lieut. R. G. S. Smith to be Second-Capt. vice Baynes, ret. on h.p.; Second-Lieut. F. D. Cleaveland to be First-Lieut, vice Smith,

Royal Westminster Regiment of Middlesex Militia.—R. M. Piper, Esq. to be Capt. Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet J. Cookson to be Lieut.; Lieut. J. M'Intyre to be Surg. vice Moore, dec.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 10.

6th Dragoon Guards .- J. Brett, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Cruikshanks, app. to 78th Foot.

7th Dragoon Guards .- Major F. Brownlow, from h.p. unat, to be Major, vice J. Gowdie, who exch. rec. the diff,

22d Foot,-Ens. A. H. Russel to be Lieut. without p. vice Goulden, dec.; Ens. J. M. Carew, from h.p. of 6th West India Regt. to be Ens. vice Russel.

37th Foot .- Ens. J. R. S. Wilson to be Lieut, by p. vice Storey, who ret; S. R. M. Byrne, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Wilson.
62d Poot.—C. H. Gason, Gent. to be Ens. by

p. vice R. Gason, whose app, has not taken

75th Foot.—Ens. W. Brumell to be Lieut, by p. vice Jackson, who ret.; J. H. Cox, Gent, to be Ens, by p. vice Brumell. 78th Foot.—Cornet J. A. Cruikshanks, from

6th Drag. Guards, to be Ens. by p. vice Gil-lespie, who zet.

79th Foot.—Lieut. G. Johnstone to be Capt. by p. vice Mathias, who ret.; Ens. E. J. Elliot to be Lieut. by p. vice Johnston; W. Monro, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Elliot.

97th Foot.—R. H. S. Jackson, Gent. to be

Ens. by p. vice Earls who ret.

Hospital Staff .- T. Alexander, Gent. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Robertson, app. to 1st Foot.

3d Regt. of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.—W. C. Pickup, Gent, to be Lieut.; P. Watts, Gent. to be Lieut.

Oct. 14.

31st Foot.—Lieut.-General Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. from the 78th Regt. to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir H. Warde, dec. 78th Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, K.C.B. from 96th Regt. to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, app. to the command of the 31st

96th Foot.—Major-Gen. W. Thornton to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, app, to the 78th Regt.

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 17.

The King has appointed Lieut.-Gen. Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Kuight Commander of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, in the room of General Sir H. Warde, deceased.

deceased.

His Majesty has also appointed Major-Gen,
J. Taylor, Companion of the Bath, to be Knight
Commander of the said Order, in the room of
Lieut.-Gen, Lord R. E. H. Somerset.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 17.

lst Dragoon Guards.—Cornet B. Fuller to be Lieut. by p. vice Wilkie, who ret; T. O. Pipon, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Fuller. 7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. E. B. Curteis to be Major, by p. vice Brownlow, who ret; Lieut. T. Le Marchant to be Capt. by p. vice Curteis; Cornet G. J. Holmes to be Lieut. by p. vice Le Marchant; Ens. G. R. Stevenson, from the 49th

Marchant; Ens. G. R. Stevenson, from the 49th Regt. to be Cornet, by p., vice Holmes. 4th Foot.—Geut. Cadet G. W. Henderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. by p. vice Dudlow, whose appointment has not taken place. 30th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Pogson to be Capt. by p. vice Luard, prom.; Ens. E. J. Grant to be Lieut. by p. vice Pogson; L. C. W. H. Fitz-gerald, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Grant. 4th Foot.—W. A. Pvers. Gent. to be Ens.

geraid, Gent to be Ens. by p. vice Grant.
40th Foot.—W. A. Fyers, Gent to be Ens.
by p. vice Stevenson, app. to 7th Drag. Guards.
57th Foot.—Light. W. A. Armstrong, from
h.p. of the 11th Regt. to be Lieut. vice J. Russell, whose app. has not taken place; J. J. R. W. Morgan, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Faunt, app. to the 87th Regt. 87th Foot.—Second-Lieut. W. Boyd to be

First-Lieut. by p. vice Thompson, who ret.; Ens. H. P. Faunt, from the 57th Regt. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Boyd. 2d West India Regt.—Eas. J. E. Boggis to

be Lieut, by p. vice Brittlebank, who ret.: H. K. Sayers, Gent to be Ens. by p. vice Boggis. Unattached.—Capt. J. Luard, from the 30th

Unattached,—Capt. J. Luard, from the 39th Regt. to be Major, by p. Hospital Staff.—Assist. Surg. D. Scott, from the 36th Regt. to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Melville, who retires upon hp.; E. H. Blakeney, Gent. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice M Gregor, app. to the 52d Regt.

Oct. 24.

16th Light Dragoons.—Capt. T. W. Browne, from h.p. unatt, to be Capt. vice R. Douglas, who exch. rec. the diff. between full-pay of

Cavairy and full-pay of Infantry.
6th Poot.—Capt. W. Kortright, from h.p.
Coldstream Guards, to be Capt. vice T. S.

O'Halloran, who exch.

9th Foot.—Lieut. A. Hemphill to be Adjut. vice Morgan, who res. the Adjut. only. 41st Foot.—Ens. J. Campbell, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. vice Chambers, eashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial

43d Foot.—Ens. C. E. Nugent to be Lieut. by vice Haverfield, who exch.: H. Skinwith.

Gent, to be Ens. by p. vice Nugent,
44th Foot.—Lieut, J. E. Codd to be Adjut.

44th FOOL—Lieux, S. E. Count is a requir-vice Gray, who res. the Adjut. only, 45th Foot.—J. W. Graves, Gent. to be Ens., without p. vice Campbell, prom. in 41st Regt. 69th Foot.—Staff-Assist-Surg. R. Turner to be Assist.-Surg, vice Fisher, whose app, has not taken place.

Staffordshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry. R. W. Wilson, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Clewes, res.; Cornet M. Turner, to be Lieut. vice Wood, dec.; the Hon, H. Bagot to be Cornet, vice Turner.

Leicester Regt. of Yeomany Cavalry.—F. Jackson, Esq. to be Capt. by Brevet and Adjut. vice Bowater, dec.; Cornet T. F. Turner to be Vice nowater, e.e.; Cornet 1. F. Turner to be Lieut vice Goodacre, res.; G. Palmer, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Sir E. Hartopp, prom.; W. P. M. Crosley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Turner, prom.; T. Macaulay, Gent. to be Assist.Surg. vice Oliver, res.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 31, at Bombay, the Lady of Capt. James Holland, Assist-Quarter-Master-General of the

Army, of a son.

Sept. 16, at Frankfort-sur-le-Maine, the Lady
of Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Dance, of a daughter, still-

born.
Sept. 17, at Mid-Lavant, the Lady of Lieut.
Webber, R.N. of a son.
At Lose, the Lady of Lieut. Baker, R.N.
Coast Guard Service, of a son.
Oct. 4, at Lump's Cottage. Southsee, the Lady
of J. Gain, Esq., Purser of H.M.S. Rainbow, of

At Woolwich, the Lady of Lieut. E. C. Frome,

R.E. of a daughter. At Charlton, the Lady of Capt. Saunders, R.A. of a son,

Oct. 8, the Lady of Capt. Martin, R.N. of a daughter.

Oct. 10, at Melfort House, Argyleshire, the Lady of J. T. Baldwin, Esq. Madras Artillery, of a son.

of a son.
Oct. 14, at Westport, the Lady of Lieut. Irwin,
R.N., Inspect.-Com., of a son.
Oct. 21, at Stettenberg, Tunbridge Wells, the
Lady of Colonel C. Hodgson, of a daughter.
Oct. 22, at Blackheath, the Lady of Capt,
Younghusband, of a daughter.
At Perbeck Lodge, Black Rock, the Lady of
Capt, Rochfort, R.N. of a daughter.
At Tralee, the Lady of Cayt. Leyne, late 59th
Rept of a son.

Regt. of a son.

At Maryville, New Ross, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Garraway, E.I.C.S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Cheltenham, Capt, Peacock, 86th Regt. to Ellen Louisa, daughter of the late W. Mullins,

Sept. 30, at Charleville Church, Lieut. H. J. Clifford, R.N. Inspecting Com. Coast Guard, Sligo, to Jane, daughter of the late Robert Ber-

Sligo, to Jane, daughter of the late Robert Ber-nard, Eaq. Trake.
At Winthorpe, Nottinghamshire, Lieut. Whit-field, R. N. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Rastall, of Newart, upon-Treut. Oct. 2, at Minster, 1sle of Sheppy, Capt. T. F. Kennedy, K.N. Acting Superindendent of Shen-ness Bock Yard, to Mrs. Kennedy, widow of

Dr. Kennedy, of Gillingham, Kent.
At Woodchester, Capt. M. F. F, Berkeley,
R.N. to the Hon. Charlotte Moreton, third

daughter of Lord Ducle.

Oct. 7, at St. George's Church, Hanover-quare, Capt. Falcon, R.N. to Louisa Cursham, widow of the late Capt. Cursham.

At Loughbrickland, Lieut. E. C. Ansell, 74th

Regt. to Mary Harriet, only daughter of Major Trevor, of Loughbrickland, co. Down.

Oct. 11, at St. Paneras Church, Capt. C. English, R.N. to Jemima Georgiana Carden, only daughter of the late J. Carden, Esq. of Bedford square.

Oct. i6, at Farlington, Capt. Edwards, R.N. to Emily, daughter of Wm. Taylor, Esq. of Parkfield House, Purbrook.

At Dublin, Capt. A. J. Wood, 15th Hussars. to Georgiana, fourth daughter of Col. Grogan,

of Clare-street.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Lord George Augustus Hill, to Cassandra Jane, youngest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godsmersham Park, in the county of Kent.

Oct. 21, Capt. John Ross, R.N., K.C.S. to Mary, only daughter of T. Jones, Esq. R.N.

DEATHS.

LIEUT.-COLONELS. May 20, Drewe, h.p. unatt. Aug. 14, Read, h.p. 4th West India Regt. Dublin.

MAJOR. Sept. 5, Alves, late 7th Royal Vet. Batt.

CAPTAINS. July 11, Stack, late 5th Royal Vet. Batt. July 26, Ormsby, h.p. 52d Pool. Sept. 1, W. Cameron, h.p. 79th Foot, Camisky, near Fort William.

LIEUTENANTS. June 12, Mahony, h.p. i6th Foot. July 22, Goulden, 22d Foot, Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Ang. 27, Hecken, h.p. Watteville's Regt. Lautanne.

Aug. 29, Kane, Adjut., Royal Art., Woolwich. Aug. 31, Gillman, h.p. 1st Prov. Batt. Militia. ENSIGNS.

Hunter, 24th Foot. Sept. 1, M'Gregor, 46th Foot, Canterbury.

PAYMASTER March, Kirsopp, 4th Foot, New South Wales.

QUARTERMASTERS. Aug. 23, Nicol, h.p. Lanark and Dumbarton Fen, Cav.

Sept, 5, Leslic, h.p. late 5th Drag, Colerain.

July 26, Lyons, Surg., M.D., 34th Ft., Quebec. Aug. 5, Adams, Assist. Surg., 8th Foot, Passage from Jamaica.

Aug. 18, Ormsby, Surg., h.p. Staff, Dublin,

At Bechampore, Bengal, aged 41, Major G. M. Greville, 38th Regt.

Feb. 18, at Bushire, Captain Frank Gore Willock .- Captain Willock first entered the naval service under the auspices of Sir J. Yorke, and was present in the capacity of Midshipman, at the battle of Trafalgar, where our youngster rendered himself conspicuous when lowered in a boat during the violent gale of wind which succeeded that engagement, to pick up some

Spanish prisoners who had fallen overboard.

He subsequently served in the Northumber-land, 74, under Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the action of St. Domingo; and having completed his time, in 1807 was appointed Lieutenant of the Osprey. When that ship was cast away in Bayo Honda, and it was found necessary, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, to destroy her by fire. Lieut. Willock received for his conduct on the occasion, an expression of

Lord Mulgrave's approbation.

The ship s company was taken in boats to the Tortuga Shoals, where an armed lettre of marque received the major part of the crew, This lettre of marque had been captured three This letter of marque had been captured three days previously by boarding, by Lieutenants Bishop and Willock; the latter, from the chance of his boat pulling best, was the first on board, and the bowman being obliged to let go his hold from the schooner's having too much way through the water, he was left on mach and the board of the water of the way through the water, he was left on board with only two men, and succeeded in maintaining his ground until Lieutenant Bishop and his boat got up to their assistance.

At the reduction of Martinique he performed the duty of First-Lleutenant of the Abercrombie, Captain Fahie serving with the army. He served subsequently on board the Dragon, and from her was promoted to command the Wan-

derer

In 1811, he was appointed to the command of the Spider, and on war being declared by America, was entrusted with the charge of protecting the trade of Tortola, the adjacent islands, and to cruise in the Sambero Passage with two sloops of war under his command, which duty he performed to the perfect satisfaction of the Admiral commanding upon the Leeward sta-tion, as the subjoined extract from a letter which he received from Rear-Admiral Sir F. Laforey upon a frigate being added to the force employed upon that district, will evince.

"The very judicious and officer-like manner in which you have conducted the service on that station at which you have commanded, cannot but have met my fullest approbation: and it is with the greatest regret that I feel myself under the necessity of sending an officer senior to yourself; but the arrangements of the Commander-in-Chief require that a ship of superior force to any upon your station should be added.-1 have therefore sent the Lightning."

The Spider having been surveyed and found to be in so defective a state as not to be sea-worthy, iu 18i4, he was removed from her to command the Fox. In her he served during the late American war, under Sir Pultency Malcolm and Sir Alexander Cochrane, on the Captain Willock never had the good fortune
Captain Willock never had the good fortune

to be afloat after he attained the rank of Post-Captain. The records of the Admiralty coutain an interesting proof of his devotion to his profession; for he actually offered to fit a ship out at his own expense, if the First Lord of the Admiralty would honour him by nomination to a command.

Captain Willock was a sailor of the old school,—frank, enthusiastic, and sensibly alive to the distresses of others. His heart and hand

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were ever open to the calls of such of his former associates as were less fortimate than himseif. In truth, there never existed a more generous, or a more single-hearted, disinterested spirit.

The high and noble qualities of the sailor, accompanied by some of those eccentricities which occasionally stamp the child of the ocean, gave a warmth and colouring to the most trifling actions of his life; and no man ln the service was more loved, admired, and con-sidered, than the brave and humane Frank Willock.

Satiated with repose, he gave exercise to the activity of his mind in travel. Russia, the Caucasus, Georgia, Persia, parts of Arabia, and the wide extended British territories of India, were severally visited by him: and in returning to his native country, he took a fever in the Cove of Muscat, where the Arab vessel in which he embarked from Bombay for Bushire touched, which terminated fatally.

March 26, at Cawnpore, of fever, in the 25th year of his age, Lieut. Henry Wardroper, 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Charles Ward-

July 29. at sea, off the Berry Islands, West Indies, of fever, after four days' illness, Com. A. Bertram, (1827) H.M.S. Tweed.

In the West Indies, Mr. W. Bothwell, Surg.

H.M.S. Tweed.

Sept. 4, on board H.M.S. Madagascar, the Rev. C. W. Dodd, Chaplain of that ship. Sept. 19. at Brighton, Captain Edmund Palmer, R.N., C.B.—Captain Palmer entered the naval service in 1794, as Midshipman in the Gibraltar, of 80 guns, commanded by Capt, Pakenham. After he was acquainted with the duties and discipline of a ship of war, it became desirable that he should see more active service than a ship of the line usually affords; he was accordingly removed, in 1796, into the Aigle, frigate, commanded by Captain Charles Tyler, rigate, commanded by captain Charles Tyler, and was in her when she was wrecked ou the coast of Barbary, in 1798; upon which occa-sion he joined the Ville de Paris, then bearing the flag of Earl St. Vincent.

the Hag of Lart St. Gracent.
In 1900, his Lordship appointed him Acting-Lieutenant in the Princess Royal, of 98 gnus, commanded by Captain Macnamara Russel; and the next year he was confirmed as Lieutenant in the Picton, frigate, commanded by Captain R. L. Fitz-Gerald, in which ship he continued until 1802; when she was paid off in

consequence of the peace.

On the recommencement of hostilities in 1803, he was appointed Lieutenant in the Childers, brig-of-war, Captain Sir William Bolton, which ong-oi-war, capatal sir windam notion, which vessel was ordered to join the fleet in the Me-diterranean, then commanded by the Earl of St. Vincent, who, in 1804, gave him a commis-sion as Commander in the Navy; and in consequence Captain Palmer returned to England. In 1805, the Lords of the Admiralty conferred upon him the command of the Wizard, brig, and he sailed in her for the Mediterranean, where he remained until the year 1807; when he obtained Post rank. While on this station Captain Palmer enjoyed the personal friendship of Admirals the Earl of St. Vincent, Lords Nelson and Collingwood; and the correspondence with which these great naval commanders favoured his father, proves the esteem in which he was held by them, and their anxiety for his promotion in the Navy and welfare in inte.

On the arrival of Captain Palmer in Lugland, strennous exertions were made by his family and friends to procure him the command of a ship of-war; but neither the consideration of his own professional merits—the eminent ser-vices which his father had rendered to the country in the Post-Office Department—or the warm patronage of King George IV., then Prince of Wales, were sufficient to attain this object.

After nearly seven years had passed in anxious expectation, Captain Palmer was appointed to the command of the Hebrus, frigate, of 42 guns, which vessei in d been recently constructed of a very light and weak wood—the white pine of North America,—and she saided from England early in the year 1814, to cruise

in the British Channel.

On the 26th of March, 1814, the Hannibal, of 74 guns, and the Hebrus, were cruising together. About eight in the morning of that day, Captain Sir Michael Seymonr made the signal from the former ship for the Hebrus to examine a strange sail (apparently a merchaut vessel) to leeward; and she bore up for that purpose. The weather was then misty, and it shortly became so thick a fog, that the Hebrus lost sight of the Hannibal, and also of the vessel in which she was in chase; but she continued to steer in the direction of the latter-the officers ordering a sharp look out. After running some miles to leeward, the weather suddenly, but partially, cleared a-head; and two French frigates were discovered in pursuit of an English brig-of-war, upon which they had, at that mo-ment, opened a fire. The Hebrus and the French frigates were so near, that a few minutes more must have mixed them together. Hebrus immediately hauled upon a wind, on the starboard tack, in order to reconnoitre and place herself in the best position to prevent their escape. The two French frigates, when they perceived the Hebrus, quitted the pursuit of the brig they had been firing at, and haused their wind on the same tack as the Hebrus, so that the latter became the headmost ship, the two French frigates being then three-quarters of a mile astern of her, and the brig, which was the Sparrow, astern of them : the Hannibal being at this time several miles to windward, hid by the fog, which had again thickened. Under these circumstances, as the Hebrus was leading the enemy from the Hannibal, and at the same time separating herself from her Commodore, in face of a vastiy superior force,-she tacked and crossed the enemy about a mile to windward; upon which some firing took place, but without any effect. Had the enemy tacked after the Hebrus, which was to be expected, they would have been jed by this evolution, directly under the guns of the Hannibal; but as they did not, the Hebrus stood on only until she reached a position upon their weather quarter, when she again put about and came upon the same tack with them, keeping them under her lee, and herself between them and the Hannibal, and firing her weather broadside guns, to direct the Hannibal in steering through the fog. The Sparrow, by this movement, was enabled to join the Hebrus; and about an hour after this the fog clearing away, the Hannibal was seen close to windward and running down with

ail her sails set, to join in the combat.

The two French frigates now separated and stood different ways, for escape. The Hannibai pursued the frigate, then from position the most convenient, and the Hebras did the same by the other; but the Hannibal perceiving the frigate was outstripping her and would es-cape, a signal was made for the Hebras to leave the ship she was pursuing (which appeared a dull sailing vessel) to the Hannibal, and to follow the other; and thus the Hannibal and Hebrus c lauged their objects, and separated The Sparrow was orin their several pursuits. dered to accompany the Hebrus.

The wind was fresh, and the Hebrus and her pronent ran before it the whole day, at the rate of from nine to ten knots an hour; and so nearly was their rate of sailing, that in an hundred miles they neither gained nor lost upon each other a cable's length. The Sparrow, brig, other a cable's length. The sparrow, orig, however, dropped gradually astern: and al-though carrying all the sail she could set, was hull down at the close of the day, and the Hebrus saw no more of her.

The chase continued that day and night, both thips steering for the French coast, with all their canvas spread. As they approached the land the wind slackened, and the enemy was at length overtaken, and brought to action be-tween one and two o'clock in the morning of the Johourg, leading into La Hogue Bay.

The Hebrus crossed the stern of the French

frigate, her jib-boom passing over the taffrail, and shot in between her and the land, which was close aboard; and the wind ceasing al-together about this time, the ships remained close alongside each other becalmed, and engaging in shoal water, almost within the wash breakers. The action continued without Intermission during two hours and a quarter, and then the enemy's frigate surrendered, which proved to be L'Etoile, of 44 guns, commanded by Captain Henri Pierre Philibert, a brave and experienced officer; which ship had been out of port four months on a cruise to the westward. On boarding L'Etoile, she was found to have four feet water in her hold, which was fast inereasing from the number of shot-holes under the line of floatation.

Her masts and rigging were nearly destroyed, and her mizen-mast was lying over her side. Of her complement of 320 men, 40 were killed and more than 70 wounded; many of the latter and more than , womned; many of the latter died the next day. The Hebrus lost, out of 284, 13 killed, and 25 wounded, many dangerously. She sustained much damage—losing her fore-top-mast and fore-yard; all her masts were shot through-and-through; and she was in so crip-pled a state, that nothing but the extreme still-ness of the water prevented her becoming an

entire wreck.

During the action, the batteries ashore not being enabled from the darkness of the night, to distinguish friend from foe, fired occasionally

and indiscriminately upon both ships.

After the L'Etoile had surrendered, Captain Palmer immediately ordered the heads of both ships to be put off shore, in which the set of the tide favoured him, and they were shortly after-wards anchored in Vanville Bay to secure their masts and rigging; and he brought the Hebrus, with her prize, safely into Plymouth Harbour, on the 29th of March, 1814.

This brilliant achievement was the last action fought, between frigate and frigate, during the war. The opinion entertained thereof by the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and by Commodore Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., are thus given in the London Gazette of the 2d of April, 1814.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.]

"Portsmouth, 31st of March, 1814. "I have received a letter from Captain Sir Michael Seymour, of the Hannibal, euclosing one addressed to him from Captain Palmer, of his Majesty's ship the Hebrus, detailing the capture of the French frigate L'Etoile, on the morning of the 27th instant, after an arduous chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter, in eight fathoms water, under Cape La Hogue, I entirely concur with

Sir Michael Seymour in the opinion he has expressed, and very heartily congratulate their Loriships on an event which will stand amongst the most brilliant of the frigate actions in the records of our country, and does the highest honour to Captain Faimer, the officers, and ship's company of the Hebras."

[Extract of a letter to Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., from Captain Sir Michael

Seymour.]

"Enclosed, I transmit with the utmost gratification, the letter of the Captain of the Hebrus, giving a full and clear detail of the capture of L'Etoile, French frigate, consort of La Sultane*; and I am quite at a loss how to express, in adequate terms, my admiration of Captain Palmer's skill and decision on so interesting an occasion, and his new ship's company, his officers, and his own able and intrepid conduct,"

The Board of Admiralty re-echoed the senti-ments expressed by Sir Rich. Bickerton and Sir Michael Seymour, and gave Captain Palmer the proudest tribute they can confer upon a naval officer—"the medal." The Captain was also offered the honour of Knighthood, which he, however, respectfully declined.

The following letter from his early patron

was the most congenial to his feelings:

"Rochets, 8th of April, 1814.

"DEAR SIR,
"The receipt of your very obliging answer to my application, furnishes me with an occasion to express my admiration of your late gallant and successful action; which equals, if that you may receive all the rewards due to such a brilliant service, is the ardent wish of,

" Your very sincere and obedient servant. " ST. VINCENT."

Captain Palmer, R.N. Captain Palmer continued in the command

of the Hebrus during the short peace which took place between the period of the abdication of Napoleon and his return from the island of Elba. No event, therefore, happened to call his ship into active operation, until after the battle of Waterloo, when Buonaparte was obliged to fly from the seat of government. The south of France, at this time, was the last to openly acknowledge the Bourbon dynasty, owing to the

knowledge the Bourbon dynasty, owing to the number of troops poured in there to favour the escape of the Emperor; but still it was well known that the unarmed population (and those of Bourdeaux in particular) were favourable to the cause of Louis XVIII.

In June, 1815, Captain Palmer was directed to receive Le Baron Montalembert, Secretary to the French Embassy in London, Count Lestour and suite, on board the Hebrus; which ship was also ordered to convoy two transports, ladea with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., to the mouth of the Giroude and then to take such mouth of the Gironde, and then to take such steps, and afford such supplies as in his opinion, might aid the cause of the Royalists in the south of France. He arrived off that port about south of France. He arrived on that port about the 2d of July, but found no manifestations in favour of the Royal cause, as the batteries were manned and both sides of the river occupied by manned and both sides of the river occupied by troops devoted to the cause of Napoleon. The service was also rendered harassing by the orders issued to search vessels of all nations, with the utmost strictness, as it was supposed Buonaparte would attempt to escape to America. Baron Montalembert urged the necessity of

* This frigate was captured by the Hannibal,

entering the river, but Captain Palmer considered that his small squadron, a frigate and a corvette, was not sufficient to force an entrance; but shortly after it was strengthened by the ar-rival of the Pactolus, of 46 guns, commanded by the Hon. Frederick Aylmer, a senior officer to

Captain Palmer.

The importance attached to entering the Gironde induced Captain Palmer to urge Captain Aylmer to assist him in the attempt; and, ac-Ayiner to assist that in the attention; and, ac-cordingly, on the l3th of July the ships forced their entrance, which had so beneficial an effect, that on the 23d of that month, Bourdeaux hoisted the white flag, and thus declared in

favour of Louis XVIII.

Baron Montalembert, in his official despatch, attributed his success to the zeal and skill of Captain Palmer; but, with characteristic modesty, the Captain reminded the Baron that he being the junior officer, the merit was therefore due to Captain Aylmer.

For this service Captain Palmer received the For this service Captain Falmer received the thanks of the Admiralty. And on the 19th of September, 1815, H. R. H. the Prince Regent conferred upon him the ribbon and badge of

Companion of the Bath.

Companion of the Bath.

The clear, minute, and elegant manner in which Captain Palmer narrated his proceedings in the Gironde, was thus estimated by the Earl of St. Vincent,

" Rochets, 27th of July, 1815.

" MY DEAR SIR.

"I congratulate you most heartily upon the recent achievement of my old shipmate, who excels both in enterprise and the relation " Miss Knight partakes fully in my feelings.
" Aud I am ever yours most truly,
" Sr. Vincent."

" ST. VINCENT."

John Palmer, Esq.

Although peace was restored, the Hebrus and her Captain were not long doomed to a state of inactivity. To prevent slavery in Europe, a fleet under the command of Admiral Lord a neet uncer the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth was ordered against Algiers: the Hebrus, being one of them, took a part in the memorable buttle of the 11th of August, 1816, in which service she had 4 men killed and 15 wounded. On this occasion Captain Palmer, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, the Admiralty, and the Commander-in-Chief.

On the return of the Hebrus to England, it was found that she was completely rotten; it

was found that she was completely rotten; it was therefore judged advisable to pay her off, and sell her fur breaking up. This closed the naval career of Captain Palmer.

On the 37th of November, 1817, Captain Palmer was married by special license, at Rochets, to Miss Henrietta Jervis, second daughter of the late Captain Jervis, R.N., and grand nices to the Earl St. Vincent. This marriage was a happy one, and was the source of great felicity during his life,—which he repeatedly acknowledged to his friends.

acknowledged to his friends.

Although his own and his family's political opinions were known to be far different from opinions were known to be in the two those of the then Administration, it is but justice to say that Captain Palmer's services were appreciated, and not overlooked, by the Board of Admiralty. On the 28th of January 1818, Lord Melville offered him the command of the Liverpool, of 50 gans, about to proceed to the East Indies, but he gave him a choice of waiting until employment could be found for him nearer home; of the latter offer he gladly took advantage.

On the 15th of February, 1830, Lord Melville made him another offer, of a command of a frigate of 46 guns, to carry a blue broad pendant, and for Captain Palmer to serve as second in command on the Halifax and West Indian sta-The Captain was at this time suffering from ill health; in addition to which, he had embarked a considerable sum of money in a concern that required to be narrowly watched to make it at all profitable; he candidly represented to the First Lord of the Admiralty how he was situated, expressing, however, his wil-lingness to serve if his Lordship pressed the command upon him; but if otherwise, he begged to decline the honour,

Early in the month of September, 1834, Capt. Palmer began to suffer more than ordinary pain from an affection of the liver, under which he had been suffering for some years, and after nearly three weeks of agony, he departed this life, at his house at Brighton, on the 19th day of September, and in the 53d year of his age, leaving a widow and eight young children. By his death the country lost a brave, active, considerate, and intelligent officer; his family an indulgent husband, an affectionate and careful father.

Sept. 30, at Bath, Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, M.D.,

sept. ov. at Dath, Sir J. D. A. Gippin, M.D., Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, in his 89th year. Oct. I, at Dean House, Hants, General Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B. and Colonel of the 31st Regt.

Oct. 6, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. H. Dundas one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

Mr. J. R. Spearman, Purser, R.N. (1791).— He was Captain's Clerk of the Royal George, but fortunately left that ill-fated ship a few months before she foundered at Spithead, in August, 1782.

At Westport, of cholera, Capt. J. Jefferies,

At Westport, of choiera, Capt. J. Jefferies, commanding the Dolphin, revenue cruiser.
Capt. P. Stoddart. M. N.—Having commenced his career in the Hou. East India Company's Service, he entered the Royal Navy in 1783, on board the Exeter, 64, forming one of the squadron under Sir E. Hughes, on the East India station; in this ship he was present in the action with the French fleet off Cuddalore, and returned home in the Africa, 64. Having served until 1786 in the Venus, frigate, on that ship's being paid off he entered the Russian Navy as a Lientenant, and bore a part in the several battles which took place during the war between Katherine and Gustavus.

In 1791, when a rupture took place between Russia and this country, Mr. Stoddart was re-Russia and this country, Mr. Stoutent was re-ceived on board the Formidable, as a Midship-man, and subsequently returned to the East India Company's Service as Mate, where he remained till 1793, when he again rejoined the Navy; and after serving in the Andromache, Valiant, and Queen Charlotte, until 1796, he was made Licutenant in March of that year, and appointed to the Trident, 64. In this capacity he served in several ships with great redit and distinction, particularly the Kent, 74, when he obtained the inequivocal praise of Sir Ralph Abercromble and Sir Sidney his zealous and gailant conduct in the battles of the 8th, 13th, and 24th of March, when he was attached to the seamen's division serving on shore, and he was subsequently honoring with a gold medal from the Turkish Government.

In January, 1806, he was made Commander, and appointed to the Cruiser, in which vessel he captured two privateers; and being attached to Lord Gambier's fleet during the siege of Copenhagen, and stationed with the flotilla inshore, he was several times warmly engaged. shore, he was several times warmly engaged. He was made Post, October 13, 1807, and being appointed to the Pallas, frigate, for a short period on the coast of Norway, captured two Danish privateers,

At Bann, Capt. G. Pringle, R.N. (1814) At Desart, co. Cork, Licut. D. M'Daniel, late of the 67th Regt.

At Quebec, Assist. Com. Gen. James Coffin,

Quarter-Master Binley, 1st Regt. Oct. 8, at Appledore, Com. Sir C. Chalmers,

R.N. aged 54.

At Montreal, First-Lieut, G. R. Landel, h.p. R.M.

Oct. 15, at Mile-End, Portsea, Lieut. Henry Lyte, R.M. (1779), senior on the retired h.p. Lieut, S. T. Deseret, R.N. (1779).

Lieut. G. Humphreys, R.N. (1815) Coast Guard Service.

At Leicester, Lieut, E. W. Scott, R.N. (1815) aged 40.

Oct. 12, Major H. Langley, late of the 2d Life Guards. Oct. 14, Capt. G. M. Bligh, R.N.

At Derryinch, co. Fermanagh, the Rev. Robt.

At Derrytich, co. Fermanagh, the Rev. Root.

Irwin, Chaplain of Duncannon Fort.

At Fisher's Lodge, Clare, W. Gavin, Esq.
late of the 71st Regt., in which he served during the Peninsular campaigns, and at the battle of Waterloo.

Waterloo.

Oct. 21, at Titchfield, aged 66 years, Captain David Colby, R.N. He lost bis right arm on the 12th of Cotober, 1798, when First-Lieutenaut of the Robust, in the action with L'Hoche, off Tory Island, for which he was made a Commander; and for other active services was protected to the rank of Post-Captain, in April, 1802.

At Exmouth, after a lingering illness, Capt. Timothy Curtis, R.N. (1826), brother of Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.

At Jamaica, Mr. J. Wesley, Surgeon of H. M.S. Racer.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

SEPT. 1834.	Six's Thermometer.			At 3 P. M.	-	Pluvia-	Evapora-	
	Maxim. Degrees,	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom.	meter Inches,	lnches.	Winds at S P. M.
b 1	65.8	59.0	29.90	64.9	317	.036	165	S.S.E. mod. br. showery
1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 11 13 14 15 6 7 8 9 10 1 11 13 14 15 16 17 8 9 10 11 11 11 15 16 17 8 19	63.4	58.7	30.03	64.0	462	*054	183	S.S.W. fr. br. fine
8 3	64.2	57.6	30-10	62.2	497	054	-116	S.W. fr. br. & cloudy
2 4	67:1	60.3	30.02	67.1	503	.063	1110	W.S.W. a fine day
2 5	66.7	63.0	29.89	66 7	452	•143	139	S.S.W. fr. br. cloudy
5 6	64.5	59.0	30.00	61.2	467	140	124	S. by W. strong winds.
0 7	63.2	59.3	30.06	62.6	500	•037	120	S.S.W. mod, wds. cloudy
8 8	63 3	58.0	29.56	60.9	501	.308	-	S. by W. It. wds, showers
3 9	63.1	57.2	29.51	60.4	518	•302		W. S. W. It. winds, variab
8 10	60.6	56.0	29.73	60.6	553	.050	_	S.W.mod. with showers
ŭ 11	59.9	57.1	29.66	59.5	590	.850		N.E. mod. wind, showers
2 12	62.8	56-6	30.16	62.8	565	.066		S.W. It. airs, a beaut. day
5 13	63.0	53.7	30 . 25	61.7	516	000	-	S. by E. It. winds & fine
0 14	63.3	50.4	30.42	62.0	485	_	-092	S E. It. airs, a beaut. day
D 15	63-4	52-2	30 23	61.8	475	=	120	E, by S, mod, br. & fine
d 16	64.2	53-4	30.08	62.1	427	-	-096	S.by W. It, wds, beaut, day
8 17	68-6	60-0	30.06	67.6	520	_	-070	W. lt. br. and fine
1 18	67.3	59.4	30.10	67.3	538	-031	- 068	W. by N. mod. br. shower
8 19	67.6	60 6	30.23	67.6	584	031	.054	N. lt. wds. beaut. day
5 20	68.3	60.8	30.32	66.4	563		050	N.N.E. lt. br. beaut, day
Q 31	66.3	61-0	30.31	63.5	575	_	*045	N.E. lt. airs & cloudy
9 22	64.0	60-2	30:21	61.5	557	.025	-036	N. by E. mod. br. hazy
ACQ. ₩Q. ₩Q. 44	61.4	53-3	30 20	59.3	548	020	.062	N. lt. wds. and fine
8 24	60-1	54.4	30.22	60-1	531		.076	S.S.E. It, airs and fine
1 25	62.8	56.9	30.19	62.8	505		.075	S.S.E. It, br. and fine
9 26	62.9	56.8	29.96	61.1	532	•347	.087	S. mod, wind, rain
5 27	62.8	58.3	29.94	61.6	586	-803	-070	S.S.W. mod. br. fine
25 26 27 28 29 30 30	62.5	56.4	29.15	59.4	568	800	.068	N.E. lt, winds, hazy
b 29	61.9	57.4	30.22	61.3	569		.070	N.N.E. mod. br. fine
d 30	61.7	55.2	30.16	60.8	542		-680	N.E. by N. mod. fine day

ON THE MORAL CONDITION OF SEAMEN.

THE vast importance to Great Britain of everything that relates to maritime affairs, is a fact so well known and so universally acknowledged, that it would be superfluous to write one sentence about it, even while treating exclusively of the habits and manners of British seamen. Generally speaking, we have been more occupied in the abstract consideration of the country's security in war, and its commercial prosperity in peace, than in attending to the moral condition of those who are made the instruments by which the safety of the nation is preserved, and the wealth of the land maintained. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact, that the moral conduct of the sailors of Great Britain is not a subject which has received much attention from those who especially derive advantage from their arduous and hazardous calling, in carrying on the trade of this country; moreover, it must be confessed that even in our ships of war, the articles of the Naval Instructions which serve as a check against the derogation of God's honour and the corruption of good manners, are those least strenuously insisted on. The sailor's prowess and achievements on his own element have been extolled from one end of England to the other, because the benefits derived from them have been everywhere experienced; whilst his indulgence in well-known evil propensities on shore has not been censured, because it has not been considered to interfere with his duties at sea, or to impair that manly spirit which for centuries has distinguished the British seaman. have been willing to allow him the wildest excess of liberty because he is a sailor, and have been inclined to look on him through such a medium as an indulgent mother views the mischievous frolics of a spoiled child, when she shows herself rather disposed to join in the joke than to give the reproof that the necessity of the case might demand, and the well-being of the offender might absolutely require. We have thoughtlessly permitted ourselves to suppose that evil indulgences constituted a necessary element of the sailor's character; and we have been afraid to restrict them lest the abstraction of something worthless should draw away with it something valuable,

When a seaman is paid off from a ship of war, or leaves a merchantvessel, he steps at once into a mode of life totally dissimilar from that
which he may have been leading for years past. The man who yesterday was under the strictest discipline, and subject to the most rigorous
control, to-day finds himself entirely master of his own will. The
same person who, an hour ago, neither ate nor drank, slept nor awoke—
nay, it may be almost said, thought nor acted, but at the bidding of
another, now discovers himself cast wholly upon the resources of his
own mind for everything that is needful to keep him in existence.
There is no system of superintendence for the sailor when he is out of
his regular employment in a ship, whilst, arising from the very nature
of his calling, there is no one who is so incapable of looking after himself: there is no piping the hammocks up, nor piping to dinner on
shore.

In considering the general character of the English seaman, it will U. S. JOURN. No. 73, DEC. 1834.

be useful to trace him from the earliest period of life that intelligence begins to dawn upon the mind. It may be asked, what kind of person is it that is usually allured by the attractions of a sea life?—for attractions it certainly has for many. Is it one who in childhood discovers a disposition easy to be controlled, whether by the mild sway of reason or by the harsher appeal to chastisement? Is it one who in boyhood is fearful to break his bounds at school, or reluctant to join in any of those puerile though often dangerous enterprises in which boys often engage? Is it one who, in incipient manhood, would willingly place himself under the restraints of society for the sake of the advantages which flow from conformity to its usages?-No. He who makes choice of the toilsome and eventful profession of a sailor, is generally one of quite a different stamp. It is one who desires a life of perpetual change -one who longs to visit distant and extraordinary scenes-one who loves danger for its own sake-whose restless mind seeks a fresh impulse in every novelty, and who has the pride of a perilous calling mixed up with the first and warmest affections of his heart. Now, when the natural disposition of such a person becomes strengthened by association with those whom he finds on board, and confirmed by the education that a ship is sure to provide, what sort of being is produced and set affoat amid the storms of life? It is one who, if placed in a difficulty, will find you presence of mind and energy to overcome it-if shown a danger, will find you the courage to meet it-or if presented with an object of beauty or wonder, will regard it with all the enthusiasm of genuine admiration.

But if with all this, he is taken out of his peculiar element, and cast adrift on the world, it is surely not surprising that he is not found possessed of the commonest prudence or foresight in the ordinary affairs of life; you will discover him to be eager for stimulating objects, without a single particle of reflection in the head, or a solitary principle in the heart, that might tend to rescue him from passive yielding to riot and sensuality. The dispositions of seamen when on shore are well known to be improvident, and their habits for the most part thoughtless and evil; their liability to be drawn into vice is great,—their power to resist temp-tation small. They consider the consequences of error to be insignificant, because they believe the remedy to lie in their being able to get to sea again, where they would fain hope, as the lessening land fades from their view, to lose sight also of those days of intoxication and nights of excess, which in spite of themselves recur to their mind at times; and that the first spray which dashes over their weather-beaten features, as the ship shapes her course over the broad ocean, will wash out the memory of the oft-violated rules of decency, the oft-despised laws of man, and the oft-broken commandments of their Maker. It is true, the man's circumstances change, and materially change for the time, but the heart remains the same, and he carries with him to the most distant corners of the earth, and puts into practice whenever the opportunity occurs, the lessons he has learned in the larger seaports of his native land.

The general conduct of seamen is not to be mistaken by those who live in the neighbourhoods to which they usually resort. The company that most of them are disposed to seek, and that few are able (if willing) to avoid, is of the lowest and worst description; their carelessness as it respects money, is proverbial,—their intemperance almost a matter of

course,—their deportment vain and foolish,—their manner overbearing and turbulent, and their language profane and ribald. The worst parts of a sailor's character predominate when he is placed in ordinary circumstances on shore; the best side of it is seen when he falls into peculiar situations at sea. It is in the battle, or the storm, or when the ship is in danger of wreck, that the nobler parts of the English sailor's character are developed; whilst to compare the steadiness and cool determination of his conduct at such times, with the loose and feverish tenor of his behaviour in the midst of revelry on shore, it is scarcely conceivable how such opposite qualities can possibly combine in the same individual.

Those only who have witnessed it, can imagine the joy that will burst from the hearts of a ship's company at the intelligence arriving of their vessel being ordered to England, after years of service on a distant But to what kind of home, and into what sort of scene, is the change likely to introduce by far the greater portion of the crew? The spirit that pervades them as they weigh the anchor which is not to leave the bows again until it is let go in some well-known port of their native land, is enough to astonish those who witness it. They are full of hope, as the breeze impels them towards their native land; their exultation at seeing once more the shores that gave them birth, is not to be con-But here the joy ceases. The pleasures (if so they may be called) which most of them indulge in, after so long an absence, last but for a few days, and with some but for a few hours. Their enjoyments are derived from sources so impure, that the greetings of their friends and relations are sometimes accompanied with debasing practices. How much more, then, does their intercourse with those who minister to their dissolute propensities, in order to enrich themselves upon their squandered means, tend to their degradation and ruin! It is almost inconceivable to what a state of want and misery a few days of dissipation will reduce a fine but thoughtless sailor, who, on landing with the hard earnings of a long voyage in his pocket, gives himself up to these sad offences, which debilitate the body, and demoralize the mind.

If the character just exhibited to our view be truly sketched, its excellences and defects are alike before us. It behoves us to improve the former, and to guard against the latter. The particular dispositions of any bodies of men may be judged of by acute observers of human nature. We doubt not that the miners of Cornwall, and the weavers of Manchester, have characteristic defects; but we have never heard that they are considered better workmen on account of such peculiarities, or that they are abandoned to their vices by the better thinking

part of mankind.

Why, then, should the sailor be so? Do his excesses make his arm

the steadier, or his heart the truer?

It has been said that a soldier will drink; and, certainly, from some of the army regulations, which provide for the license of canteens, for the purpose of selling liquor in barracks, one would imagine that eminent officers have thought it a necessary evil. It seems, however, the Duke of Wellington does not think so, since we find him but a few months ago writing to the Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, to recommend the formation of temperance societies amongst the men. Now this is exactly a case in point. Drunkenness is a vice to which the soldier

addicts himself; a remedy for it is proposed by means of temperance societies. The Duke of Wellington does not abandon the soldier to the evil, but tries the remedy which he hears to be efficacious. We would counsel the well-wishers of seamen to follow his example, by supporting all institutions which have for their object the bettering of their moral condition; and it is with this view that we propose bringing before the notice of our readers two or three societies, which for some years past have been quietly and unostentatiously making efforts to promote that important end in the port of London, under the superintendence of some officers of the Navy. One of these institutions provides a large depôt for unemployed seamen, to which they may go during the time that elapses between the periods of their quitting one ship and getting another. The dock system deprives the sailors of any participation in the harbour duties of a ship, which, however much it may be lamented on many accounts, is nevertheless of great benefit to the merchant and ship-The important point is to apply the best remedy to this necessary evil. As it is, upon their coming on shore, they congregate in lodging-houses, which are all, more or less, under the control of the crimps, a description of persons not the most reputable, through whose direct agency most of our foreign traders are manned. Whilst boarding in these houses, the poor fellows are much overcharged, and, moreover, are encouraged in drinking. They not only get through their money, but are induced to run in debt; and it is then, that finding themselves in their betrayers' hands, they embrace the first offer of extricating themselves, by going on board any ship which it may be his interest to offer.

It is principally for the purpose of enabling men to get away from this abominable system, that the endeavour has been made to erect a large boarding-house, where they may be comfortably lodged and not

so exorbitantly charged.

The more the sailors are left to themselves, or to those who at present deal with them, the more will the habits which corrupt them increase, and the more will they lose of the better parts of their characteristic qualities. If we were to seek for an instance of their deterioration from high feeling in the present day, we might find it in a circumstance which occurred so lately, that it must be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. The case alluded to was the examination of a number of seamen before the Lord Mayor, on their application for relief, after being discharged from a vessel taken up to carry them over to the service of one of the two Portuguese brothers recently in arms against each other. When asked if they knew, at the time they engaged themselves, that the ships on the other side were officered and manned by Englishmen, their reply was, " they knew it well, but they were not to starve in the streets of London." The time was, when British seamen would suffer any degree of privation rather than work for their enemies, as was exemplified during our last war with France, by the English pri-Now, alas! they are found ready to take up arms against their own countrymen.

But to return to the subject of the exertions making to improve their condition, and consequently, to enhance the benefits which England receives from their services;—a large boarding and lodging-house, as it might be called, is erecting on the site of the Brunswick Theatre which

fell in 1828, in Well-street, near the London Docks. The building is so arranged, that although it will be capable of containing five hundred men, each will have a sleeping-cabin to himself. A registry-office, shipping-office, and a savings' bank are to be attached to the Institution, and form a part of the system. The men will be expected to pay moderately for their board and lodging, and to conform to the rules of the establishment, such as attendance at the hour of meals, at the morning and evening prayers, and at the Episcopal Floating Chapel on Sundays

It may be objected that the sailors will avoid putting themselves under the discipline which it will be needful to exercise in such a place; but it may be stated in reply, that (as there is good reason to believe) many sailors belonging to the Port of London are now waiting to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, with a thorough understanding of all that will be required of them. At present, there is hardly a respectable place for a well-disposed man to enter; whatever his disposition be, he has hardly an alternative but to follow in the course of evil which thousands are pursuing, reckless alike of present miseries and future consequences. The building is incomplete, though it is upwards of four years since the foundation-stone was laid. It is unnecessary to detail to our friends a history of the difficulties which this deserving establishment (together with two of its branches, of which we shall speak presently) has had to contend against.

The laudable zeal of the projectors in a good cause, with the hope eventually of receiving strong encouragement from the public, alone could have supported them through the struggle. Suffice it then to say, that between 7000l. and 8000l., raised by voluntary contributions, have been already expended upon it; and between 2000l. and 3000l. more are needed before it can be finished in every part. A portion, sufficient to contain about one hundred and twenty men, only requires glazing, to fit it for the reception of that number. It has received

the name of "The Sailor's Home."

Some of the city Companies, and many merchants and ship-owners, have contributed towards its erection; and some are looking forward to the time when the crews of their ships will be entirely supplied by the establishment, instead of being obliged to have recourse to the system before described.

We would now make mention of two other institutions, already referred to, as closely linked with the Sailor's Home. One is a small Asylum for the reception of Destitute Sailors of all nations. It was established in the year 1927, and since that time, nearly seven thousand men have passed under its care; and whilst lodging, food, and clothing, have been provided without any remuneration on their part, they have had the additional advantage of religious instruction. It may be stated, that each man is fed at about threepence-halfpenny a-day.

Lastly—we would call attention to the Church of England Floating Chapel, which is moored in the tier that appertains to the Admiralty, off the Tower, for the use of the sailors on the river. This vessel was formerly the Brazen, sloop-of war. She is now generously lent by the Government for the purpose to which she is at present applied. This forms

an extremely neat and commodious place of worship, capable of holding about five hundred people; and the management of it is entrusted, in a great measure, to the same gentlemen who are erecting, or rather completing, the Sailor's Home, and directing the affairs of the Sailor's Asylum. It ought to be mentioned, that the patronage of his Most Gracious Majesty, who has munificently subscribed 50l. per annum to its funds, may be said to have established the claim of this last-named institution to public support. This liberality has not, however, raised it above want, as it yet possesses an income of barely 200l., to meet an expenditure of 300l. The resources of the other two societies also greatly need assistance. These institutions will, it is hoped, prove each in its way, of benefit to the long-neglected sailors of this country; and we trust that they will be liberally supported by all those interested in the well-being of our maritime affairs and population.

TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

No. II.

Our tradition this month is from an humbler pen than that which furnished our former sketch, and relates to a widely different subject. Yet we give it without scruple. It is extracted from the journal of an officer, likewise dead, who saw much service in his day, and kept a record of it. We need scarcely add that Champe's story is given, as far as we can judge, in his own words. He seems to have been an educated person; and his prejudices, though here and there somewhat coarsely expressed, are very natural. But our readers shall judge for themselves.

Every one acquainted with the characteristic distinctions between wars strictly civil and those which one nation wages with another, is aware that desertions occur much more frequently in the former than Neither is it a hard matter to account for the fact. Though we speak of civil wars as of wars of principle, no one can be ignorant that, comparatively, few of the combatants are, on either side. actuated by any such motive. The chiefs or leaders may sometimes be sincere; they may have taken the field under a strong sense of moral obligation-and a strong sense of moral obligation will enable men to bear up against a thousand inconveniences; but the great body of their followers follow either from a sense of personal regard towards those under whose banners they have enlisted, or-and this is much more frequently the case-for hire. Now, where there is no difference of language to affect them, no dread of perpetual exile to hold them back, but a knowledge that, whether with one army or another, they are still at home and among their countrymen, it cannot excite surprise if the uneducated soldiers should permit a feeling of wrong, real or imaginary, or the temptation of increased pay and better allowances, to draw them at any moment away from their duty. I believe, therefore, that everywhere, when a collision of parties in a state has taken place, treasons will be seen to have abounded; and no one can doubt that they will continue so to do till human nature shall have become altogether different from what it is.

The war of American independence, though waged in a remote part of the globe, was, in some sense, a civil war. It was therefore marked, at every stage, by numerous instances of desertion—of desertion which occurred, however, much more frequently among the Americans than among their opponents. Our colonial warriors did, indeed, occasionally give us the slip;—they were at home—most of them had relatives, all had friends, in the ranks of the opposite party; and hence, as often as caprice or discontent got the better of them, they walked away without scruple. But while the native Englishman stood by his colours patiently and gallantly to the last, of Americans so many came in, that it was sometimes a matter of perplexity how to dispose of them. The following history of the adventures of one of these, collected from his own statements, and confirmed from other sources, seems to be worthy of

record, and I therefore give it a place in my journal.

During the summer of 1780, when, in spite of the failure of Burgovne's expedition, hopes were still entertained of a successful termination to the struggle, it was customary for certain galleys and other armed vessels to keep guard in the channel of the North River, as far from the outworks of New York as Elizabeth Town point in one direction, and King's Bridge in another. It chanced on a certain day in September (I think it was the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth) that two of these lay at single anchor about four or five miles from the village of They had been stationed there ever since the sad news of Andre's capture reached us, whether with the view of facilitating his chances of escape, if such should occur, or as a point of communication for the conveyance of intelligence I know not, but in either case without having achieved any important service, when, on the morning of the day just specified, an event befel which relieved their crews for the moment from the tedium of a profitless watch. It might be about nine o'clock in the morning when the look-out seaman called the attention of one of the commanders to what was passing on shore. The latter turned his glass in the direction specified, and beheld, coming from Bergen, a single horseman, who rode as if for life and death, and directed his face towards the river. He was dressed in the well-known uniform of Lee's Legion,—one of the best equipped and most efficient corps in the American service, -and his valice being strapped at the croup of the saddle, and his sword hung at his side, it was evident that some cause more urgent than caprice drove him on. When first discovered he was in the act of rounding a corner in the wood, so as to enter upon a broad and straight road that had been cut through its centre, which leading directly to the water's edge, or rather to the edge of a reedy swamp, which at this particular part girdled in the Hudson, then branched off to the right and left, and followed, both upwards and downwards, the tortuosities of the stream.

The horseman rode furiously till he had left the corner of the wood about three hundred yards behind, when he suddenly pulled up; he then unbuckled his valice, and strapped it across his shoulders; unslung his sword, drew out the weapon, and cast scabbard and belt from him; and,

turning from time to time an anxious glance to the rear, seemed to brace himself, as it were, for some desperate hazard. Nor did many minutes elapse ere the cause of this apparent anxiety became manifest: his preparations were as yet incomplete when a party of dragoons, perhaps twelve or fourteen in number, made their appearance, rounding the same angle from which he had emerged. They were too far distant to permit the sound of their voices to be heard; but nothing could be more remarkable than the effect produced on all parties by so sudden a recognition. The fugitive plunged his spurs into the flanks of his charger, and set off again at the top of his speed. The troopers pressed their animals to increased exertion; and the latter being, as it seemed, more fresh than the former, the distance between them was certainly not increased; on the contrary, they gained upon him so fast, that when at length he reached the margin of the swamp, not more than sixty or seventy yards divided them.

And now the seamen, who had watched the proceeding with feelings not unlike those which are experienced by the spectators of a coursing match, found themselves called upon to play a part in the strange drama. For the fugitive threw himself from his saddle, rushed into the morass, and shouting aloud for help, made at once for the water's edge; dressed as he was, moreover, he did not hesitate to plunge into the river and to strike out lustily towards the anchorage. In a word, he was a deserter; and as both policy and justice required, it became necessary to afford to him every facility of escape. Accordingly, both vessels opened a fire of grape upon the dragoons; a boat was pushed off likewise, which soon picked up the swimmer, and he was conveyed safely on board of the nearest of the galleys. Having given his name, and assigned the common reason for conduct such as his-namely that he had been illtreated by his officers, and was weary of so bad a service—he expressed a wish to be passed on to New York; and he was immediately sent forward in a row-boat, under a proper escort, with a letter from the captain

testifying to the manner of his arrival.

There were many circumstances which concurred at this time to give to every individual instance of desertion more than its common interest in the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief. In the first place his correspondence with General Arnold had led him, for some time, to believe that much dissatisfaction prevailed in Washington's army. In the next place, the failure of Arnold's plot, and the arrest of poor André, rendered him peculiarly sensitive, and induced him to listen with credulous anxiety to every tale or rumour which might so much as seem to confirm hopes that had in reality no foundation. Each fugitive was, in consequence, conducted to head-quarters where he was closely interrogated as to the dispositions of the enemy's troops, and, above all, concerning the tempers of certain officers of whose fidelity to the republican cause our chiefs had learned to think lightly. Among others the new comer was honoured with a private interview, during which he underwent a long and rigid examination, though of the particulars of that examination I knew at the moment nothing more than its result was highly favourable to the deserter; for the General spoke of him publicly as an intelligent and prudent person, and made no secret of his wish to enlist talent so valuable in the military service of his sovereign. For a while the stranger resisted this proposition: he professed to be tired

of war, and reminded Sir Henry, not unfairly, that from the moment he assumed the King's uniform, he put a halter about his own neck. But the importunities of those in power at length prevailed; and he consented to accept the same rank in the royal army which he had borne in the army of the States. He was accordingly attached to a corps, of which Arnold took the command, composed exclusively of native Americans, most of whom had deserted; and being strongly recommended to Arnold himself, as well by his own personal demeanour as by the Commander-in Chief, he became a sort of orderly-sergeant in that

officer's family.

Time passed, and the melancholy news arrived that neither entreaties nor threats of retaliation, nor offers of exchange, had availed to save the life of the gallant André. He died a traitor's death, by a law too severe, even in extreme cases, and unquestionably carried far beyond its legitimate interpretation in his. There was general lamentation throughout the ranks mingled with an eager longing for revenge, in which no man appeared more earnestly to participate than General Arnold; and partly with the view of indulging the humour, partly to effect a diversion in favour of Lord Cornwallis, then actively engaged in the Carolinas, it was determined to send his legion, together with one or two battalions of regulars, on an expedition into Virginia. This resolution, which was come to at a late hour in the evening, was announced early next morning in general orders; and the order itself was obeyed with such remarkable promptitude that the men went on board without time having been afforded for making any preparations whatever. Yet the transports continued at their moorings many days; nor was it till late in October that the corps made good its landing, and opened a brief

and profitless campaign on the shores of the Chesapeake.

Fortune so ordered it that there was given to me, then a very young man, a company in Arnold's legion, and that the deserter, John Champe, was attached to it. I found him to be, as others had represented, a remarkably intelligent person. At first, indeed, he proved singularly grave and taciturn-nay, his manner appeared at times to indicate so much of moroseness and ill-humour, that I could not avoid harbouring a latent suspicion that he already repented of the step which he had taken. But having been forewarned of the reluctance which accompanied his enlistment. I took no notice of this humour; and as I treated him throughout as kindly as circumstances would allow, I flattered myself that I had at last succeeded in gaining his confidence. It is true that of cheerfulness he never exhibited a symptom. His cast of features and dark and saturnine complexion seemed to mark him as a man naturally thoughtful, perhaps designing. Yet he was a good soldier, in his outward appearance at least; and I put full confidence in the statements of those who assured me that the contents of the volume would be found correspondent with its binding. How far my expectations had or had not been well founded, an opportunity of determining was never afforded, inasmuch as the second night after the disembarkation, Sergeant Champe disappeared. He was sought for far and near; his arms were found, and his knapsack, neither had any one seen him quit the lines; but he himself was gone; and never again, during the remainder of the war, was so much as a trace of him discovered.

At last the peace came; and I, who had formed a connexion with a

respectable republican family in Virginia, received permission to remain in the country after my regiment quitted it, for the purpose of settling my affairs. I was journeying for this purpose through Loudon County, attended by a single servant, on horseback, when, towards the close of a summer's day, I found myself unexpectedly brought to a stand-still by the occurrence of three roads leading towards three different points of the As there was no board or sign-post erected for the guidance of travellers, I felt, as a stranger so circumstanced is apt to do, a good deal puzzled. I looked to the heavens, but did not succeed in ascertaining, by any sign afforded there, in which direction I ought to turn; so, after hesitating for some time, I struck into one of the paths which appeared to be somewhat more inviting than the rest, and followed it for a while, if not without misgivings, at all events in good hope that I had done right. But the road began by degrees to twist and turn: it carried me deep into the heart of the forest, and as the night was coming on, with every appearance of a thunderstorm, I began to grow impatient and uneasy. I pressed my jaded beast into a trot, but had made very little progress when darkness closed in-darkness so dense that to discern objects at a vard's distance was impossible. What was now to be done? Even if I should endeavour to retrace my steps, I did not know where shelter was to be found. I might again take a wrong turn; and even if I did not, I perfectly recollected that many miles of way must be traversed ere I should reach a human habitation. went on I might get bewildered amid the savannah, or drowned in a morass; if I stood still, I must make up my mind to a thorough soaking, without being able to appease my own hunger or that of my overwrought animals. In this emergency I did, what most men probably would have done, I called my servant to council; and, after brief deliberation, it was determined that our case was desperate, and that we had better brave evils of which we knew the extent, than flounder on at random into others.

Having arrived at this sage conclusion, we alighted, and fastening our beasts by their halters to the boughs of a huge tree, we sat down with our backs against its stem. No conversation passed between us, for each was sufficiently occupied with his own thoughts, till a wild moaning—the sure prelude of a storm—struck painfully upon our ears. The ancient pines, too, began to wave and creak, and a few drops of rain fell heavily, rattling among the foliage like hallstones; then came a distant growling of thunder; and last of all a flash, which illuminated the woods far and wide, succeeded immediately by a burst so sharp and so loud as to resemble rather a platoon of musketry than any other sound in nature. It caused us both to start upon our legs; but though we looked round in the full expectation of perceiving some portion of the forest on fire, we were deceived: the bolt had fallen harmlessly, and darkness again overspread the scene as with a curtain.

"That was an awful blaze, your honour," said my man; "the devil the likes of it did I ever see afore—and see, there's another!" And another, and another, sure enough there came; while the rain, which had hitherto fallen scantily, began to descend as if from buckets. In five minutes the screen of foliage was pierced; in half that space we were thoroughly saturated, while our poor horses stood trembling and snorting, as flash succeeded flash with a rapidity which set all calculation at defiance.

While the storm thus raged, I chanced, in search perhaps of a denser screen, though altogether unconsciously at the moment, to turn round, I had scarcely done so, when I beheld, by the light of the storm, an opening in the forest, at the extremity of which stood a house surrounded. as it appeared to me, by a patch of cultivated ground. I immediately made my man aware of the discovery, who turned his eyes also in the same direction; and as we were not long left without light enough to direct our research, hope was soon converted into certainty. indeed near to some human dwelling; and the circumstances of our case were a great deal too pressing to permit any momentary hesitation as to the course which it behoved us to follow. Each untied his horse. and with halter in hand we began to move cautiously in the direction which promised to conduct us to a place of shelter. But we had not proceeded far, ere a new and more startling obstacle presented itself: we found that there was a deep ravine in front, while a roar of waters, heard at every pause in the sounding of the thunder, indicated that it was traversed by a river doubtless of no inconsiderable force. when men are caught, as we then were, by bad weather in a dark night, even real dangers do not easily hold them back from exertion. advancing, therefore, as far as it appeared prudent to do, amid a tangled underwood and down a steep descent, I gave my horse as well as his own to the care of the servant, and directing him to remain stationary, I set out alone, in the hope of discovering some means of passing the gulf.

Though I had no other light to guide my steps than that which the storm afforded, happily for me, the flashes continued still so frequent, that I experienced very little difficulty in continuing my progress. reached the margin of the stream in safety, and found that though in dry weather it might be, and doubtless it was, a mere rivulet, the rains had already swollen it to a formidable torrent. Its channel, likewise, was rocky and precipitous; nevertheless, as if fate had determined to befriend me, I found that, not far from the spot on which I stood, it was traversed by a rude bridge. I made towards it, the lightning being my lamp; and committing myself on hands and knees to the protection of a good Providence, I crawled over the plank in security. All the rest was easy. Making the opposite bank, I found myself in an open field, having a log-house with some rude out-buildings clustered about it; and as the inmates were yet moving, my cries soon attracted their notice, and they hastened to render every assistance in their power. In a moment lights were glancing from their windows. The door was unclosed, and a man hurrying out with a torch in each hand, requested me to lead in the direction of the spot where I had left my horses. I took one of the flambeaus, and as the storm was by this time considerably abated, we had soon the satisfaction to ascertain that the shouts with which we strove to attact my servant's notice, were answered. Immediately my new acquaintance crossed the bridge, and in less than half an hour he, and the creatures to whose rescue he had hastened, arrived wet and weary, but uninjured, at what I may now be permitted to call my own side of the stream.

If the exertions of the stranger had been worthy of praise in thus delivering two way-worn travellers from the difficulties of their situation, his hospitality, now that danger was past, fully corresponded with

He would not permit either master or man to think of their horses, but insisting that we should enter the house, where fire and changes of apparel awaited us, he himself led the jaded animals to a shed, rubbed them down, and provided them with forage. It would have been affectation of the worst kind to dispute his pleasure in this instance, so I readily sought the shelter of his roof, to which a comely dame bade me welcome, and busied herself in preventing my wishes. My drenched uniform was exchanged for a suit of my host's apparel; my servant was accommodated in the same manner, and we soon afterwards found ourselves seated beside a blazing fire of wood, by the light of which our hostess assiduously laid out a well-stocked supper-table. need not say that all this was in the highest degree comfortable. Yet I was not destined to sit down to supper without discovering still greater cause for wonder. In due time our host returned, and the first glance which I cast towards him, satisfied me that he was no stranger. second set everything like doubt at rest. Sergeant Champe stood before me, the same in complexion, in feature, though somewhat less thoughtful in the expression of his eye, as when he first joined my company in New York.

I cannot say that my sensations on recognizing my ci-devant sergeant were altogether agreeable. The mysterious manner in which he both came and went, the success with which he had thrown a veil over his own movements, and the recollection that I was the guest of a man who probably entertained no sense of honour, either public or private, excited in me a vague and undefined alarm, which I found it impossible on the instant to conceal. I started, and the movement was not lost upon Champe. He examined my face closely; and a light appearing to burst in all at once upon his memory, he ran forward towards the spot where I sat.

"Welcome, welcome, Captain Cameron," said he, "a thousand times welcome to my roof; you behaved well to me while I was under your command, and deserve more of hospitality than I possess the power to offer; but what I do possess is very much at your service, and heartily glad am I that accident should nave thus brought us together again. You have doubtless looked upon me as a two-fold traitor, and I cannot blame you if you have. Yet I should wish to stand well in your estimation, too; and therefore I will, if you please, give a faithful narrative of the causes which led both to my arrival in New York, and to my abandonment of the British army on the shores of the Chesapeake. But I will not enter upon the subject now. You are tired with your day's travel; you stand in need of food and rest. Eat and drink, I pray you, and sleep soundly; and to-morrow, if you are so disposed, I will try to put my own character straight in the estimation of the only British officer of whose good opinion I am covetous."

There was so much frankness and apparent sincerity in this, that I could not resist it, so I sat down to supper with a mind perfectly at ease; and having eaten heartily, I soon afterwards retired to rest, on a clean pallet, which was spread for me on the floor. Sleep was not slow in visiting my eye-lids: nor did I awake till long after the sun had risen on the morrow, and the hardy and active settlers, to whose kindness I was indebted, had gone through a considerable portion of their day's

labour.

I found my host next morning the same open, candid, and hospitable man that he had shown himself on first recognising me. He made no allusion, indeed, during breakfast, to what had fallen from him over night; but when he heard me talk of getting my horses ready, he begged to have a few minutes' conversation with me. His wife, for such my hostess was, immediately withdrew, under the pretext of attending to her household affairs, upon which he took a seat beside me, and began:—

"I trust you will believe me when I say, that nothing can be a matter of more perfect indifference to me than the estimation in which I may be held by the individuals composing Arnold's Legion; for the whole of whom, from their commanding officer downwards, I entertain the most sovereign contempt. But you are a Briton born. I found you to be an honourable and a right-minded man; and though I believe that you erred in drawing your sword against the liberties of America, I still respect you so much, that I would not willingly rank as a traitor in your eyes. I have therefore resolved to tell you a tale, which I should not think it worth while to tell to any other man, unless I knew him to be a genuine American, in all his principles and feelings.

"You remember under what circumstances it was that I arrived at New York. I came to you as a deserter; bearing on my name the full load of obloquy which attaches to that character, and exposed to all the dangers which attend the career of one who has once betrayed a trust which he had sworn to hold sacred. Sir, I was no deserter. Mine was a deed—unusual, I allow, and most suspicious in its colouring; but performed not only with the sanction of General Washington, but at his

positive desire. Listen, and I will tell you all."

"You will be at no loss to imagine that the discovery of Arnold's treason, accompanied as it was by the seizure of one of the partners in his crime, created a great sensation throughout our army. So deep, indeed, was the feeling of disquiet and distrust, that no man seemed to be aware on whom reliance might be placed; that no man would have ventured to become surety for the faith of his own brother. That the General shared in this uneasiness all ranks acknowledged, but the extent to which the feeling on his part was carried, remained a secret to all, till to me, and to me alone, it was communicated. I will tell you how this befel, at least how I myself came to be honoured with Washington's confidence.

"While Arnold and your Commander-in-chief-were carrying on their infamous correspondence, our army, under the temporary orders of General Greene, occupied a position, as you doubless recollect, in the vicinity of Tappan. Lee's Legion, of which I was the sergeant-major, held the outposts; and I think you will allow, that a corps better qualified to perform such service has rarely been embodied. Well, I had gone through the ordinary routine of my business; I had ascertained that the guards were planted,—that the patroles were told off, and that the horses and accoutrements of the men not immediately on duty were in order; when about nine o'clock one night, I received a message from Major Lee, that he desired to see me on particular business. I repaired to his quarters without delay, and found him evidently labouring under a considerable degree of excitement. He was walking up and down the apartment with a short and irregular step, and he no sooner caught the sound of my foot within the threshold, than he desired me,

without stopping, to bolt the door. I did so, and then he turned

towards me.

"'Champe,' said he, 'you scarcely need that I should tell you, that if there be a man in my legion, in whom more than all the rest I am disposed to place reliance, it is yourself. I have watched you ever since you joined the corps. I have found you uniformly brave, discreet, orderly, sagacious, full of ambition, yet of ambition of the most legitimate kind, and I know that you feel yourself to be on the high road to promotion. I am going to put all your good qualities to the test; and I ask from you no pledges to secrecy, because I am confident that none such are needed.'

"What reply could I make to such an address? I merely bowed, thanked my officer, and assured him, that whatever man could do for

him, or for America, I would at least attempt.

hattery of cannon, you will do it, even if you go alone. If I say to you that your country requires you to undergo all manner of hardships, you will endure them. But the business on which I am about to employ you is different from both of these. Champe, you must desert,—you must go over to the enemy.'

"I started, as well I might, but before I could interpose a word, he went on,—' Hear me out, and then say whether you are willing to accomplish the wishes of the Commander-in-chief or not. For I tell you, in the outset, that I am but a medium of communication between Washington and yourself; and you know as well as I, that Washington is incapable of requiring at any man's hands services which shall so much

as appear to imply a dereliction of honour.'

" You are aware, of course, of the distressing consequences of Arnold's treason,-of the anxiety and misgiving which it has occasioned throughout the army; and of the peril into which it has brought the life of the English Major André. You cannot, however, know, till I inform you, how the General is affected by it. I have had with him to-day a long and deeply-interesting interview, in which he showed me letters from ____ and ____ of New York, both of whom represent the plot as widely extended, and both unite in accusing General of all men living, of a participation in it. Now, Washington's confidence in General - has been heretofore unbounded. If anything be due, moreover, to the universal consent of all ranks, General deserves that confidence; yet so thoroughly has it been shaken by the treachery of Arnold, that he can no longer experience a moment's repose. This he told me with a flushed cheek, and a choking voice; and he added, that to clear up his doubts, it was necessary that some trusty person should pass to New York, should hold verbal intercourse with his informants, and sift the whole affair to the bottom. he does not intend that the services of his agent shall end here. If Arnold could be seized and brought back to camp, not only might Andre's life be saved, but there would be effected such an example, as would for ever after deter all American officers from playing, under any circumstances, the part of traitors. Having thus opened his plans, he did me again the honour to say, that he was sure I could find among my gallant fellows the very person of whose services he stood in need. I felt highly flattered by such an announcement, and I did not

for one moment hesitate as to my answer. I accepted the proposal, and, Champe, I named you as the man. Are you ready to earn immortal honour for yourself and your fellow-soldiers, and to do the most important services to your country, by carrying through this delicate and

hazardous scheme for your General?

"You and I, Captain, have not seen a great deal of one another, yet you will, perhaps, believe me when I say that there are not many men who hold bodily danger more lightly than the individual who now addresses you. Of ambition, likewise, I admit that I always had my share; I strove hard for a commission, and I was pretty sure that, on the first vacancy, I should get one. It was not, therefore, from any disinclination to face the hazards of the exploit that I felt reluctant to accede But the idea of desertion,-of committing or to this proposal. seeming to commit an act which must necessarily throw down the whole fabric of an honourable name, which I had so long laboured to erect,-that did, indeed, startle me. I thanked the Major for the good opinion which he entertained of me, -I repeated my readiness to attempt anything which should not imply disgrace, -but I begged respectfully to decline a service, the very first act in obedience to which must place me in a light the most distressing to my own feelings, and the most odious to others. I could not even feign to be a traitor. The Major, however, had made up his mind that I, and I alone, should carry through this business. He pointed out that even desertion, perpetrated at the request of the General-in-Chief, was not disgraceful.that if it did bring on the head of an individual temporary shame, the mind capable of reflection would not balance between the accomplishment of a great public good and the endurance of a slight personal evil; and that the cloud, however dark for the moment, would make the contrast the more striking, when the truth came to be disclosed, and a full burst of glory should follow. But I own to you that the argument which weighed most with me, was his appeal to my 'esprit du corps.' What will our comrades say, after this gallant exploit shall have been performed, when they come to be told, that it was proposed to one of their own number, and by him rejected? I could not hold out against this consideration, -so I told the Major, that, relying on his honour to see my fame vindicated in the event of any untoward accident befalling to myself, I would give myself up to his guidance, and obey such instructions as he might furnish. These were soon explained. I was directed to wait upon - and letters which were handed to me: I was cautioned not to let the one know that the other had any communication with our camp: and above all, I was told that no personal injury should be done to Arnold, inasmuch as it was his capture, not his life, that was sought. 'If, therefore,' continued the Major, 'you find that you cannot seize him unhurt, do not seize him at all; and if the choice be between his escape and his slaughter, let him go. To kill him would give the enemy an excuse for alleging all sorts of falsehoods against us. But if you can bring him alive to head-quarters, so that he may be tried by a court-martial, and publicly executed, you will at once further the ends of justice on an atrocious traitor, and strike a salutary terror into the minds of his associates.'

"Being thus forewarned as to the course which it behoved me to

follow, I proceeded to arrange with the Major the best mode of carrying his device into operation. No written document could be given for the purpose of forwarding my progress beyond our lines, because such a procedure would unavoidably come to the enemy's knowledge, and defeat the whole project. Neither was it possible to remove out of the way any portion of the numerous posts and patroles that lay between the quarters of our cavalry and the neutral ground. There seemed nothing, therefore, but to dare the worst, and putting myself under the guidance of fortune, to act as if I really were a deserter from the cause which I had conscientiously espoused. All that Major Lee could undertake amounted to this, -that in case my absence should be discovered before morning, he would delay pursuit as long as possible. This was the more important, because it would be necessary for me to take a tortuous course, and to proceed with extreme caution in the dark: yet even this depended so much on accident, that to effect it might lie beyond his reach. Nevertheless I had nothing better to rely upon; so setting our watches together (and it was then near eleven o'clock), and receiving from him three guineas to defray immediate expenses, I went forth to undertake an enterprise in every sense more hazardous than any on which I had previously been employed.

"Having reached the camp, I proceeded without a moment's delay to roll up my cloak, to pack my valice, thrusting into it the Orderly-Book, and to strap both upon my horse; after which I buckled on my sword and mounted. I passed through the lines unnoticed; but had not proceeded half a mile beyond them, when a mounted patrol, advancing by a cross-road, observed me, and challenged. I made no reply,—but plunging the rowels into my horse's flanks, I galloped forward. The patrol did not follow far, yet I felt that my chances of concealment were over, and that not all the Major's management could long hinder a pursuit from being instituted. I rode on, therefore, full of anxiety and alarm; for which, as the event proved, there was good reason. For the patrol which met me was composed of a party of Lee's regiment; and the Captain of the day lost no time in reporting to Major Lee, in person, all that had befallen. I have since

learned all that passed, so I can inform you of it.

"Lee had retired to bed as soon as I quitted him, and strove to sleep; but his efforts availed him nothing. A generous and highminded soldier, he could not think of the dangers to which he had exposed a comrade, without horror; and I may say, without vanity, that there was not a man in the legion whom he more respected than He tossed about, therefore, restless and uncomfortable; and was conjuring up all sorts of direful images, when some one rapped loudly at his door, as if earnest for immediate admission. Lee's heart sank within him as he desired the applicant to enter, -and when he heard the officer state, in a hurried and excited tone, that a dragoon had been met near the lines, who put spurs to his horse when challenged, and escaped,—a conviction of the truth came fearfully over him. Yet he retained his self-possession,—and desiring to protract the interval of pursuit as long as possible, he affected to be very sleepy, and instead of noticing the communication that had just been made, complained of being disturbed. The Captain of the day now repeated his report in more pressing language than before, so that it became impossible to

affect ignorance of his meaning. Another device was accordingly adopted. First, he began to put various questions,—then he ridiculed the idea that any individual from the legion—a corps which, during the whole war, had lost but one man by desertion,—would abandon his colours; and last of all, he desired the officer to return to camp, and by personal inspection of the horses to ascertain whether any were missing.

"By such manœuvring as this a little time was gained,-but it was only a little; for scarce half an hour had elapsed from the period of my quitting the lines, when Major Lee received the report of the Captain of the day. The officer of the day, moreover, in his eagerness to vindicate the honour of the legion, made quick work with his inspection,-and soon returned to announce, that the name of the traitor was ascertained. He asserted that I was the man, -and that I had gone off with my arms, accourrements, necessaries, and even with the Orderly-Book of the regiment. Again was Lee's ingenuity taxed in order to spin out the interview. He would not believe that I had deserted. I was, probably, gone off on some excursion of pleasure, -- a grave offence, doubtless, and subversive of all discipline,-yet not without its examples among the officers; and, entertaining as all did a high opinion of my honour, it would never do to act with such precipitation as to disgrace me in the eyes of my comrades. Still the matter ought to be looked to, and a party must be ordered for pursuit. This too was done,—and the Major, desiring to inspect it in person, gave directions that it should muster in front of his quarters. The men came, -but the officer in command was not the individual whom he desired to employ. He had another service in view for him; he must, therefore, give up the charge to Cornet Middleton, a youth of a peculiarly humane temper, and hence more likely than most to deal gently with the fugitive, should he be overtaken. Ten minutes more were thus gained; at the conclusion of which Middleton made his appearance, when written instructions were handed to him, signed, as the custom of our army required, by the Major himself. These required him to followas far as a regard to his own safety would permit—a deserter who was supposed to have gone off in the direction of Paulus's Hook; to bring him back alive that he might suffer in the presence of his comrades: but in the event of his offering resistance, or making any effort to escape after he should once be taken, to put him to death. The delivery of this,-the verbal hints and cautions which the Major judged it right to throw out,-the injunctions to take care of the horse and arms if recovered, and to guard well against surprise, sufficed to carry them through five minutes more, -so that on the whole I had a full hour, or perhaps an hour and a quarter's start. But as if to counterbalance this very inadequate advantage, a shower of rain fell soon after I set out, just sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to make my horse leave a palpable track along the road. Now, as all our chargers were shod by the same farrier, and the shoes made after a peculiar pattern, a track once taken up could not, by those who were acquainted with it, be easily lost; and no set of fellows throughout the army knew better than Lee's dragoons how to track both friend and foe by their foot prints.

"Notwithstanding the conviction that the pursuers were already on my track, I was compelled, so soon as I shook off the patrol that had

U. S. JOURN, No. 73, DEC. 1834.

challenged, to resume a slow and cautious pace; not only because the whole country before me swarmed with bands of irregulars, but because I was every moment in danger of falling upon one or other of the posts which were established every night in front of the lines, and withdrawn

in the morning.

"When day began to dawn, therefore, I was yet several miles to the north of Bergen, and almost as far, by what is called the near cut, from a bridge by which the Hackinsac is traversed. A wide and open plain, moreover, was before me; and to crown all, there came down upon the morning air an indistinct clatter, as of horses moving at a brisk trot in the same direction with myself. I looked round; and sure enough, on the summit of an eminence which overhangs the Three Pigeons, I beheld a strong patrol of cavalry. There was no possibility of mistaking their design; so I plunged the spurs into my horse, and dashing forward,

took, at a venture, the road to Bergen.

" I heard their shouts in pursuit, for scarce a half a mile divided us: and in a still morning sounds extend far. I guessed, too, that these troopers, to whom every foot of the country was familiar, would not neglect the near cut to the bridge, yet I trusted in my own ingenuity to baffle them still, and never for an instant lost courage. Bergen I gained before they could recover the sight of me, which an intervening wood had cut off, and judging that nothing could serve my purpose so well as to throw them off my trail, I rode down one paved street and up another without hesitation. This done, I changed my route, and instead of keeping the road to Paulus's Hook, I turned my face westward, and made for the Hudson. Of what followed you are aware. My horse, my scabbard, and belt, fell into the hands of the pursuers; I myself escaped, and threw away my weapon only when I could no

longer retain it in the water.

"Of my arrival in New York, and of what first befel me there, it is unnecessary that I should say more, than that being conducted into the presence of your Commander-in Chief, I was by him closely examined touching the condition and temper of the army which I had abandoned. Perfectly secure in the persuasion that the circumstances under which I came would shield me from suspicion, I answered vaguely—for I could not endure the thought, even to myself, of doing otherwise-yet I contrived to make the General fancy that I had communicated to him highly important details, and that I was a person worthy of patronage. know, perhaps, how he urged me to enlist in your service; and how I evaded the proposition by pleading the dangers to which I should be exposed, in case any accident should afterwards throw me into the hands of my countrymen. The fact, however, was, that my plans were not yet sufficiently matured to warrant my taking such a step. Neither would I venture to take it without the sanction of my own chief; with whom, unless Major Lee had been deceived, I knew that means of communication lay open. I accordingly held out against his intreaties, and withdrew to the quarters which were assigned me. But I had other business in hand, and to that I gave my earnest attention. waited upon Washington's agents. I found them in every respect such as they had been represented to be; and I opened out to each exactly that portion of my scheme which I knew that he would be both able and willing to forward. Through one I obtained full and accurate information on the subject of the supposed treason of General ——, and great was my satisfaction at being able to report that the calumny had no foundation in truth. With the other I deliberated respecting the best means of securing Arnold. Yet I do not deny, that when intelligence reached me, that André's fate was fixed—that he had himself, by his manly declaration, defeated Washington's device for protracting the trial—that the consequence was his condemnation, and within twenty-four hours his execution—one strong motive of exertion in the capture of Arnold died away. Nevertheless, the letters which I received from camp urged me to go on; and as I obtained, through the same channel, permission even to join the British army, should other measures fail to accomplish my purpose, I no longer hesitated to close with Sir Henry Clinton's proposal. I accepted the rank of serjeant in Arnold's legion of traitors, and became domesticated, as you know, in Arnold's family.

"If I were to attempt to make you feel any portion of the excitement under which I laboured during the period of my sojourn in New York, I should utterly waste my labour. My communications with the spies were necessarily frequent; yet they were carried on with a degree of secrecy and caution which not only prevented your people from obtaining any suspicion of them, but kept each man from coming to the knowledge that the other was in my confidence. Of the political and military information which I forwarded to General Washington, it is needless to say much: it was so complete, that there scarcely occurred a conversation over Clinton's dining-table—there never arrived nor departed a ship, a regiment, or an individual—there was never formed a plan, nor a plan abandoned—of which I did not contrive to obtain an accurate report, and to transmit it to head-quarters. But it was the project for seizing Arnold which most deeply engaged my attention. Several schemes were brought forward and rejected for that purpose; till at last, the following,

which but for an accident must have succeeded, was matured.

"The house in which Arnold dwelt was situated, as you doubtless recollect, in one of the principal streets of the city, while its garden extended on one side, along an obscure lane, from which it was separated by a close wooden rail-fence. I found that every night before going to bed, Arnold was in the habit of visiting that garden, and I immediately resolved what to do. Working after dark, I undid a portion of the fence, and placing it up again so nicely, that no cursory examination would have sufficed to detect the spot where the breach had been made, I warned my associate that he should provide a boat in the Hudson, manned by rowers in whom he could trust; I then furnished myself with a gag, and appointed a night when my confederate should be admitted within the garden, so that we might together seize and secure our prey. Everything was done as I wished. Major Lee was informed of the state of our preparations, and directed to come down with spare horses and an escort, to a spot on the river which I named. How often have I regretted since, that I should have set thus deliberately about the business! By heavens! there occurred twenty opportunities, of which, had I been less anxious to accomplish my purpose, I might have availed myself. But I permitted them to pass, or rather, felt myself unable to take advantage of them, because I had judged it imprudent to keep less trusty agents too often on the alert. So, however, it was to be.

"Time passed; and now, a few hours only intervened between the final adjustment of the details of our project and its accomplishment. Lee was on the stir, —— was willing to hazard all; the boat's crew

was provided, and their station pointed out.

"It was our purpose to seize Arnold unawares, to thrust the gag into his mouth, and placing each of us an arm within that of our prisoner, to hurry him through the least frequented of the streets towards the quay. We were to represent him as a drunken soldier, whom we were conveying to his quarters, should any persons meet or question us;—and by G—, the deed was done. But the traitor's star prevailed. That very morning, an order was issued for the immediate embarkation of the legion, and I was hurried on board of ship without having had time so much as to warn Major Lee that the whole arrangement was blown

up.

" I have told my tale: for all that remains for me to state, you can easily guess. Disappointed, mortified, not absolutely free from apprehensions on the score of personal safety, I must have appeared to you, when we first became acquainted, an exceedingly ill-conditioned fellow. But you will do me the justice to remember, that time wrought his customary healing effects with my temper, and that long before we landed in Virginia, I was myself again. Of course, you know that I deserted from you. No power on earth would have ever induced me to lift a hand against my countrymen-of that I was quite determined-yet I judged it wise to take the earliest opportunity of escaping; and I did My progress through the upper part of Virginia and a portion of North Carolina was exceedingly hazardous; for independently of the risk of capture which I ran from straggling parties of your troops, I felt that even among my own people I was not safe. Nevertheless, I regained our army uninjured soon after it had passed the Congaree, and at once hastened to the position of my own corps. There my reception was of the most gratifying kind. Lee, now a lieutenant-colonel, caused the legion to muster, and stated publicly under what orders I had acted. General Greene, likewise, treated me very kindly, and sent me forward to Washington, from whom I received much more both of praise and recompense, than my unaccomplished services merited. But he would not permit me to continue in the army. He reminded me, that to be taken by the enemy would be followed by certain death; and presenting me with my discharge, accompanied the act by a donation so munificent, that I have never since known what it is to be in want. The winding up of all, is-that I married a wife, sat myself down in this beautiful district, and have been so fortunate as to give shelter in his hour of need, to an officer under whom I served, only long enough to be taught that even the British uniform can cover a manly and a generous heart."

Such was the deserter's story. I heard it to an end with much interest, assured him that he should no longer hold a mean place in my estimation, and having thanked both him and his partner for their kindness, resumed my journey.

PIRATES AND PIRACY FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

No. III

THE FLIBUSTEERS AND BUCCANEERS.

By the discovery of the New World, the Spaniards considered themselves in possession of a treasure trove; and rigidly interdicted the intrusion of other nations. British enterprise, however, was not to be baffled by Spain; and so early as 1517, to the high displeasure of the Court of Madrid, an English armed vessel made a visit to Porto Rico and St. Domingo. This opened the way, and the French soon joined our countrymen in driving a trade with the several islands, although they were pronounced to be interlopers, and vessels were fitted against them called "guarda costas," whose commanders are said to have been ordered to "take no prisoners." This drove the intruders to confederate; and the association thus originating in the West Indies, occasionally extended its operations to the Pacific Ocean, to the continual anxiety and terror of the Spaniards.

The French were the first who encroached upon the Spanish rights, by attempting to colonise, or rather to settle on shore, and the English soon followed. In 1625, and on the same day, these two nations established themselves on the island of St. Christopher's, in the name of their respective governments. They afterwards took the small island of Tortuga, as a necessary measure for the protection of those who procured provisions for them in Hispaniola, by the chase of wild cattle. From this time the cruising confederates were known as Flibusteers, the Flemish corruption of Freebooters, and their hunters were termed Buccaneers; but the distinction was soon lost, and though for some time they were under the favourite appellation of "Brethren of the Coast,"

they are generally renowned as a fraternity of "Buccaneers."

The name of Buccaneer, which originally signified one who dried or smoked flesh in the manner of the Indians, was given to the first French, or rather Norman settlers of St. Domingo, who hunted wildboars and beeves, in order to sell the flesh to their more settled neighbours, after it was dried on a raised hurdle over a slow fire-" roti bien sec." They lived in huts built on patches of cleared ground, called buccans, just sufficiently large to admit of drying the hides. The tenants of the buccans, having neither women nor children, congregated in parties, each keeping a servant, who, being a recent adventurer from Europe, was compelled to bind himself to some old buccaneer, in order to gain a footing in the country; more a companion, however, than a servant, the fruits of their labours were enjoyed in common; and, in cases of death, the domestic regularly succeeded to the property of the master. The life they led was sufficiently hard, and the employment of that nature that it is still common in Normandy to call a dirty smoky house "un vrai boucan." Nor was it without danger, for they were continually at war with the Spaniards, who used every effort to extirpate them, and at length, by continual massacres, drove them from that occupation to one in which they amply revenged upon that people the injuries sustained by their companions.

The Buccaneers, at first, seldom acted together, but in parties of from fifty to a hundred and fifty men each, embarked in open boats ill

adapted either to war, or security from the elements, and often in want of the first necessaries of life. Exposed to the intemperature of a pernicious climate, they alternately encountered the burning heat of a tropical sun by day, and the chilling damps of the night; and they added to these natural inconveniences, others arising from licentiousness. Averse to all the wholesome restraints which civilized men impose upon themselves for their common happiness, they spurned all authority, and wantoned in disorder. Like savages, having no apprehension of want, and taking no care to guard against famine by prudent economy, they were frequently exposed to all the extremities of hunger and thirst. But their enthusiasm seemed to kindle with distress, and inspired a courage that defied all danger. At the sight of a strange ship, their bardships were forgotten, and they usually boarded without deliberating about her force-to grapple was to conquer. They would attack the largest vessels, overpowering them with a desperate bravery which nothing could Thus they fought their way to riches and power. Every additional prize increased the means of capturing more-one happy chance produced twenty others, till at length the Spaniards, enervated by luxury and the quiet exercise of tyranny, were afraid of proceeding to sea.

The coasts which these brethren visited, in their more early incursions, were those of Cumana, Carthagena, Porto-Bello, Cuba, and New Spain, and those which bordered on the lakes of Maracaibo and Nicaragua. They seldom attacked outward bound vessels, but confined their captures to ships sailing homewards from the Spanish colonies, because these were laden with treasure, and other materials of small compass and great value: they coveted not the bulky commodities of Europe, and suffered the vessels which bore them to pass unmolested. The success which crowned their expeditions soon increased their numbers: adventurers of all descriptions crowded around the standard of the avengers of the murdered Americans;" and all were received without distinction of nation, religion, or language—except only the Spaniards.

who were denied admission into the fraternity.

Although their vengeance was directed against Spain, their wealthiest and bitterest enemy, other nations were not exempted from their depredations. When distressed for men, money, or ships, almost every stranger became an enemy, and thus far they were pirates, though disdaining the imputation: they were wont to return thanks to God, with marked fervency, after each capture. No fixed laws guided their proceedings; these were made on the spur of the occasion. But they had many binding customs which neophytes were bound to observe; and offences against the general good, such as peculation or treachery, were severely and summarily punished, either by death, by amputation of nose and ears, or by beaching, as they called exposing the culprit upon a desert island, without clothing or sustenance. Such was the certainty of punishment, or the sense of justice to each other, that few instances of this kind occurred. Everywhere the earliest history of this singular fraternity strongly verifies the adage of "faith among thieves;" for, though robbers by profession, none were ever more equitable among themselves: bolts, bars, and locks, and every species of fastening, were prohibited, as the use of such securities would im peach the honour of their vocation. It was a crime punished by death



to bring a woman or a young lad on board; and to desert an assigned

post, incurred the same penalty.

A general right of participation in meals was acknowledged among them; and their dress was the slovenly attire used by those engaged in the buccan, particularly in unwashed shirts, and trousers smeared with blood. The most perfect equality reigned in these floating communities, and their sense of independence was carried to such a length, that it was a rule of their order that each individual should indulge his inclination and caprice, regardless of the convenience of his fellows. Did any of the society require sleep and repose, they must bear without a nurmur the attempts of their associates to debar them of the gratification. Whatever had the effect of calling forth courage, of putting patience to the test, of inuring to privations, and of giving exercise to strength, was to be borne without complaint. Hence their fidelity to each other, and the serenity with which they sustained hunger, thirst, and fatigue.

The resolutions of these extraordinary men were sudden and invariable. As soon as they gave their word they became irrevocably bound; and they frequently pledged it on the simple proposition of an expedi-The leader of an enterprise, commonly elected only for the occasion among the most distinguished for skill and courage, enjoyed more honours, but usually had no claim to greater emoluments than his associates, except what the general voice chose to award, when a cruize, from able conduct, proved profitable. Except in such an instance the booty was regularly divided into as many shares as there were mennone had a preference; every share was chosen by lot. The first distribution was in favour of the wounded, who had a daily pay for two months, and an allowance during cure; and if the funds were insufficient to fulfil this sacred obligation, the crew sallied out in quest of more spoil. This probity extended also to the dead; the companion or servant of a member killed received his share, under a custom which obtained of every Buccaneer's having a chosen and declared comrade. between whom property was common-a system called by the French Matelotage. If the deceased had no such companion, his proportion of plunder was disposed of according to will; or if he had made no will, it was carefully remitted to his family, or if they knew nothing of his relatives, it was distributed among the poor and to the churches, to pray for the repose of the dead, and apologize for misdeeds neither repented nor discontinued.

Such were the earlier customs of a society which, without revenue, cities, castles, or regular government, had become formidable to the greatest powers in Europe. But this mixture of discipline and insubordination, of wholesome laws and desperate expedients, was polished by several successive reforms; and when, after the English took the lead, the Buccaneers were assembled in larger bodies than had before acted in concert, a code of laws was introduced to regulate their conduct towards each other, which was rigorously enforced.

The Buccaneers seldom went on a cruize till they were "hard up" for money, resolving then to gain a victory which was essential to them. The dread of their very name generally paralyzed resistance, and the surrender was immediate. If the prize was rich, they spared the lives of the crew; but otherwise, would mangle, torment, and throw them overboard. When the booty was gained the divisions were made, and

the next object was to spend it. At first, Tortuga was the general rendezvous of the freebooters; but an alliance between the English and French was not likely to continue for ever, and Jamaica commonly formed the resort of the former, and St. Domingo of the latter.

In these places they were sure of meeting with protection, of finding supplies for their wants, and every species of pleasure that was adapted to their gross manners. Here they lavished in debauches, as foolish as monstrous, all that they acquired by rapine and murder; and when the fruits of their cruizes were thus dissipated, necessity drove them to the same desperate undertakings for further supplies. Immediately on their landing, tables covered with delicacies, strong liquors, play, music, and dancing, occupied all their time. Depraved women of all nations, and of all colours, induced by avarice and dissoluteness, constituted the principal charm, as well as the chief danger of these tumultuous orgies. "These pirates," says Exquemelin, "will spend two or three thousand pieces of eight in a night, not leaving themselves a good shirt to wear in the morning. I saw one of them give a common strumpet five hundred pieces of eight to see her naked. My own master would buy sometimes a pipe of wine, and, placing it in the street, would force those that passed by to drink with him, threatening also to pistol them if they would not." Thus were squandered in a few weeks the treasures which cost long toil, all sorts of privations, much blood, and many lives; but, as Raynal says, men who were uncertain of living to the next day, had little inducement to hoard.

That early success which attended the Buccaneers, was owing to the protection afforded them by the British and French governments. In every war with Spain, each power readily furnished them with letters of marque. The flourishing state of Jamaica and St. Domingo first arose out of the depredations of these formidable ravagers; and but for their aid, the French settlements in the West Indies would have been crushed in their commencement. Thus supported, these associations continued, with few intermissions, for nearly two centuries, peace or war in Europe being of no import in the eyes of their leaders. The policy of the respective governments, Admiral Burney remarks, is well described in the following sentence:—" On laissait faire des avanturiers, qu'on pouvait toujours desavouer, mais dont les succès pouvaient être utiles."

In a short time, all the Spanish ships which appeared in the Caribbean seas were attacked and captured, whether they were great or small, armed or unarmed; and the Spaniards were compelled to make a temporary renunciation of commerce. They flattered themselves that thus the pirates, having no longer any prey which they could seize, would be reduced to inaction and their confederacy dissolved; but they soon found that they were deceived in their calculation. Weary of fruitless cruizing, the Buccaneers resolved on making inroads upon land, which they were not long in accomplishing, to the serious cost of their distressed enemies, who had sunk into such cowardice, that they were beat even when they were in the proportion of twenty to one against the pirates. The adventures which followed this resolve, exhibit a series of stratagems and exploits which are almost without parallel; and the sufferings of the Spaniards strongly impressed the mind with a notion of the retributive justice of Providence. Strength of defence or remote. ness of situation afforded no protection; and the assailants, strangers

a rich freight.

to every feeling of humanity, dealt misery upon the inhabitants of the cities of the Spanish Main, equalled only by that which was inflicted by their own ancestors on the unhappy and unprotected Indians. When they had pillaged, they set fire to the towns, and consumed whatever they did not carry away. The several species of torture to which they subjected their prisoners, in order to compel them to discover the places where they concealed their treasure, were such as savage bands alone are capable of resorting to; and of many of them decency forbids even the mention. At Puerto Cavallo—since so remarkable for the boarding of the Hermione—the tongues of a great number were taken out by the roots; and finally, all the inhabitants, except two, who were reserved as guides, were massacred.

One of the first continental expeditions was undertaken by a party of French and English, in 1654, who plundered Nueva Segovia. The history of this period abounds with relations of daring actions, stained by cruel ferocity; and the accounts given by the Buccaneers are so well authenticated as to leave no fact in doubt. We will therefore notice a

few of the principal leaders of these hardy bands. .

Pierre le Grand, a native of Dieppe, was one of the first Flibusteers who obtained a renown in Europe, which, according to Voltaire, lasted more than forty years. This desperado sailed in a vessel without a gun, and having only twenty-eight men on board; and on the western coast of St. Domingo, met with a Spanish man-of-war. The pirates, as soon as they perceived her, mutually swore to take her or to perish in the attempt, and advanced to her about sunset. They were armed only with swords and pistols; yet having scuttled their own bark, which they had scarcely time to quit before she sunk, they slew all who made any resistance, and rendered themselves masters of the vessel, which proved to be the Vice-Admiral of the Spanish galeons, homeward-bound, with

Montbars was a young gentleman of Languedoc, whose mind, while a schoolboy, was so tormented by reading the barbarities of the Spaniards, that he fanatically resolved to avenge the miserable Indians. spirit increased with his years; and scarcely had he become of age when he expended the whole of his fortune in fitting out a vessel, and made common cause with the "Brethren of the Coast." He distinguished himself by sea and land as one of their most daring and skilful On the passage out a Spanish ship being met with was attacked, boarded, and taken-for the Buccaneers were rarely unsuc-Montbars led the way to the decks of the enemy, along which he carried wounds and death; and when submission terminated the contest, his only pleasure seemed to be to contemplate, not the treasures of the vessel, but the number of dead and dying Spaniards, against whom he had vowed a deep and eternal hatred, which he maintained during the whole of his life. Pillage and licentiousness had no charms for him-vengeance alone animated him. A Spaniard in arms never escaped his sword; and this ardour and implacability occasioned him to acquire the surname of "Exterminator."

So ferocious, however, were many of the marauders, that Montbars was not the most cruel of the enemies whom the Spaniards had to endure. A Dutchman, who, from having resided in the Brazils, was called Brasiliano, was fearfully eminent in brutal villainy. This wretch

actually commanded several of his prisoners to be roasted alive on wooden spits, "for not showing him hog-yards where he might steal swine." "This would perhaps strike the perpetrators as inflicting a just retribution. Las Casas, speaking of the conquest of the New World, says, "I once beheld four or five chief Indians roasted alive at a slow fire; and as the miserable victims poured forth their dreadful yells, it disturbed the commandant in his siesta, and he sent an order that they should be strangled; but the officer on duty would not suffer it, but, causing their mouths to be gagged that their shrieks might not be heard, he stirred up the fire with his own hands, and roasted them deli-

berately till they all expired. I SAW IT MYSELF."

Another pirate of the same nation, called Francis Olonois, from having been born at Sable d'Olonne, near Basque Roads, had for a time a savage and successful career. From the situation of bondsman he raised himself to authority, and became so notorious that, his ship being wrecked upon the Spanish Main, and it being believed that he was killed with most of his crew, unbounded rejoicings took place among the Spaniards. It was true that he had been desperately wounded, and would have shared the fate of his companions, but for the stratagem of his mingling sand with the blood from his wounds, smearing his face therewith, and hiding himself dexterously among the slain. When the Spaniards quitted the field, he crawled into the woods, and tended his wounds till they were pretty well healed, when he took his way to Campeachy, disguised in a Spanish habit. In that town he found them exulting in his supposed death with bonfires and festivals, and was an eve-witness of the congratulations which took place on all sides at the end of so merciless a pirate. Here he enticed some slaves, under a promise of liberty, to steal a canoe and accompany him out to sea, and with their aid got safe to Tortuga. Being now too poor to fit out a proper vessel, he was obliged to push his fresh designs with a couple of small boats and twenty-two men. With these he stationed himself off the north coast of Cuba, with a view of boarding the first vessel that presented itself. The Governor of Havannah, who could scarcely credit the resuscitation of the dreaded Olonois, sent a small frigate, mounting ten guns, to take the boats, and hang all the pirates, except the chief, who was to be tortured to death at head-quarters; and a Negro.executioner was embarked to officiate. The undaunted freebooter no sooner heard these tidings, and that the ship was at anchor in the river Estera, than he resolved to attack her. He accordingly boarded her so vigorously, that after a sharp resistance, they were compelled to surrender. and, one by one, suffered the fate intended for his crew. Among the rest the black hangman appeared, and begged hard for his life; but, . after making him confess the whole plot, his head rolled after the rest. One only was reserved to carry the news to the governor, and assure his excellency that should he fall into the marauder's hands, he should be similarly dealt with.

This exploit gained Olonois great credit, especially as he returned to Tortuga with a large and well-laden ship, which he took with his new frigate on the passage. He now compassed greater mischief, and, joined by the noted Michael de Basco, he put to sea, in 1667, with eight vessels and 660 men. At first he cruized off Hispaniola, where they captured two fine ships, which became a formidable addition to their

squadron: one mounted sixteen guns, and had besides a cargo of cocoa. 40,000 pieces of eight, and the value of 10,000 more in jewels; the other was armed with eight guns, and had 7000 weight of powder, some muskets, and 12,000 pieces of eight. Elated by success, the pirate now made for the devoted town of Maracaibo, a rich and populous place, "very pleasant to the view;" and having, after a sharp contest, stormed the fortress that commanded the bar at the entrance of the great lake, advanced and sacked the city. Part of the inhabitants made their escape to Gibraltar, a town about forty leagues higher up the lake, with a great part of their effects. The remainder were doomed to undergo the atrocious and revolting cruelties of their merciless invaders. rack and flames were in constant requisition; and while some of the Spaniards were being murdered in cold blood, Olonois, with his usual diabolical spirit, drew his cutlass and hacked one of them to pieces. Nor was this the worst act of this demon-for he cut open the breast of an unhappy captive, and tearing out the heart, actually gnawed it between his teeth with the ferocity of a wolf.

After the pirates had revelled fifteen days in Maracaibo, they resolved to follow up the blow by attacking Gibraltar, where they imagined the Spaniards had concealed their wealth. This place was now defended by several batteries and 800 soldiers, nor had anything been omitted which was calculated to oppose the progress of the invaders. The pirates were somewhat struck on seeing the preparations to receive them, and a council of war was convened. But nothing could daunt the spirits of the Buccaneers, especially as they supposed all the riches of Maracaibo had been transported to Gibraltar, so that they were unanimous for the attack: so far, however, was it considered hazardous, that they shook

hands with each other, and swore to live or die together.

The advance was commenced, a desperate battle ensued, and the Spaniards, after fighting bravely, and losing nearly 500 slain, were compelled to retreat: of the pirates only 40 were killed, and about 80 wounded, who all died through the bad air. The hapless town was now entered by the inhuman conquerors; and brutality, lust, murder, They then ranrobbery, and remorseless barbarity had full swing. somed the two towns, for 30,000 pieces of eight, and 500 head of cattle, and after a stay of two months, took their departure, with a booty of 260,000 pieces of eight, and vast quantities of plate, linen, jewels, silks, and other articles. Among the spoil were the bells, images, and all the ornaments of the churches, with which the ravagers proposed to fit a chapel for themselves. After the dividend they returned to Tortuga, where the "common pirates," in three weeks had scarcely any money "Thus," says the historian of their acts, "they made shift to lose and spend the riches they had got, in much less time than they were purchased: the tayerns and stews, according to the custom of pirates, got the greatest part; so that, soon after they were forced to seek more, by the same unlawful means they had got the former."

The career of Olonois was nearly closed, and we feel happy in adding, that the execrable wretch was taken, torn in pieces alive, and burnt to ashes by the Indians of the coast of Darien, where he had landed after a repulse. "Olonois," says Admiral Burney, "was possessed with an ambition to make himself renowned for being terrible. At one time, it is said, he put the whole crew of a Spanish ship, ninety men, to death, performing himself the office of executioner, by beheading them. He

caused the crews of four other vessels to be thrown into the sea; and more than once, in his frenzies, he tore out the hearts of his victims, and devoured them."

The Buccaneers now became so formidable from their numbers, that many Spanish towns submitted to pay them a contribution to avoid visits of such calamity and horror. The first land invader was an Englishman of the name of Lewis Scott, who sacked Campeachey, and obtained a large ransom to save it from the flames. Plunder, however, and not conquest, was the object of Scott; but after him, the chief in command. Mansvelt, happened to be a man of more policy and providence than any of his predecessors. He was equally popular with both French and English, and perceiving his opportunity, he determined to seize the occasion of forming an independent Buccaneer establishment. With this object in view, the isle of Sta. Catalina, on the Mosquito shore, was assaulted, carried, and garrisoned, about A.D. 1664. The death of Mansvelt shortly afterwards proved fatal to the design; for on his second in command, Henry Morgan, the son of a Welsh farmer, succeeding as head of the Brethren, although he was partial to the notion of a stable establishment, yet his numerous expeditions interrupted the scheme. This renowned Freebooter was a most capable and fortunate leader, though not so popular, because not so honest as his late commander. After attacking, carrying, and pillaging Puerto del Principe, the depôt of the gold and silver from Mexico and Peru, in 1667, he conceived the bold project of subduing Porto Bello, one of the best-fortified places in those regions. Without revealing his design to any person, and at the head of only 460 men, he suddenly surprised the town with no loss, the Spaniards being unprepared. In order to reduce the citadel. whither the most valuable property had been conveyed, he recurred to an artful expedient: he compelled the priests, nuns, and other women. whom he had made prisoners, to plant his scaling-ladders against the walls of the fortress, from a persuasion that the gallantry and superstition of the garrison would not suffer them to fire on the objects of In this imagination, however, he was their love and veneration. deceived. The Governor used his utmost efforts to destroy every one that approached the works; so that Morgan was under the necessity of storming the place. Having succeeded, he opened a general sack; gaining, by the exercise of dreadful cruelties, a large booty in bullion, specie, and merchandise. Shortly afterwards, a large French Buccaneer ship refusing to join his command, Morgan dissembled his anger, and invited her captain and his officers to a carousal. Arriving on board, they were made prisoners, and their ship boarded; but she suddenly blew up, by which 350 Englishmen, and all the French prisoners, with the exception of thirty, perished in an instant.

In 1669, Morgan again sacked the unhappy towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, with a large force, and exercised the most savage barbarities which even the bloody annals of these pirates recite: racks, cords, burning matches, and starvation were not the worst of the torments, and the soul sickens over the relation of those hellish atrocities. Here he remained so long rioting and plundering, that the Spaniards repaired the castle at the entrance of the great lake, and stationed three stout men-of-war in the "bocca" to cut off his retreat. This step somewhat disconcerted Morgan, as the largest of his ships mounted only fourteen guns, the rest were mere craft. Nevertheless, he concealed his appre-

hensions, and boldly sent to the Spanish admiral, threatening to destroy the town and slaughter all his prisoners, if the place was not forthwith ransomed, and his armament permitted to pass without molestation. The Admiral resolutely refused the application, but offered a free passage on the Pirate's surrendering all his booty and captures. Morgan and his associates deliberated; and they at length determined to risk any consequence rather than resign their spoils, which they had gained with so much peril. As the Admiral adhered to his declared purpose, Morgan took measures for forcing the channel; and being a man of resources, he extricated his fleet and prizes from their difficult situation, with admirable contrivance. He converted one of his vessels into a fireship by filling her with powder and combustibles, but so disguised with a row of quakers, as to resemble the most warlike of his squadron, while her decks being covered with blocks of wood with hats and caps on, completed the deception. By means of this ship, and a desperate fight, he defeated his floating enemies, taking one of the Spanish menof-war, and destroying the two others. Still there remained the castle to be passed; and this was effected by another stratagem. During the day. Morgan filled his boats with armed men, and they rowed from the ships to a part of the shore which was well concealed from the castle by thickets. After waiting as long as might be supposed to be occupied in disembarking, all the men were concealed in the bottom of the boats. except two in each, who rowed them back again. This being repeated several times, caused the Spaniards to believe that the Buccaneers intended an assault by land with their whole force; and they disposed their cannon accordingly, leaving the sea-front of the castle unprovided. At night Morgan's fleet took up their anchors with the first of the ebb. and without setting sail, it being moonlight, they dropped down. arriving nearly opposite the castle, all canvass was crowded, a broadside was discharged at the fort, and before the garrison could return a shot, the pirates had escaped with a booty to the amount of 250,000 pieces of eight, and some ill-fated hostages for the ransom of Gibraltar.

Morgan's reputation was now at the highest pitch, and though he was not personally beloved, the majority of the adventurers, who had increased to nearly 4000 men, recognized him as their Commander-inchief, on his summoning them to a general rendezvous off the west coast of Hispaniola, at the close of 1670; and many young men of family quitted Europe to solicit commands under him. His force amounted to 37 ships, wherein were 2000 fighting men, beside the mariners. "The Admiral hereof was mounted with 22 great guns, and 6 small ones of brass; the rest carried, some 20, some 18, others 16, and the smallest at least 4; besides which, they had great quantities of ammunition and fire-balls, with other inventions of powder." With this formidable armament, as the West Indies could not furnish sufficient plunder for so many profligate and lawless ravagers, it was determined

to attack Panama, as the wealthiest possible object.

As a measure of prudence, men were employed to hunt cattle and cure meat, and vessels were sent to collect maize. Here, also, Morgan drew up specific articles of agreement for the distribution of plunder, and had them subscribed to; for he was so little burthened with principle himself, that he suspected the good faith of every one, and was ever bent on checks and obligations. By these articles Morgan was to receive one hundredth of the whole booty; each captain was to have eight

shares; provision was stipulated for the maimed and wounded; and rewards were appointed for those who should particularly distinguish themselves.

These preliminaries being arranged, the fleet sailed from Cape Tiburon on the 16th of December. Having again reduced the island of Sta. Catalina, by a secret understanding, of firing without shot, with the Spanish Governor, who wished to have the honour, though not the danger, of resisting the Rovers, Morgan sent a detachment under one Brodely, to the mouth of the river Chagre, leading part of the way to his ultimate destination. Here was a strong fort situated upon a steep bill, and defended by an officer and a garrison worthy of the trust committed to their courage. The Buccaneers attacked it with desperation. and were as vigorously resisted; but this resistance only stimulated the energy of men accustomed, not merely to expect, but almost to command, success. It was again valiantly assaulted, and no less valiantly defended; and the assailants were nearly driven back a second time, when a powder-magazine exploded, and the breaches were mounted in the confusion. The Governor of the Fort, as well as some of his soldiers, refused quarter; and of 314 who composed the garrison, more than 200 were killed. The Buccaneers lost 100 killed, and 70 wounded.

Morgan made the prisoners repair the castle, and garrisoned it with He also appointed 150 to take care of the ships; and having thus secured his retreat in case of adversity, he set forward, at the head of 1200 men, for Panama. They took advantage of the river as far as it was navigable, by embarking the artillery and stores in canoes: but the obstructions were so great, that it was not till the seventh day that they arrived at Cruz, a village at the highest part of the Chagre to which boats can reach, and situated about eight leagues from the great city. The difficulties which they encountered were such as required the genuine Buccaneer hardihood to support. Their road led over rocks and mountains, and through almost impassable morasses, beset with concealed enemies, who killed some and wounded others. They were assailed with heat, cold, rain, and every variety of weather. Sometimes they were in such a state of starvation (for the supplies they expected to find in the villages had been carefully swept away by the Spaniards,) that a stray horse, or a mule, or an ass, became a delicious feast, without the trouble of cooking; and on one occasion, they made "a huge banquet" upon some bags of leather which they found in a deserted hut. On the ninth day of their journey the Buccaneers came within sight of the South Sea, a view which inspired such joy, that they sounded their trumpets, beat their drums, shouted, danced, and threw their caps in the air, with all the exultation of success, and proceeded direct for Panama, the steeples of which soon appeared in view. Early in the morning of the 27th of January, 1671, the march was resumed. The Spaniards, who had not been idle, determined, as the city was almost without defences, to oppose their progress by meeting the Buccaneers on the plain, where they showed such a front, that the latter, now reduced to fewer than one thousand, began to waver, till Morgan re-inspirited their courage by his valiant example. The President of Panama commanded 2000 infantry and 400 horse, and was provided with an immense number of wild bulls to break the enemy's ranks-but after two hours' desperate conflict was defeated, with a loss of 600 killed, and nearly double that number in wounded and prisoners. The

Buccaneers were too much weakened and fatigued to pursue their advantage immediately; therefore, they halted to rest, after which, undauntedly continued their march under a heavy fire of cannon charged with every description of destructive missile, which swept down numbers of men. Another contest of three hours took place, without intermission, during which neither party gave or received quarter, when the Spaniards were compelled to yield, and the noble city of Panama became the prize of the victors.

One of the first precautions taken by Morgan after his victory, was to prevent drunkenness among his men, to which end he procured to have it reported to him, that all the wine had been poisoned by the inhabitants. Before possession had well been taken, several parts of the city burst out into flames; but whether by accident, or by the policy of the Spaniards, or the contrivance of the arch-robber, is not now known. Exquemelin lays the blame on Morgan, and Morgan retorted it on the inhabitants. Be this as it may, the calamity was regretted by all parties, and both Buccaneers and Spaniards united to stop the progress of the conflagration. But their efforts were vain, for the city consisted of about 7000 houses, principally built of cedar, "very curious and magnificent, and richly adorned," together with monasteries, churches, and public edifices, which continued to burn nearly a month, before the fire was totally extinguished,—a spectacle, no doubt, of terrible beauty and dreadful desolation.*

An odious scene of licentiousness, rapacity, and barbarity followed. No one was safe; those who fled by land were brought in and tortured by the detachments sent after them, while those who escaped to sea were overtaken by boats manned by the pirates: till Morgan, finding that some of his men were plotting to set themselves afloat in the Southsea, ordered the masts of a captured ship to be cut by the board, and all the small craft to be burnt. In the city, in boats, and in the neighbouring forests, were found vast treasures concealed in caves and cellars, besides immense quantities of valuable articles of commerce, which were destroyed. "In their cruelty," says Exquemelin, an eye-witness, in his narrative of the Zee Rovers, "no sex nor condition whatsoever was spared."

On the 24th of February, Morgan and his men quitted the ruins of the ill-fated Panama, driving before them 175 mules laden with booty, and 600 prisoners, some of whom were to carry burthens, and others to be ransomed. Among the latter were many women and children, who were made to suffer the extremes of hunger, thirst and fatigue, besides being kept in apprehension of being sold as slaves, that they might more earnestly endeavour to procure money to be brought for their ransom; and the brutal chief not only turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, but replied with sarcasm and mockery to their cries and lamentations. We must even give this devil his due, and admit that one fair action gleamed through the horrors of this excursion. A lady had charged "two religious persons" to procure the money for her ranson; which being obtained, they had misappropriated it. Captain Morgan inquired into the matter, and perceiving the villanous fraud, released the lady, and detained the two "religious men" in her stead. This was the more honour-

^{*} Among the buildings destroyed, was a factory-house, belonging to the Genoese, who then carried on the trade of supplying the Spaniards with slaves from Africa.

able, as she was of great beauty, and had firmly resisted all the endeavours of Morgan, whose passions she inflamed, to ingratiate himself with her, even under threats of torture and death.

In the middle of the march back to Chagre, Morgan's habitual distrust of his companions, led him to draw up his men, and put them on their oaths, that they had not concealed any of the plunder; but had fairly thrown every thing into the common stock. Not satisfied with this, he also instituted a personal search, to the chagrin of the whole party, and especially of the French. On their arrival at Chagre, a division was made, at the chief's dictum, of 200 pieces of eight to each man; a sum by no means satisfactory. Morgan, however, was not inclined to allay any discontent of this kind by an open reckoning; and to avoid further importunity, he relieved himself from the command; " which he did," says Exquemelin, " without calling any council, or bidding any one adieu; but went secretly on board his own ship, and put out to sea, without giving notice, followed by only three or four vessels out of the whole fleet, who, it is believed, went shares with him in the greatest part of the spoil." The French, who had never liked him, would willingly have revenged themselves upon him, had they, says the historian, "been able to encounter him."

Thus ended the piratical career of the crafty Morgan, who, it is said, realized one hundred thousand pounds. He certainly excelled all the other Buccancer chiefs in the daring boldness of his plans, in the ability with which they were conducted, and in the address with which he extricated himself from the difficulties in which they involved him, and except Olonois, we might add, that he claims also a dreadful pre-eminence in the cruelties with which their execution was attended. Yet this monster was well received, knighted by his sovereign, and appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty Court. Having fixed his residence at Jamaica, where he filled the most important posts, he enjoyed in security the wealth which had cost so many tears, and so much blood to the victims of his avarice, though it is supposed never to have excited the least remorse in his own hardened heart. This was not exactly the course which he had "chalked out" for himself, for on his arrival in Jamaica, he began to levy men with a view of settling in Santa Catalina, and holding it as his own; but Lord John Vaughan, determined to enforce our treaty with Spain, obliged him to relinquish his plan. the autumn of 1680, in consequence of the Earl of Carlisle's quitting. from ill health, this lawless plunderer was left, as his deputy, to govern Jamaica! On assuming this high office, his administration was far from favourable to his old associates, some of whom suffered the extreme hardship of being tried and hanged under his authority; and one crew of Buccaneers, most of them English, who fell into his hands, he sent to be delivered up to the Spaniards, at Carthagena. His governorship lasted only a year, but he continued in office during the remainder of the reign of Charles II. In the next reign, the Court of Spain had the influence to get him sent home prisoner, and kept in confinement for three years. No charge being brought forward against him, he was then released, and passed his latter days in undeserved peace and tranquillity.

ANECDOTES OF DOM PEDRO AND THE BRAZILIAN MOCK-REVOLUTION OF 1831.

" Ex ungue leonem."

THE following memoires pour servir, from notes made by an eyewitness of undoubted integrity, at the period to which they refer, were put together some time before the death of their hero, Dom Pedro; and as the motives and res gestæ of that personage, like the acts of other public men deceased, have become themes for the historian, and legitimate topics for illustration and research, there appears no reason for withholding details which are substantially correct, and throw light on the true character and conduct of the Ex-Emperor.—ED.

A singular concatenation of the various causes and effects which guide our steps in this "best of all possible worlds" kept me linked to a ship anchored in the magnificent bay of Rio de Janeiro, when the socalled revolution broke out.

It is my firm belief that the ingenious and mighty Emperor of the Brazils himself, aided by a few confidants, created that confusion on purpose. He merely wanted to have a decent pretence for leaving the country and subsequently going to Portugal. I shall enter into some details in order to satisfy those among my readers who may think such an assertion a paradox. If they will not credit me at all, I humbly beseech them to consider, at least, that "le vrai n'est-pas toujours le vraisemblable!"

What I have to state must necessarily check the pride of the riotous mob of the city of the Holy Sebastian, since it disputes them the glory of having expelled their lawful sovereign. As I am, however, now beyond the reach of their murderous knives, and do not fear Dom Pedro's wrath, I just shall write what I then saw, heard, and felt; telling nothing but the truth," although it may appear " stranger than fiction.

Delighted as that monarch was in receiving the pretty, youthful, and wealthy Princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg in 1829 as a bride from Europe, his joy got rather damped in beholding her accompanied by his first-born daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, whom he had sent thither to be married to her " querido tio paterno," Dom Miguel. sures of the honeymoon were shortened by Dom Pedro himself whilst driving the senior part of his family in a carriage, which was overturned. Several of them were much hurt on that occasion; he had some ribs bent or broken, and lay on his beam-ends for many weeks. The inhabitants of the exceedingly loyal and heroical city of Rio de Janeiro * considered it as a bad omen that so many imperial and royal majesties, highnesses, and excellencies, should have been all at once seen meanly rolling in the dust soon after the pomp of the nuptials.

The Emperor recovered, and attempted for a time to give himself up to the domestic happiness which an amiable spouse was anxiously preparing for him. But he little relished such efforts, grown up as he was without any proper education in a barbarous country among coachmen, grooms, and negro-slaves. Being a headstrong boy, and the darling of

[&]quot; Muito leal e heroïca Cidade"—an epithet bestowed on that capital by Dom Pedro, in imitation of Buonaparte, who had his "bonnes villes." 2 n

his mother, he did just as he liked, and never attained the knowledge, manners, and feelings of a civilized monarch. He was anything but a fit companion for a well-bred European princess. It is generally known how very ill he treated the late Empress Leopoldina, to whose accomplishments and virtues he was not able to raise his mind. He shamefully sacrificed her to a low profligate married woman, whom he called away from the washing-tub, after which he appointed her lady of honour to his unfortunate wife, and at last put a ducal coronet on her adulterous head*. It is impossible to relate all the scandalous anecdotes concerning the want of delicacy and good faith which Dom Pedro is said to have displayed in other amorous intrigues. The French and Swiss "Paphians" of Rio de Janeiro would turn their sweet noses up, shake their heads, and exclaim disdainfully "C'est un chien!" Some complained of his having trifled with their affections in rewarding them with false diamonds.

Yet, in spite of all these facts, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnais gave him her hand. There is something attractive in an imperial crown. It proved a powerful magnet to Josephine's "petite-fille;" and most ladies think they are able to subdue or to correct a vicious husband. I saw her on her wedding-day; she looked lovely and happy. Her blue eyes sparkled with delight in beholding, under the balcony of the palace, a crowd of subjects and spectators, who exhibited all the different hues of human flesh, from the roses and lilies of Albion to Warren's jet from Mozambique. The Empress Amelia apparently did everything in her power to please the Brazilians, to secure her husband's affec-

tions, and to make him comfortable on his throne.

But the master-passion in Pedro's bosom, which, like Aaron's serpent, swallowed all the rest, was covetousness. He worshipped the golden calf from his tender infancy. When a mere boy he contracted the habit of collecting articles of gold, silver, or jewellery, which he would hide in corners, like a raven, or the "gazza ladra." When he grew older, he began to dabble in the funds. The loans raised in England and at home, together with the constant fluctuation in the value of the paper currency at the exchange in his capital, proved to him a vast and convenient field to acquire and to practise the knowledge of a stockbroker. Importing considerable cargoes of slaves, protected by the imperial flag, and selling them in retail to the planters of the interior, was one of that liberal sovereign's favourite speculations. tract of pasture belonging to his domains, through which the cattle of the provinces were driven to Rio de Janeiro, offered to him a welcome opportunity for having all those animals either taxed or milked. He was pleased to say, that the money which he got by that job did not smell of the cow-pen—an imperial remark, considering that Vespasian pronounced something very similar.

With such propensities, he could not bear the idea of his daughter Donna Maria returning "re infecta," and still less that of leaving his beloved brother Miguel in the quiet possession of the crown of Portugal. He got overpowered, like Æsop's dog †, who was crossing a river with

The Duchess of Santos. The female child issued from that "liaison" was subsequently exalted to the dignity of a princess of the Brazils, by the unanimous votes of both houses of parliament, or the "Assembléa Géral do Brazil."
 † Sit venia verbo!

a bone in his mouth, and dropped it whilst snapping at his reflected image. Frequent sighs would escape him, and he was several times heard to exclaim with impatience—"Would to God my son was of age! I then would go myself and settle this business." All his thoughts were henceforth absorbed in plotting about it, whilst he neglected the government of the Brazils altogether. He would lock himself up for several hours in the course of the day with his most intimate councillors, consisting of a few Portuguese of low extraction, who were greatly disliked by every body. One of the most conspicuous persons among them was the Senhor Joaō Carlota, his "criado particolar," or confidential valet-de-chambre. Voltaire would probably have observed that moreover—

"Il eut l'emploi qui certes n'est pas mince, Et qu'à la cour, où tout se teint en beau, On appelloit être l'ami du prince, Mais qu'à la ville, et surtout en province, Les gens grossiers ont nommé Maquereau."

Another not less important member of Dom Pedro's privy council was his favourite surgeon, Tavarez, who even acted as barber, like Walter Scott's Oliver, who shaved Louis XI. The illustrious Senhor Gomez was, however, at the head of the political affairs of that secret cabinet— "Gabinete segreto de Boa Vista," as they called it. It was the real interest of those and similar people to induce the Emperor to try his fortune in Portugal, since their own lives were not quite safe in this country, where the steel of the assassin is the usual weapon of an enemy.

The Parisian dog-days of 1830, together with the triumph of the British Whigs, accelerated the execution of their scheme: for they fancied that Dom Pedro, in setting up as a constitutional hero among the Lusitanians, would naturally be countenanced both by revolutionary France and reformed England. It was, however, necessary to give to his departure a good colour *, and moreover to secure the throne of the

Brazils to his infant son.

A journey through the rich province of Minas Geraes was, towards the end of the following December, undertaken by their majesties. The Emperor intended, in the first instance, to gain for himself, or rather for his dynasty, the good will and the affections of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of that most important part of the realm. Secondly, he meant to afford to the press of Rio de Janeiro a favourable opportunity for attacking his person and sowing germs of discontent and anarchy among the mob of the capital. Lastly, he wanted to gather from the numerous mining proprietors the very valuable presents of gold and precious stones which, according to the old custom of the country, they were bound to offer as a sort of tribute on such an occasion.

He fully obtained his wishes. Both he and his young spouse were in all parts received with enthusiasm, and he had an abundant harvest, whilst the licentiousness of the press was carried very far. The leading newspapers were written by French Republicans or Buonapartists, who

^{*} When Dom Pedro made himself independent of his august father, King Dom Joao VI. of Portugal, he took a solemn oath, that he would never leave Brazil. The anniversary of that important declaration had been celebrated hitherto by thundering salutes fired from the numerous forts and ships in Rio harbour. Yet Dom Miguel has been accused of violating an oath imposed on him at Vienna!

had been obliged to leave their native land long before on account of their political sentiments. A report had recently been spread and got repeated in all the journals, that Dom Pedro's real intention was to assume the title of sovereign of Portugal and Brazil, and that the latter empire

was again to be turned into a colony of the former.

Everything, however, remained quiet until the imperial party safely arrived from their journey at the palace of Boa Vista or San Christovao. A great number of house-owners in the Portuguese quarter of the city of Rio de Janeiro lit, in the evening of that very day—the 11th of March, 1831—bonfires in the streets for the purpose of celebrating the Emperor's return, and let off squibs and crackers in his honour. Instigated, as evidently they were, by his secret agents, they would shout, "Viva Dom Pedro Quarto!* Morra a federação!" (Death to the federals!)† "Vivao os boms Portugueses!" (Here is to all good Portuguese!)

Some native Brazilians, who were passing by or looking on, answered "Viva a constituiçao! Viva a independencia do Brasil!" Upon which some empty gin-bottles were thrown at their liberal heads, and sundry blows with big sticks (páos) given and received on both sides of the question. Knives were employed next, and murders committed, more

and more every following night.

The Portuguese were in fact the aggressors, and did a great deal to provoke the natives, especially in calling them by their contemptible nickname "Caïbras." These scenes took place between the lowest rabble. Neither police nor military patrols got any strict orders to check such murderous rows. They would look on quietly, or get out of the way. Only some "caïbras" were now and then arrested.

Dom Pedro made a solemn entry into the city on the 15th of March, and proceeded in state to the chapel, where a "Te Deum" was sung for the happy termination of his journey. The evening succeeding that day, being the last on which illuminations and fireworks were employed, some very serious affrays happened: a dozen people fell or were wounded on either side, and the streets of Rio de Janeiro became quite unsafe to

walk in by night after that period.

About thirty members of the Chamber of Deputies sent, upon this, an address to the Emperor, in which they alluded to all those scandalous scenes where the Brazilians originally got insulted with impunity. They complained of the partial conduct and insufficiency of the police; and concluded with declaring, "The order of the public, the tranquillity of the state, the throne itself—everything is threatened, if the remonstrance which the undersigned respectfully beg to present to your imperial and constitutional majesty should not be attended to." 6

* Alluding to his pretended right to his father's crown.

+ A federal government of the Brazils having been proposed by some radical

newspaper

§ A ordem publica, o respouso de estado, o throno mesmo—tudo está ameaçado, se a representação que os abaixo assignados respertosamente dirigem a vossa Maëstade

Imperial e Constitucional não for attendida!

I The name carbras or cabras (goats) is given by the Portuguese to the cross-breed produced in Brazil by the mixture of European, Negro, and Indian blood, because the face of those people, generally speaking, assumes, indeed, some of the features of that species of the animal creation, whenever they alternpt to look genteel or fashionable. To call a common Brazilian "bodé" (billygoat) is to this very moment the greatest insult which you can offer to him.

In order to show his anxiety to please that body of national legislators, the Emperor Dom Pedro immediately dismissed his four principal ministers, and appointed none but thoroughbred "Caïbras" to their He went, moreover, on the anniversary of his taking vacant places. the oath of upholding the constitution (juramento da constituição) to the cathedral of San Francisco da Paulla, where a sermon was preached as an act of thanks to the Almighty (acção de graças ao Todo Poderoso); and he convoked both chambers to an extraordinary meeting

on the 3rd of April.

But the apple of discord had been nicely thrown from Dom Pedro's " gabinete segreto de Boa Vista." Blood having once been shed, assassinations now became the order of the day among the common people, who would just run a knife into their enemies' hearts without any political feelings. The old report, that Brazil should once more be reduced to a colony of the former mother-country, was in the mean time, with assiduous care, propagated. A gang of murderous ruffians infested the streets during the night, and did everything to excite the native inhabitants of the capital to some excess. They were considered to be paid by the Lusitanian party, but no one was found out or arrested.

The birthday of Donna Maria was celebrated with unusual pomp on the 4th of April. Instead of the levee or beijamao (kissing hands) being held out of town at her residence, as was the case last year, it now took place at the Emperor's palace in the city of Rio de Janeiro. A great number of Portuguese uniforms and cockades were publicly displayed, and the scenes of the preceding nights got repeated with increased fury, whilst a splendid ball was given by Dom Pedro at San Christovao. Besides the "corps diplomatique," and other distinguished

foreigners, there were chiefly Lusitanians invited.

The Emperor of the Brazils was on that occasion particularly attentive to the Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron, and showed even much anxiety to please him. This being quite contrary to the stiff court etiquette hitherto observed, it created some curiosity. monarch evidently wanted to gain the good will of the gallant Admiral, which was highly necessary for his meditated retreat.

Dom Pedro and his intimate privy councillors, who thus had in vain tried to produce a revolutionary movement, now resolved to employ

some more forcible measures.

A battalion of light infantry (Caçadores) had just arrived from the Isle of Santa Katherina. The Emperor went in the morning after that political soirée, on board the transport. He reviewed them, promised to the officers speedy promotion, and allowed to each soldier two milreïs (three and sixpence sterling) money. The Commandante of the battalion, whom he took on shore with him in his barge, gave, in shoving off, three cheers to his Majesty, in shouting "Viva o Imperador!" without the usual addition of "Constitucional," which were repeated with enthusiasm by those loval Caçadores.

Nothing in the world could have been better calculated to make people believe that Dom Pedro was going to set up as absolute, than this extraordinary act of munificence. It was quite unparalleled in the annals of the reign of that sovereign, who was looked upon as a miser. Some of his Lusitanian friends, who were not in the secret, fancied that he was on the eve of losing his senses; whilst the patriotic carbras got more than ever afraid of seeing the liberty and independence of Brazil utterly destroyed.

But it was in the evening of the 5th of April, 1831, when our hero struck "his coup d'état," (golpe d'estado) by suddenly dismissing

every one of his ministers.

He then filled the vacancies with those old aristocratic Portuguese who had rendered themselves particularly odious in former similar official capacities, and were detested all over the country. They were, the Marquesses of Baëpendy, Inhambupe, Paranagua, and Aracaty, the Count Lages, and Viscount Alcantara. A Brazilian pamphlet justly observed:—" All those political beings had been forming parts of other ministries, and their names are so well known in Brazil, and in the whole world, on account of the mischief which they caused to that poor country, when her bad fate placed them formerly at the head of the government," &c. *

The news of this bold change of ministry created indeed some sensation, when it was received on the following morning at Rio de Janeiro; but the city nevertheless remained quiet. Only a small number of Brazilian mob, of the worst description, kept gathering in the "Largo de Moura," a square close to the barracks of the foot Artillery. This corps was composed of mulattoes, or free blacks, all natives of the country,

from whom they did not expect any harm.

It was at one P.M. on the 6th of April, when two columns of those people, each amounting to thirty men, left that quarter, marched right through the town, and stopped in the Campo de Santa Anna, a square at the west end, of more than twenty acres of ground. They were armed with clubs, knives, and some pistols, and led by two mulattoes wearing white straw hats with green ribbons. This was the distinction adopted by the genuine Caïbras, ever since the first nocturnal murderous rows took place, in order to know one another in the darkness. One of those intrepid chieftains was an acknowledged idiot (tolo), the other an enthusiastic barber's clerk. It is still unknown to me who instigated or paid those poor ignorant devils for showing off in such a style. I closely observed them all, when they passed by me in the "Rua do Ouvidor" (Judge-street); they looked, indeed, more terrified than terrific. Both the Police and the numerous military patrols behaved exactly as if they had received particular instructions not to molest that gang in the least. Those guardians of peace would even hide themselves behind the corners of lanes or in sentry-boxes, affecting not to see them, as they moved on in sullen silence. The armed procession soon got followed by a crowd of spectators, whom curiosity induced to gather around.

The multitude remained, however, quietly stationed in the Campo, opposite the War-office, and increased considerably towards the evening. Dom Pedro upon this sent a proclamation to the military Governor of the capital, desiring him to hand it over to some Justice of Peace, who was to read it to the people assembled. It contained, among sundry protestations of the very great love which he was entertaining for them,

the following sentence:-

"Brazilians! I give you my Imperial word of honour, that I am con-

stitutional with all my heart. Rely upon me and my Ministry! They are animated with the same sentiments as I am; or else I should not have appointed them.

(Signed) "PEDRO,

Constitutional Emperor, and Perpetual Defender of Brazil."*
It sounded so burlesque, that the majority of the hearers burst out into a horse-laugh; some got, however, indignant, and the proclamation was ultimately torn to pieces, and trampled under foot by a drunken mulatto cobbler.

The Justices of Peace belonging to the neighbouring parishes (freguecias) went upon this to the Emperor. They stated to him, that the tranquillity of Rio de Janeiro was threatened by so large a mob, and begged to ask whether he had not better re-appoint the late Ministers, after dismissing the present ones, whose names excited so much uneasi-

ness among the native Brazilians.

The Emperor, Dom Pedro Primeiro, fully prepared for the farce, put himself in an attitude, and listened to their humble address with the utmost composure and dignity. He held all the time his clenched fist pressed upon a copy of the Brazilian Constitution, which lay upon the table before him, and asked afterwards, how many people there might be assembled? When they told him about three thousand, he smiled, then opened that famous charter of his own manufacture, and pointed to the paragraph which leaves the choice of Ministers entirely to the pleasure of the Emperor, and not to the option of the people.

Upon this he shut the book with violence, and said—"I do not stand here to argue with you; the late Ministers did not deserve my confidence, and for this reason I dismissed them; with the new ones I

shall do just as I like !" +

After this energetic speech, he turned his back upon them, and strode

into his cabinet.

When those three wise men returned to the Campo de Santa Anna, at seven P.M., they found the multitude much increased. On their communicating the Emperor's reply, some agitation was manifested; even cries of "Death to the traitor," (Morra o traïdor!)—" To arms, citizens!"— (As armas, citadaōs!)—were heard among the crowd, many of whom had been drinking too much agoardente, or cachace.!

General Lima, the military Governor of the capital, not far from whose windows the mob were assembled, rode to San Christovaō, informed the Emperor of the prevailing excitement, and asked for orders. Dom Pedro gave him an evasive answer, by merely advising him to keep the troops under his command within the strictest bounds of subordination. He made him, moreover, answerable for doing so, and desired him to reinforce the guard at the palace.

The General, before going there, had sent word to all the different corps to keep themselves ready for marching. When he returned, he

Brasileiros!—Eù Vos dou a minha Imperial palavra que sou constitucional de coração. Contai em Mim e no Ministerio; elle està animado dos mesmos sentimentos do que Eû; alias o nao noméaria!

Imperador Constitucional e Defensor Perpetuo do Brasil.
† Eu nac estou aqui para argumentar! O ministerio passado me nac merecia confiança e por isso o demitti; do novo farei que entendo!

ordered them all to the Campo, where they arrived at 11 P.M. The Brazilian people gathering there soon ascertained that those troops had no orders whatever to attack and to disperse them, and now began to arm themselves, by fetching muskets and sabres from the Artillery barracks. They betook themselves to playing soldiers, chose their officers, and got divided into several companies, amounting on the whole to about seven hundred armed men; the troops of the garrison did not exceed three thousand. That vast square thus appeared a medley of armed mob, regular troops, and pacific spectators, who certainly did not know what they were about; they forming a mass of upwards of five thousand people. Soon after midnight, they got joined by the infantry and horse Artillery, who hitherto had been employed as Dom Pedro's body guard, and left the palace without his orders.

I cannot help suggesting what must have induced that Emperor's own battalion, stationed at San Christavaō, to sneak away from their post.

There was a report in circulation that he had applied to the British and French squadrons anchoring in the bay of Rio de Janeiro to land a party of Marines to restore order in the capital. This had been the case once before, when the great mutiny broke out among his troublesome Irish auxiliaries. It was, moreover, believed by the credulous Brazilians, that, assisted by those two foreign powers, he now intended to overthrow their glorious constitution altogether. Dom Pedro sent late in the evening for the Chargés d'Affaires of both nations, and told them that he had resolved to abdicate in favour of his son, and wished to repair on board the British flag-ship. When his British Majesty's representative arrived before the palace of Boa Vista, at 11 P.M., his rather shy horse reared against some piles of muskets, which were capsized in consequence. The clattering noise awakened the sleeping Caçadores, who soon found out that the mischief was produced by the Cavallo do Embaixador Inglez. When this important news became known to the commanding officers of the corps, they all took up their arms, and marched off quietly, in order to share the responsibility and dangers of their " camarados," in the Campo de Santa Anna.

The ingenious author of the "Historia da Revolução do Brasil, no dia 7 d'Abril, 1831," a deputado, or member of the House of Commons, bears me out in this supposition: for, in alluding to the conduct of that battalion of Caçadores, he says.—"Those Brazilian warriors showed themselves worthy of the heroical nation to whom they belonged, by joining their fellow-citizens in the common defence of the liberty and inde-

pendence of their native land," &c. *

Both Mr. Aston and Monsieur de Pontois expressed their official concern and astonishment at the Emperor's sudden resolution to abdicate. The former said, "Surely your Majesty can hold out much longer!" Dom Pedro replied, "Well, gentlemen, suppose I grant the request of the people to re appoint the late Ministry, will you be guarantees for the public tranquillity?" (Voulez-vous guarantir la tranquillité publique?)

But the Briton's face lengthened at this proposition, and he shook his diplomatic head; whilst the Frenchman, with rolling eyes, shrugged

^{- *} Estes Militares Brazileiros se mostrava
 dignos da hero
 ca ação a que pertencia
 unindo-se aos seus concitada
 se m defensa commun da liberdade e da independencia da patria, &c.—page 44.

his shoulders. The Emperor added upon this: " No, no, I am determined to be off; let us send to Admiral Baker for some boats!"

Mr. Aston then wrote a note to that effect. There was, however, no one to be found who would take it to the house of the British Com-The few officers and guards of honour (guardas da mander-in-chief. houra) who still remained, declined under various pretences. One said his horse was too much tired, another swore he did not know the way; some thought the night was too dark. A young Captain of Artillery was at last prevailed upon to forward that important despatch. One of the chamberlains, who in the meantime had arrived by water, consented to go in his canoe to the flag-ship with a verbal message.

The British Chargé d'Affaires now advised Dom Pedro not to be in such a monstrous hurry, intimating that he might as well look before he leaped. He entreated him to delay his embarkation, at least until he knew the effect produced by his abdication, which he had written down The Emperor promised to wait three hours, and sent to the Campo. But when none of the messengers who in succession were despatched to the city to reconnoitre returned, he got altogether nervous and alarmed. He suddenly ordered a carriage to take the Empress, with Donna Maria and his sister, to the beach, where the most precious part of the Imperial baggage had already been carried by the British and French boats' crews.

The fear of being assassinated pressed heavily on that Sovereign's mind for those last three days. He saw the murderous knife of a Caïbra before his eyes, as I learned afterwards from one of his refugee chamberlains, who witnessed all the transactions at the palace of Boa Vista.

Our hero walked, or rather ran, in a state of great agitation, down to the landing place, about six A.M., without having ascertained whether

his son would be proclaimed or not.

After thus having simply stated the foregoing incontestable facts, I now appeal to any impartial reader, and beg to ask, where was there a

real revolution, or the necessity for abdicating?

How the ex-Emperor, with his confidants, must secretly have smiled at the boasting accounts of the "Gloriosa Revolução," which, according to the distinguished historian alluded to, " confirmed the independence and liberty of Brazil, in raising her to the rank of an American nation! -a revolution bloodless and undefiled; matchless in the annals of the world, which will serve as a model to future generations, and as an example to bad governments !" *

But I must now describe the naval scenes occasioned by that glorious shoregoing event, on board his Britannic Majesty's flag-ship, the War-

spite, which is not the least object of my narrative.

(To be continued.)

[·] Gloriosa Revolução, que firmou a independencia e a liberdade do Brazil, elevando-o à cathegoria de nação Americana; Revolução incruenta e immaculoda, unica nos annaes do mundo, que servirà de modelo ás gerações futuras e de exemplo aos maos Governos.

474 [DEC.

THE ORDER-BOOK; OR NAVAL SKETCHES.

BY JONATHAN OLDJUNK, ESQ., R.N.

No. II.

" Order is Heaven's first law."

"H.M.S. Royal Oak, in Basque Roads, 21st Feb. 18-.

"It is my directions you proceed and cruise between Isle Dieu and the Baleine Lighthouse for forty-eight hours, at the expiration of which time you

will return to this anchorage.

"Should you get in with the Sable D'Olonne, or coast thereabout, you must be particularly on your guard against calms and light winds, as the enemy have a strong force of gun-boats and armod vessels, which they are in the habit of sending out after vessels becalmed.

Given under my hand on board the Royal Oak,

"A. BEAUCLERK, Rear-Admiral.

" To Capt. Handsail, H. M. Sloop Tormentor."

[Verbatim Copy .- J. O.]

I remember an old first-lieutenant who directly the hands were turned up for any particular duty, used to exclaim, "Men, to your stations! Afterguard aft! Fokstle-men on the fokstle! Topmen aloft! Marines on the poop!—Duty must be done, or I will forfeit my existence!"

I need not tell the professional reader that this long rigmarole was calculated, and did not fail to bring a certain degree of ridicule upon the officer, who was however a brave and worthy seaman, and much beloved by his messmates; but he had somehow or other contracted the habit—I believe when commanding a gun-brig—and it stuck by him through life; nay, so precise was he in everything, that a few minutes before his death—and he died a commander at a good old age—seeing the servants, his wife, the elergyman, and two doctors huddled together in his room, in mournful expectation of his dissolution, the ruling passion came over him so forcibly, that mustering the last remains of breath, he cried out—" Maids to your kitchen! Wife to your parlour! Parson to your prayers! Doctors to your patient!—Duty must be done, or I will forfeit my existence!" Alas! the power to enforce obedience was gone; it was the last effort of expiring nature; his duty was ended, and he closed his eyes for ever on the scenes of time.

In a smart, well-commanded ship there needs but one word to assign to every man his especial service. It must not be drawled out as the Methodist preacher pronounced the words "Mes-o-po-ta-mia" and "Cap-pa-do-cia," to the great edification of all the old ladies in the congregation; but it must comerattling through the brazen speaking-trumpet with a sharp, shrill, flash-of-lightning-like voice—"Stations!"—and every soul fore and aft will fly to his post, and with eyes and cars open await the next command. Now that is what I call "Order."

I make no doubt some of my military readers will recollect an anecdote of a veteran Major in the East Indies, who, having invested a fortress, called a council of engineers and other officers to inquire into the practicability of carrying it by storm. Whilst inspecting the frowning and apparently inaccessible walls, situated on a rocky eminence, the council seemed inclined to pronounce the place impregnable, and consequently a successful attack impossible. "Gentlemen," said the Major, "whatever your opinions may be, I am bound to receive them; but at the same time I think it right to tell you that by G— the British colours must be flying upon those ramparts to-morrow morning, for I've got the Order in my pocket." This settled the business at once: the assault was made, the fort was carried, and the proud flag of England replaced the native standard. Now this is what I call "OBEYING ORDERS."

There were but few last war, either amongst the leaders or the led,

who acted upon the maxim-

" Discretion is the better part of valour ;"

and though both are good companions at the council-board, yet in cutting out an enemy, or in a charge of bayonets, valour very frequently pitched discretion to Old Nick, and then rushed through fire and smoke

to get it back again-the word of command was everything.

For myself I always preferred a short order—it gave a fellow a full range to veer and haul upon. The "Go IT, NED!" of his present Majesty, was worth a whole purser's bread-bag full of Admiralty despatches, with their red scaling-wax and red tape, "by order of their lordships," &c.; and Nelson's blind eye that could not see the signal of recal at Copenhagen, was superior to all the fog-spectacles that ever were invented.

"But," says the reader, "what has all this to do with the 'Order' at the head of your present paper? I thought you were going to tell us something about Basque Roads and Lord Amelius Beauclerk." Now, worthy reader, do not be angry with me; it is not often I get into an argumentative strain, for I do not think I should make much head-way at it; yet surely you cannot be so cruel as to deny me one opportunity of "trying my lucky" (as the boys say) in that style; though I am not altogether sure that any argument has been used, for such nice points of discrimination pass my skill. Well, I will not detain you any longer,

but apply myself at once to the subject before me.

One of the most lovely 18 gun brigs that ever dashed into her natural element from well-buttered slips, was his Majesty's sloop Tormentor, Captain Handsail commander; First-Lieutenant, Mr. Derrick; Second-Lieutenant, Mr. Jonathan Oldjunk; the Master, Mr. Benjamin Blowhard; the Purser, Mr. Sampson Snipe; the Surgeon, Mr. Peter Carda-Of Capt. Handsail and your humble servant, a few particulars have already been recorded in the last United Service Journal, sufficient at least to introduce us to notice. Derrick was a good-humoured, kindhearted man, not over-strict in discipline, but a determined fighter. Biowhard had been master of a collier, and had a strong Northumbrian burr in his speech. He was extremely corpulent, weighing somewhat between five-and-twenty and thirty stone, was a most devoted and ardent admirer of a stiff glass of grog, which enabled him to deal with spirits on "the vasty deep;" and I once remember him pouring his tumbler more than half full of rum, and, mistaking a decanter of Hollands for clear water, he filled it up to the brim with the latter cordial, and drank it off without discovering his error—that he had been swallowing a strong dose of " matrimony" instead of grog. But he was a married man, and excused his taking more rum than water by declaring he had

always loved his better half, and drank it in that fashion out of respect Certainly, of all the noses I ever saw, his was of the to her memory. most tell-tale character; in dimensions it was a miniature representation of his body, and for hue, it was somewhat of the colour of pickled cabbage, with here and there a black pimple like a pepper-corn. He was, however, a thorough seaman and an excellent pilot, though the jokers in the craft used to say, he would have been much better disposed of ashore as a landmark. Mr. Sampson Snipe was a thin, weasellooking creature below his hips, with legs like a crane, but having a pair of shoulders as big as the pudding of the main-yard, and a head like a jear-capstan, so that when sitting at table with his legs gathered under him, like a four-lap rule a little open, he was a bold, giganticlooking fellow. The midshipmen asserted that Sampson's father had been a music-master, and had given his son a couple of German flutes to walk upon; whilst others declared the purser had suffered from an attack of the finnikin gout, and his legs had swelled as thick as tobaccopipes, Of Mr. Cardamums—the seamen called him Car-dam-'emlittle need be said: he was gentlemanly in his manners, wore hairpowder, and physicked, blistered, and bled secundem artem just as it pleased him.

Such were the élite of his Majesty's sloop Tormentor; and for master's-mate, midshipmen, and warrant-officers, we had the usual assortment of characters dove-tailed together, so as to form a tolerably complete whole. Amongst the warrant-officers, however, I must say a few words relative to the boatswain; he was quite a character in his way, as indeed most boatswains are. Warner-I beg his pardon, Mr. Warner -was a thorough-bred tar, and held the rating of chief boatswain's mate of the Ajax when that beautiful ship was burned off the Dardanelles; for his conduct on that occasion Captain Blackwood obtained his promotion, and his first warrant was made out for the Tormentor. Warner had the most unrelenting contempt for anything unconnected with his profession, and he experienced a sort of instinctive horror when he heard nautical language misplaced or mangled by ignorance; and though at all times ready and willing to impart instruction to the young tyro, when he sought it, yet, like as the well-practised ear of a skilful musician feels outraged by discordant sounds, so he declared his delicate sensibilities(!) underwent a sort of cable-laid torture at hearing what he called "the unmeaning jargon that did not harmonize with his vocabulary." knew very well that a ship made the most progress with a good breeze; and looking upon the men under him as part and parcel of the mechanism of the craft, and in a great measure possessing the same peculiar properties, he naturally concluded the greater breeze he himself kicked up upon the forecastle, and the more he kept his own iron-bound lungs in play, the men would be better able to do their work, and use increased expedition in getting it out of hand. And here I am sorry to say, but truth compels me to be candid, that he stood unrivalled in that sort of ingenuity which can twist and distort an oath into the most curious and ridiculous forms that human imagination could possibly invent; and this he was accustomed to defend upon principle:-" Arn't the chaplain," he would ask, " shipped on board to pray for all hands? and doesn't he pay out a sort o' lingo which the larned calls a figure-o'speech, and which I take to be just as nat'ral as for the figure-head of

a ship to correspond with the name she bears in the Navy List; and though the Lords of the Admiralty have not put swearing into the warrant that makes me boasun of this here craft, any more than they have my call, yet both on 'em being spliced to my duty, why I've an honest right to use 'em to the best advantage, particularly as an officer of my rank, who came in at the hawse-holes, and didn't creep in at the cabin-windows—one who has risen by his own merit as I may say, and sarved in every station from midshipman's boy to boasun—ought to be a little particular in his language, to show that his edecation has not

slipped through his fingers."

Behold us—that is, his Majesty's sloop Tormentor—moored in Basque Roads, all ataunt-o, sails bent, top-gallant-yards across, six months' stores aboard, and in a crack condition either for a short cruize on the home station, or to make a pretty long trip to any distant part of the world. Besides ourselves, there lay in the Roads the Royal Oak (carrying the flag), the Vengeur, the Centaur, and three other ships of the line, whose names I have forgotten; the Seahorse and Menelaus (commanded by a gallant young officer, Sir Peter Parker) frigates, and that lucky little schooner the Telegraph; whilst within the Ile d'Aix lay the French fleet, partly dismantled, the officers enjoying the pleasure of witnessing the arrival and sailing of the British ships, whilst they themselves did not dare to show their noses out of port.

It was evening; the Captain was dining with the Admiral; the sentinels were at their several posts; the quarter-master was preparing the side lanterns and ropes against the skipper's return; and the young midshipman who was now senior officer of the watch, paced to and fro on the quarter-deck, big with the fancied importance of his station and

responsibility.

In the gun-room were assembled the whole of the mess, and the master's-mate as a visitor, round a table well furnished with wine and the necessary indispensables for mixing either punch or grog. "Here's to our friends at home!" exclaimed the surgeon, raising his glass, and giving the toast with the usual feeling it excites.

"Here's to our friends at home!" repeated Derrick, "and God bless

'em.'

"Here's to our friends at home," said I; and my thoughts instantly reverted to Lady Caroline.

" Here's to the first lord of the Admiralty," exclaimed the master's

mate, "and speedy promotion."

The toast went round, each giving it his own peculiar expression as he called to mind various occurrences connected with his native land. "Come, doctor, give us a song," said the first lieutenant; "let us make Saturday night of it, for it seems to me to have been a long week, and the skipper is out of the ship, so we shan't disturb him."

"Ay, do, doctor," said I, "and then the master, like a good old gay *,

will give us one of his sea ditties."

"I am sorry, Mr. Oldjunk," replied the old man, with some degree of sternness, "that you so little heed my injunctions. You know, sir, that such a name is offensive to me."

^{*} Lord Melville called the warrant-officers "the flowers of the Navy," and the young wags in the service immediately styled them "the nosegay," to the annoyance of the veterans.

"What, a nosegay offensive?" rejoined I. "Now, there's a dear good fellow, don't be angry; but really I can never look at you without

thinking of a rose."

"A sunflower, Oldjunk! a sunflower!" said the first lieutenant, laughing: "look at his bright red face, and the black pimples on his nose. But come, master, belay all animosity, and let the muses pipe to harmony. I shall live to see you attendant of a dockyard, the gayest of the gay."

"That's just the way with you, Derrick," replied the old man: "you repeat the offence, and thereby give the youngster encouragement. But as to that there office of master attendant, I have known many a greater lubber than old Ben Blowhard, who has had the gold anchor on his

collar --- "

"And his neck in a clinch," said I, interrupting him: "but come, master, here's a capital cigar; I have selected it from half-a-dozen bundles that I got out of a Spanish prize from Havanna—it is really a beauty; you will find it as sweet as a nut in the mouth, and as fragrant to the smell as a——confound it! I was going to say—nosegay; but I won't, master, I won't: so let's have the doctor's song."

The good-tempered old man took the cigar; and the surgeon, having hemmed several times to clear his voice, gave, with good feeling, though

without much grace, the following

SONG.

When the moon-beams dance on the clear blue sea,
With their beautiful silvery light;
When the generous breeze is fresh and free,
And our dear native land is in sight—
With joy the bold tar strikes the sonorous bell,
And each heart quick responds to the look-out, "All's well!"

When the flag is half mast, and messmates grieve
O'er a seaman, kind, honest, and brave:
"Jack was true to his King," they will say, and believe,
Though consign'd to a billowy grave,
His spirit will list to the funeral knell,
And, mounting aloft, will be hail'd with "All's well!"

When the storm-sails are set, and the wild waves beat
With fury and rage on the groaning deck;
When the leak is enlarg'd, and there's no retreat,
MERCY hushes the wind, and saves the wreck.
The boisterous billows—the rolling swell
Are smooth'd by her voice when proclaiming "All's well!"

The song was just finished when the sentry at the gangway was heard hailing "Boat, a-hoy!" and in the stillness of the evening, the response sounded in the distance, "Tormentor." In an instant the gun-room was cleared, and every officer was on deck to receive the captain. Warner's pipe rose shrill and clear; the side was manned, and Captain Handsail came over the gangway, whilst every head was uncovered to salute him.

"Unmoor ship, Mr. Derrick," exclaimed the skipper, " and bear a

hand about it. How's the hawse, Mr. Blowhard?"

"Open hawse, sir," replied the master, "and she's riding by the small bower to a slack ebb."

Loudly piped the boatswain and his mates, as they summoned the

479

seamen to their several stations—the messenger was passed—the capstan-bars shipped—the small bower was veered away, and the best bower hove in, till it was up and down, and then a firm rally dragged the ponderous anchor from its oozy bed. To cat and fish the crooked holdfast was the work of only a few minutes; the messenger was shifted round the capstan, the nippers were clapped on to the small bower, and away went the men, "stamp-and-go," to the tune of "Jack's alive," till they handsomely walked the anchor up to the bows; and, as there was a light breeze from the eastward, the gallant little sloop payed off before it, and moved prettily through the water. The small bower was secured, the sails were set, and the Tormentor rattled along between the Isles of Oleron and Rhé, as if she knew there was work cut out for her to do, and she longed to be at it.

"Pack on her, Mr. Derrick," said the captain. "Lord Amelius, in one of his best humours, has given me permission to cruize outside for forty-eight hours; and you may rely upon it that his doing so is an especial favour—though I think the old man wants a tin bung* himself; for the convoy that was creeping along shore from Rochelle to St. Martin's is expected to make a run of it to-night, and we stand a chance of getting a little prize-money. Scriven † has put me up to a move or two, so pack on her, Derrick; we shall have a better breeze presently."

The captain's communication, though not very loud, was yet sufficiently so to be heard in disjointed parts by the midshipmen and others on the quarter deck, and in five minutes there was not a man or a boy in the brig but had some smattering knowledge of the matter in hand, though the reports were as various as fancy could well make them—at all events it gave additional stimulus to the people, and the flying-kites were set much smarter than ever I had seen them before.

About midnight we made the 1le Dieu, shortened sail, and stood inshore; gradual soundings to four fathoms; her head was then hove off to the southward, and we kept jogging with the main topsail, &c. to the mast; the boats were hoisted out, and the brig cleared for action. The watch had been called, but not a man went below; and every pair of eyes fore and aft was put in requisition, under the hope of getting the possibles to buy new rigging for the Sals, the Polls, the Bets, and a hundred other beauties at Plymouth.

Peters (whom I mentioned in my last) being a follower of the captain, became a crack man in the new craft—not that this is always the case with followers, for they are generally looked upon with some degree of suspicion; but Peters was just the sort of character to render himself a favourite anywhere, and on the present occasion he was honoured by the notice of the boatswain, who had seated himself on a brass nine-pounder, mounted on the forecastle, with one of his mates coiled up at his feet.

"But what I'm saying-on Peters" said the boatswain's mate, "is just this here;—you've been telling us that Lord Amelia has ordered us out to fight the Harrythuse French frigate. Now, if so be that the Admiral

^{*} The tin bung is an allusion to the piece of tin nailed over the bung-hole of a pipe of claret.

[†] Captain Scriven commanded the Telegraph, a schooner that he himself captured from the Americans, and was extremely fortunate on the Basque Roads' station, through the skill and intrepidity of her commander,

really meant us to look arter her, why not send the Manylaws, or the Sea-horse, which would have been only a fair match, especially as Sir Peter Parker has already challenged her; not that I cares the twist of a marlin-spike about the consarn, but I wants to come to the jography of the thing."

"The amagraphy, you mean," says the boatswain; "but I'm afeard, Joe, I shall never larn you to speak English; and as to the French frigate, I should like to hear what yarn Peters has to spin about her,

and what not."

"Why, Lord love you, Mr. Warner," replied Peters, "you don't know the skipper as well as I do. Didn't the Earl say he was old enough, and been years enough in the service, to be made a Post-Captain on, when they only made him a Commander; and hasn't his Lordship very likely sent out despatches to the Admiral to tell him to let the skipper fight the devil himself, so that he does but do some-ut to get posted? And as for our numbers, I'm sartin Mr. Warner, as you're not the man—I means officer, to take that into the reckoning. Besides, look at Mr. Blowhard, we may count him as half a dozen; indeed, they tells me, whenever he sleeps ashore at the inn, they always puts him into a double-bedded room."

" Mayhap so, mayhap so," rejoined the boatswain's mate; "but still

I can't go for to hoist this here frigate in"-

"Hoist her in, Joe?" interrupted Peters, "not by no manner o' means. You arn't never got no tackles as would raise her an inch out o' the water, let alone the difference in size."

"He means," said the boatswain, "that in regard o' the matter o' this here frigate, you've been bowsing too much on your tale-tackle, and what not, and that's as much as to say you've got a taut strain on the truth, which I take to be telling you plainly, that you're a pretty considerable infarnal———"

What the boatswain was going to add, by way of wind-up to his speech, did not transpire; for at the very moment the words were hanging on his lips, one of the men exclaimed, in a suppressed voice, but loud enough to be distinctly heard upon the quarter-deck, "Sail-o, on the lee bow; there's two sail—there's three, four, five; d—me, but there's a whole shoal of 'em."

Every eye was immediately directed towards the convoy, which as yet showed only like dim specks against the sky, where it blended with the horizon. The utmost silence prevailed,—the brig was kept away,—the main-topsail was filled, and the officers gathered round the Captain for orders, which were briefly delivered, and as every one took his station,

he repeated the directions he had received to the men.

"Well, Oldjunk," said the skipper, rubbing his hands with glee, "the Admiral will get his tin bung, and we shall be able to pick out some excellent claret for the Earl. But not a moment must be lost; man the boats as full as you can, and leave a couple of men in each craft, with orders to anchor immediately; we shall soon be in the midst of them."

The convoy was now broad upon the weather-bow, and it was plain they had not discovered us, as they still kept steadily on their course. In a few minutes, however, we were right amongst them; the Captain roared through his speaking-trumpet, with all the wind he could muster, and away flew tacks and sheets, as the vessels luffed up into the wind's eye, or gibed to get out of the way; musket after musket, however, brought them to; and as the boats shoved off to take possession, the Captain's voice, shouting "Ancrez! ancrez!" was heard above all, in a tone that enforced obedience.

The boat I commanded was a double-banked cutter, having sixteen men in all, and the first vessel I ran alongside, two of them were ordered to board; they scrambled up, but instantly came tumbling back again; one of them went overboard, and the other fell insensibly across the thwarts. Another ascended, and shared the same fate, when becoming apprised of the character of my opponent, from the bowman exclaiming that "she'd got a long gun forward," I lost not a moment, but leading the men, rushed over her side, cutlass in hand. A volley of musketry staggered us as we gained her deck, but with daring intrepidity, my brave fellows rallied, and a desperate struggle ensued. How the affair would have terminated under other circumstances, is a matter of doubt; but the noise of the firing soon brought assistance, and the gun-boat was carried; but so exasperated were the men at what they deemed a wanton sacrifice of their shipmates' lives, that not a Frenchman was left

unscathed; indeed, the greater part of them were killed,

Scarcely had we gained possession, when the firing of musketry commenced on board two of the vessels in-shore of us, and no time was lost in hastening to the aid of our brave companions, who, we rightly concluded, had met with a similar occurrence to ourselves; and in fact there were no less than four heavy gun-boats rigged as chasse-marées, that, had they acted in concert, and been as well supported as they were induced to expect, our gallant little sloop would have found herself hardly able to hold her own. As it was, the gun-boats were captured, though, from not expecting any such vessels among the convoy, very little caution had been used, and the result was, the loss of several lives that otherwise might have done good service to their country. merchant-vessels, consisting of two small brigs, a schooner, three sloops, and seven chasse-marées, were brought to an anchor, and not one of them escaped. The wounded were taken on board the Tormentor; but whilst the boats were yet busy amongst the convoy removing the prisoners, a sail was discovered reaching in-shore, and we immediately began to blame Fortune for robbing us of half of our prize-money, as we made no doubt it was a British cruizer. The old master, however, thought differently, and Captain Handsail formed the same opinion; the boats were recalled,—the men stood to their quarters,—the night signal was made, and continued unanswered; and from the size of the vessel, we began to think, that if we got any prize-money at all, it must be well fought for,

Well, I'm blessed, Mr. Oldjunk," said Peters, who had approached me on the forecastle, "if this arn't a go, any how; but justé cum a justé, as John Portyghee says, three half-crowns make just five shillings; and look here, Sir, I've been down to my bag, and made a bashaw of myself—'a mighty magnificent three-tailed bashaw,'"—turning round and showing me a marine's queue hanging down his back, and one over each shoulder; "I begged 'em of the jollies, Sir, arter that do at Spithead, as a sort of monument to remember the thing; and so says I to myself just now, them there consarns brought us luck before, mayhap."

U. S. JOURN. No. 73, DEC. 1834.

"Fok'stle there," shouted the Captain, and Peters was instantly silent, point the nine-pounder athwart that fellow's hawse, and drop the shot

under his forefoot."

"Ay, ay, Sir," replied I, as I seized the handspike, and, aided by the gunner, did as I was ordered. "Starboard a little—so—so—steady." I pulled the laniard—snap went the lock, and away flew the shot. For a moment or two every soul, fore and aft, stood immoveable, holding their very breath, whilst watching the effects that might be produced, but the stranger took no other notice than furling his small sails, and hauling close to the wind.

"Give him another shot, Mr. Oldjunk," hailed the Captain, "the last was thrown well according to orders; he has heard us bark, now show that we can bite. Hit him in the ribs, Mr. Oldjunk, or knock a splinter

or two out of his masts."

"Ay, ay, Sir," I repeated, and again pointed the gun directly at his hull; but the lift of the sea raised the muzzle just as I was firing, and the shot passed over him, between his masts.

"That was well meant, Oldjunk," said the Captain, "try it again,

for the fellow seems to be deaf."

"But not blind," whispered Peters, "for he's sending us a civil

answer."

A bright flash came from his sides, the thunder of a broadside rolled over the waters, and a discharge of round and grape told us we had no baby to handle; still there was but little mischief done, and the dimensions of several of the shot that had dropped on board, indicated that our opponent did not carry very heavy metal.

"Sail-trimmers, aboard main tack," shouted the Captain; "and, Mr. Oldjunk, get a pull of the gib-halliards. We must close this fellow, Derrick; he looms large, but our two-and-thirties will cut him down a bit, if we can only get a fair slap at him. Clap a tackle on, and stretch the foot of the boom-mainsail. Mind your helm, lad, and steer small."

The orders were punctually obeyed, but the stranger had the heels of us, and our only chance was to knock away some of his spars. "Speak to him again, Oldjunk," said the Captain, "for he seems to be fore-

reaching upon us."

"It's the master's fault," whispered Peters; "see, he's got forw'd right in the eyes of her and brings her down by the head, that she won't walk a step. Hadn't you better ax the Captain to call him aft, Sir?"

"Mind your duty, Peters," said I, " and hand Mr. Warner the ram-

mer.

"The rammer, Sir? ay, ay!" replied the joker; "but where is it? I'm blessed if it arn't disappeared in the smoke; shall I borrow

one of Mr. Snipe's legs, Sir?"

"Clap a stopper upon that there tongue of yours, Peters," said the boatswain;" "and, Mr. Oldjunk, will you let me just whisper a word to you craft. I used to throw a good shot once; but lately, through my present rank, and the like o' that, I arn't had much practice; but if you'll let me try, I think the ould feeling and what not will come over me again, and I shall give a pretty considerable ——"

"Take the laniard, Warner," exclaimed I, interrupting him; "and now, old Pipes, look out-starboard a little-watch the motion, Warner,

the gun's well laid ---"

" Fire!" exclaimed the boatswain, as he pulled the laniard, and the smoke in many a curling wreath rose high in the belly of the foresail. Before it had cleared away, we heard the hail of the Captain-" Well done. Oldjunk, there's his weather maintop-sail sheet gone; another shot or two like that and we shall give a better account of him."

"It was Mr. Warner that fired, Sir," rejoined I, "but the stranger is coming up in the wind; shall we luff, and give him the broadside. Sir ?"

"Av. av," replied the Captain; "down with the helm-be steady,

lads, and give it him point-blank."

The stranger was broad on our lee-bow, and appeared to be a large ship, whilst the cut and trim of her sails had more of the Yankee than the French fashion about them. Our broadsides were exchanged, but not with the same results, for whilst we only battered her hull, down came our foretop-mast with all the sails and gear over the side, and away she walked from us like a race-horse.

"Bear a hand, my men," shouted the Captain; "give her another broadside; and, Mr. Warner, try him again with the nine-pounder."

" Hand me here the sponge, Peters," said I, " and show yourself

"Av, av, Sir," replied Peters; and stooping down, he caught hold of a black fellow's head that was raised above the break of the topgallant forecastle, and continued, " Here it is, Sir;" but Blacky didn't relish the cracking of jokes on his woolly sconce, and lending Peters a blow that made his ears ring, he cried out, "Who de debbil tell you my head gunner punge, eh?"

All our firing, however, produced no demurrage in the stranger's course: she seemed to cleave the water like a dolphin, and Captain Handsail deemed it most advisable to relinquish the chase and return to

the captured convoy.

The whole of the prisoners had been taken out of the gun-boats, and one of them was manned with Tormentors under the command of the master's mate, who judiciously kept under way, dodging about amongst the craft, and threatened to sink the first that should attempt to escape.

Running away nearly before the wind, all hands went briskly to work to clear the wreck, and we had approached within a short distance of the prizes, intending to anchor, when one of the topmen aloft sung out, "The stranger's in-shore of us, running along under the land;" and sure enough, to our great surprise, within pistol-shot upon our starboardbeam was a large ship; and not a moment's time was lost in pouring in The stranger clapped his helm hard-a-port-at a rattling broadside. least, so we conjectured at the time, which was afterwards confirmedwith the intention of running on shore; but another prompt and welldirected discharge altered his design, and he edged away towards us.

" Be ready, my lads!" exclaimed the Captain, " the fellow's not to be trusted-keep silence, fore-and-aft;" then raising his speaking-

trumpet, he hailed-" Ho! the ship a-hoy!"

"Halloo!" was the response.
"What ship is that?" inquired the Captain, and added in a lower key to the first-lieutenant, " Clear away the jolly-boat, Mr. Derrick."

"The Dutch skippe De Goede Vriendschap," was answered from the stranger; but at the same moment we could hear a noise and scuffling on

her decks, and a voice in good English exclaimed, " Dutchman, be d-d!—Is that a British vessel of war?"

"It is," replied the Captain; but a heavy blow resounded on board the stranger, and a loud shriek followed. We had approached so close to each other, that orders were passed for the boarders to hold themselves in readiness, and the Captain was on the point of clapping him alongside, when another voice cried out from the stranger's fore-channels—"We are an English West Indiaman, captured by a b— Yankee; do, God bless you, shipmates, lend us the loan of a little finger among you to help us out of their clutches, for the prize-master has just murdered one of my messmates."

"Stand to your guns, men!" roared the Captain, and his sonorous voice played in echoes among the sails of the stranger. "Ship, a-hoy! let go your anchor instantly, or I shall pour half a ton of iron into your

ribs, and send you all to the bottom."

"Ay, ay," replied the voice that we first heard, "we'll bring up directly;" and orders were issued for that purpose, so that in a short time we were both anchored about a mile to leeward of the prizes, and the boats were again employed. On boarding the ship we found that she was a homeward-bound West Indiaman, that had parted company with her convoy during a gale of wind, and had been picked up by an armed American corvette, named the Rattlesnake, bound with a valuable cargo for Nantes, where she was to have her rig altered into a brig and be fitted out as a privateer—in fact, it turned out to be the very vessel we had that night engaged; and we made no doubt that she would make for the passage between the Isle of Rhe and the main, and work up to Rochelle.

The gun-boat that had been kept under way proved to be a capital sailer; though we afterwards found that she was not the fastest amongst them, and I was directed to make the best of my way in her to Basque Roads, to report proceedings to the Admiral, and request permission to

see the prizes safe into port; -nor was the tin-bung forgotten.

Making all sail I could set, about noon I was turning up to the Royal Oak with a small red ensign over the French tricolour, and two pennants similarly circumstanced at the main-topmast-head, to denote that the prize was an imperial craft. Lord Amelius had been watching the telegraphs on shore, and was aware that something had been done near the Ile Dieu, in which we had been concerned. He was also apprized of the arrival of the Yankee ship, as she then lay close to Rochelle waiting for water to carry her over the bar between the piers into the harbour, though she had not reached there without an attempt from the Menelaus and the Telegraph to cut her off. The Admiral being impatient to hear the news, and the wind falling light, a six-oared galley was despatched from the Royal Oak, and I was very soon upon her deck and ushered into the cabin, where I found Lord James O'Bryan, Sir Peter Parker, and I think Captain Ricketts, sitting with Lord Amelius; and in due form the worthy and gallant old Admiral was informed of all the particulars, with which he was highly gratified, and the requested permission was granted to accompany the prizes to Plymouth. The claret was hoisted on board, and I took my leave.

The gun-boat behaved herself extremely well, and the men declared that she was pleased at having changed masters, and finding she had

something to do. At all events we made good way, and about midnight we rejoined the sloop. No time was lost in making arrangements to proceed to England: indeed, the prize-crews had already been put on board, and I was transferred to the West Indiaman as the most valuable of the lot. Peters had contrived to join my party, and as, in spite of all his nonsense, he was a thorough hard-working fellow, ready to turn his hand to anything, I was not sorry to have him with me.

The name of the recapture was the Kingston, a ship of about three hundred and eighty tons, and laden with sugar, coffee, and rum. had been only three days in possession of the Rattlesnake, and her captain, chief mate, and crew, except the second mate and four hands, were on board the Yankee. It was the second mate who had hailed us, inquiring whether the sloop "was a British vessel of war;" for which the American prize-master had knocked him down with a handspike. and it was feared had fractured the poor fellow's skull. Very great dependence was, however, placed in the skill of Cardamums, and the supposed thickness of the mate's head; whilst the Yankee was consigned to the bilboes to ruminate upon his conduct, and the probability of being tried for murder, should the man die: for though no one will attempt to cast a shadow of blame on an officer for endeavouring to defeat an enemy either by fair fighting or deceit; yet it can only be considered rank cowardice or brutality to inflict an injury or destroy life when no advantage whatever can be gained by it. And here I would mention in terms of strong condemnation, a practice that partially prevailed amongst the French last war. When any of our ships had chased a vessel of inferior force, and she could not escape, the Frenchman not unfrequently fired a broadside into the unsuspecting craft, and immediately hauled down her colours as a token of surrender. This was done, as Johnny styled it, pour l'honneur du pavillon; and I have known more men killed by such a display of honour, than in many regular, hard-fought battles. I must add, however, that towards the close of the war this practice had greatly subsided; for some of our ships, entertaining doubts as to the honour of the thing, did not suffer the smoke to clear away so as to see the tricolour hauled down; and therefore promptly returned the salute. "Pardon digression."

"Well, Peters," said I, "this has been a good day's work for all

hands."

"I'm blessed if it arn't, Mr. Oldjunk," replied the seaman. "And how prettily the brig takes the lead there, like a goose with a brood of goslings at her tail. Eighteen prizes! why the saucy Tormentor will be the fancy craft of the station, and we'll have a gilt figure-head, with a jollies consarn at the back of it. I'm blessed if I've lived upon any thing but pig-tail since that do!"

"The Earl will be much pleased with our success," said I: "but pray, Peters, how came you in a man-of-war? I think I've heard that

you once had good friends."

"So I had, Mr. Oldjunk, so I had," returned the tar: for a moment or two looking ludicrously sorrowful. "But what's the use of fretting. I was a wild slip—I believe a sort of love consarn; and my father was some great man, who sent me to school: but, Lord love you! the master had no notion of giving us larning anything like ship-shape, or Bristor fashion; for he used to try and beat my edecation in at the

wrong end, as if he could load a gun at the breech instead of the muzzle. So I slipped my moorings one night and made sail for Plymouth, where I was picked up by a marine. God bless them jollies, any how. I always like to look at Mr. Blowhard's nose, as it reminds me of one of their scarlet jackets. Well, I was picked up by a marine and carried aboard the guard-ship, and I've sarved my king ever since."

"Well, Peters," said I, "you will, I trust, now have something to keep you warm in your old age when you go to Greenwich; for I shall persuade you to place your prize money out in good hands, and not

waste it foolishly, getting drunk ashore."

"God bless you, Mr. Oldjunk," rejoined the veteran, "I knew you would give a thought for ould Peters; and how much do you think we shall share?"

"That is impossible to tell," replied I, "but it must be something

handsome, and our cruise is not yet out."

"Well, I'm blessed, if I sharn't be a gentleman yet!" exclaimed Peters, "notwithstanding Mr. Warner says I don't understand English."

In a few days we anchored in Plymouth Sound, and our prizes were snugly secured in Port, to the great gratification of old Lord Keith, to whom the sight of a prize was delightful. We then received despatches—the prize-crews were removed—and we returned to our station.

On reaching Basque Roads we found that very little change had taken place during our absence. Sir Peter Parker had sailed, and shortly afterwards re-captured a Spanish galleon freighted with money, and went into Plymouth with gold candlesticks at each yard-arm, and an immense gold cock upon the main-truck: but the Vengeur put in her claim as having heard the firing of the Menelaus' guns.

About a fortnight after our arrival, the Rattlesnake was discovered one morning between the Isle of Rhé and the main, having slipped out during the night with the intention of making a bold push for Nantes; but a frigate cruising between Sable d'Olonne and the Baleine Shoal stopped her passage, and she worked up again to St. Martin's, where she anchored. During the day she again weighed and made for

Rochelle, and we were ordered to try and cut her off.

Nothing could exceed the delight of every soul, fore and aft, at the prospect of coming to close quarters with our old opponent; and the utmost alacrity was used in unmooring and getting canvass on the But the Rattlesnake had the advantage of us, and got to the entrance of the harbour before we began to move; but it being only half-flood, there was not sufficient water for her. Seeing that we were approaching, she again bore up with a spanking breeze, as we supposed, for St. Martin's; but the Yankee well knew that the frigate had gained the narrow channel through which she must pass, and her retreat in that direction was cut off. Just as the ship had gained the easternmost extremity of the Isle of Rhé, she suddenly spread a whole cloud of canvass, and keeping close in-shore, ran down through Basque Roads and past the British fleet. It was a most daring and gallant thing. We gave her two distant broadsides, which cut away some of her rigging but she soon headed us, and then commenced one of the most extraordinary chaces I had ever beheld.

Lord Amelius made the signal for the ships to slip, and every craft in

the Roads, from the Royal Oak to the Nimrod cutter, was very speedily in hot pursuit. But the Yankee trusted to his heels,—and though the shots frequently went over him, and often riddled his sails, yet, with incredible despatch, the damages, as far as possible, were repaired, and he held his own, though as the breeze fell lighter he headed his pursuers. It certainly was a most curious spectacle to see a whole fleet chasing a single merchant vessel,—sometimes under every expectation of getting alongside, and then baffled again by the swiftness of her sailing. Hopes were entertained that some of our cruisers would be in the neighbourhood and intercept her progress, but nothing hove in sight; and her steering was so beautifully performed, that it excited the admiration of every seaman on our side, and not a few expressed a wish that the fellow might escape as a reward for his gallantry.

And escape he did,—for after running so far a-head as to drop his hull in the water, Lord Amelius made the signal for the fleet to return to Basque Roads, leaving the Tormentor and a frigate in pursuit. But our efforts were vain, and we had the mortification of seeing him enter his port in safety, where he was saluted by the French men-of-war for

his bravery.

ADVENTURES OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.*

The sun was disappearing below the horizon of the plain, and murky clouds, catching his last rays, were assuming that deep brassy hue which generally portends a thunderstorm, as our wearied steeds with difficulty ascended a slight elevation, whence the same dismal solitude and barren wilderness still saluted our view, unvaried in its desolate aspect, save where the Colorado river afforded along its banks nourishment to a few stunted willows. A number of Indian toldas or huts were pitched in their vicinity; and some sheep, bullocks, and a small drove of horses

were wandering about in the distance.

While glancing around at these objects, shrill and discordant shrieks, which proceeded from the women and children, announced that our approach had been perceived, who rushing out to meet us, evinced the most extravagant joy at the sight of me, whom they looked upon as a certain presage of their friends' success. My Indian guard, however, very quickly undeceived them, and turned their gladness into bitter lamentations and gnashing of teeth. It would have been a good thing for me had they manifested their sorrow in no other way; but when my companion dismounted to communicate the disastrous tidings to two or three old men who had been left behind, women and children, filthy hags and young girls, fell upon me with outrageous violence, tearing my clothes, lugging me here and there, and beating me unmercifully. Too weak to make much resistance, I bore this usage with great meekness and patience, till one of the ugly old furies squirted her saliva in my face, when I could submit no longer, but exerted all my strength to get clear of them. Such, however, was their exasperation, that in all probability my life would have been sacrificed to their fury, but for the

^{*} Continued from No. 69, page 520.

interposition of my late associate, who, shouting to them with a voice heard above the din and uproar, produced a magic effect on my tor-

mentors, and effected my release.

While I was wiping my face with the torn sleeve of my jacket, and wondering what it all meant, a young woman advanced from amongst them, and muttering some unintelligible jargon, proceeded to clean my clothes with surprising assiduity, and testified by her actions the utmost concern; but rather choosing to cleanse myself, I hobbled to the stream, taking off, at her suggestion, all my garments for her to rinse, and was furnished in their stead with a piece of red cloth to wrap round my loins, and a new guanaco skin to throw over my shoulders. This change of conduct I was totally unable to account for, and could only attribute it to the agency of the Indian who interposed in my behalf when I was taken prisoner; but my cogitations were here cut short by the woman coming to conduct me to her tolda, where I found all my horse-furniture had been taken care of; and I had not been in long when many of those, who a little before had handled me so roughly, came and squatted down in a semi-circle, chattering and smiling with much self-complacency; and the nearest to me took hold of my hands and patted my cheeks, repeating the Spanish words "bueno companciro," to make me sensible of their satisfaction.

Presently one of the old men brought a sheep which had been just killed, and kindling a fire in front of the tolda, took out the inside and placed the unskinned carcass upon it, wool and all. In a little while, as it grew dark, every one went away, and the woman who interested herself in my favour joined a group where the sheep was roasting. fire it was on emitted no blaze, but the heap of glowing embers reflected a red tint on the wild and swarthy features of half a dozen old hags engaged in cooking something in an iron pot; and as they peered into it and shook their heads in token of affirmation one to another, they reminded me, even in the disordered state of my senses, of the witches in Macbeth throwing the poisoned entrails into the cauldron, so remarkably striking was the resemblance. The sight, which at any other time I should have thought nothing of, affected me deeply, and filled my mind with such agonising reflections on my wretched condition, that I was almost choked with grief. To aggravate my despondency, a gang of women, who had been credibly informed of their kinsmen's death, congregated in a tolda contiguous to that I was in, and howled forth a mournful dirge. Distracted with their noise, I hurried out, but on crossing the threshold my foot caught a hide that was extended on the ground to dry, and tripped me up. The circumstance attracted the attention of the party at the fire, who made signs for me to go to them, which I did, and met with a very friendly reception. They soon after resumed their discussion, in which the name of Pincheiro was frequently mentioned. Now and then they were interrupted by the old men, who spoke a few words as they passed to and fro, apparently on the look-out for some arrival, but no object could be discerned afar off, for the sky was completely overcast, and not a star twinkled through the curtain of cloud and gloom; and before I had been seated many minutes, the prolonged rumbling of distant thunder told that the storm which was foreboded at sunset was now commencing. At length the darkness began to be illumined by an occasional flash, and large drops of rain at the

same time falling, the women dragged the sheep out of the fire, and were retiring to the tolda, when the jabbering of several voices was heard behind us, and looking round I observed the author of my misfortunes. whom I had missed since he made the rabble discontinue their annoyance of me, in the act of dismounting, surrounded by the old men, with whom he hastened up to us, and spoke a few words very seriously and with great emphasis, which caused all eyes to be turned on me; then two of the women, catching hold of my arms, bore me unresistingly away with them to a tolda, remote from the rest, and pulling a quantity of stinking rubbish out of a corner, one conversed in a low tone, as I imagined, to the other; but when she finished, to my great surprise a female voice addressed me in Spanish, telling me that my safety rendered it necessary to hide me, and I must be covered over and lie quiet till they returned, and was consequently almost suffocated by the offensive stench of the ponderous mass that was piled upon me. I, however, perceived by a gleam of lightning, that the speaker was huddled up in a skin, beneath a line covered with slices of dried horseflesh.

In this state of fearful suspense I held my breath and listened with eager attention to catch some indication of the danger which threatened me; but for some time, the only sounds which met my ears, were loud and tremendous claps of thunder, and at intervals the throbbing of my heart against my breast. By and by, amidst the pattering of rain which fell in torrents on the hides of the tolda, I heard the heavy sound of many horses' feet, mingled with the clamorous voices of a multitude of people speaking abruptly and querulously in the Indian dialect. At first I conjectured they were some or all of Pincheiro's band who had fled from the scene of action after the contest in the morning, which I had no doubt terminated in their complete overthrow; but on second consideration I thought that could not be, for it was inconsistent with the amicable feeling which some of the same tribe had shown towards me to hide me from the others. Whoever they were, for the present at least, they did not molest me; and the confusion of tongues gradually subsided into a low humming, faintly heard betwixt the peals of thunder. To listen more freely, I hitched the things off my head, and peeped out to see if the female who spoke to me in Spanish was still with me; but it was too dark to distinguish anything, till another vivid flash lit up the interior with terrible brilliancy, and my eyes fell upon two figures stooping down to enter the tolda. From the similarity of dress worn by both sexes, and the utter darkness which instantly succeeded the flash, I could not discern whether they were men or women. I wished very much to get my head under the skins again, but durst not venture, lest their rustling should betray me.

Expecting every moment would expose their intention either by word or action, I carefully preserved the same posture; but for nearly half a minute I neither heard them stir nor speak, which made me suspect my fears and oppressed brain had created a vision, and I was going to call gently to the woman, but a whispering startled me, and with the aid of another flash of lightning at the same instant, I distinctly saw the gleam of a bright blade, and the same objects, evidently men, standing outside, gesticulating and conversing with great earnestness. It now naturally struck me that this was the party from whom I was in peril, and that they had found means to discover

my retreat unknown to those who had placed me there, and that their purpose was to murder me, from the knife which one of them held naked in his hand. Still I could not possibly conceive, if they belonged to Pincheiro's tribe, why they, or any individuals in particular, should more than the rest seek my life; and above all, in such a clandestine manner. I resolved, however, to watch their motions attentively, and if they offered to approach me, crawl out under the hides, and-but what I should then do I had no time to determine, for making an involuntary start-the hides crackled-the savages rushed in, and terrified beyond endurance, I made a spring, but found no opening, The cold sweat trickled down my forehead, and I gasped with difficulty; a hand was laid upon me; but a voice—and it was the Spanish woman's -kindly assured me I need not be under any apprehension-that no one would injure me. This declaration quelled my fears, when one of the men who so alarmed me, sat down by my side, and said mildly "Kum an i, amigo *?" The other began cutting away at the horseflesh, which was such a simple exposition of the knife, that I could almost have smiled at the murderous importance I had attached to it. He then left us, and the woman, after exchanging a few words with the one who remained, asked me if I did not liberate a young Indian who fell into the hands of his enemies, when I was journeying through the Pampas nearly four months previous; and enumerated the particulars, which the reader is already familiar with. I replied in the affirmative, and was about to question her in my turn, but she spoke to the other. who immediately hugged me, and uttered an ejaculation which I did not The woman, however, explained it, by telling me this comprehend. was the identical Indian I had set at liberty, and that he was expressing his acknowledgments for the service I had rendered him on that occa-

"But his gratitude," she said, "will not be limited to mere words; indeed, you have already received substantial proofs of it: you were indebted for your life this morning to his timely interposition."

" What, did he recognize me?"

" Ciertamente, or he would not have rescued you."

"Then why," rejoined I, "did he not release me at once, that I might go over to my friends, instead of sending me so many leagues in a scorching sun, and subjecting me to so much fatigue and anguish of mind? Am I to remain captive to these savages for the rest of my life? Tell him," I was continuing with some asperity, but she interrupted me and said,

" Do not afflict yourself with imaginary ills: in two hours you will

be on your road to Buenos Ayres, and I shall accompany you."

"De veras!" I exclaimed in an ecstasy; and so loud, that she checked me, and cautioned me to speak lower, telling me that a large body of Indians had stopped to refresh themselves on their way to meet Pincheiro, and that I ran a great risk (mucho pelegro) while they remained, as they were all so exasperated at the loss of the battle, in which many of their friends had perished, that if they should see me it would be impossible to preserve me from their fury, for my having

^{* &}quot;Kum an i" signifies in the Indian language, "How do you do?" to which, when addressing a Christian, they usually add the Spanish word "amigo" (friend).

saved the life of one of Pincheiro's tribe would have no weight whatever

I now repeated my desire to be informed why my deliverer detained me a prisoner; and at my request, by dint of much questioning, she

extracted from him the following particulars:-

The Indian who captured me had been dispatched by Pincheiro to apprize a cacique who was advancing from Chili with a large force to join him, of his defeat, (which in all probability would not have happened had he waited to unite their forces,) and where he should rendezvous to effect the junction. When Yamaluccho (this was the name of my generous friend) passed us, he was hastening to support Pincheiro. whom he heard had rallied, and would certainly not have interfered, but have left me to my fate as a matter of course, if my face had been averted from him; but having a full view of my features*, he recollected me perfectly, and did not hesitate a moment in coming to my rescue. . He wished to set me free at once; but although he was justified as one of the chiefs of his tribe, in saving my life, he had no authority to order my liberation without the sanction of the head Cacique, and therefore. in the hurry of the moment, could think of no better plan than that he adopted, of providing for my safety till he obtained Pincheiro's consent to my release. Unfortunately, however, some one of the troop that was with him communicated the circumstance to others, and it reached the ears of the very Indian I encountered in crossing the cerras; and being an influential member of his community, when their scattered forces were all collected, he insisted I should be given up to him as an atonement for the death of his comrade, who was killed in that engagement, and that he might also be revenged on me for the wound I gave him, though he did not know I suppose (for how should he?) that it was I who had been his antagonist.

This, neither Pincheiro nor the majority of his people would consent to; and the ferocious savage declared he would have my life, wherever he could find me: and as he dropped some hints that he would not be long before he executed his purpose, the young chief determined to thwart him, and galloped off privately to send me away, lest the former should come in search of me. "And now," observed my interpretress, rising, " as soon as the Cacique departs with his Indians, we will mount our horses, and get on the regular road to Buenos Avres as

speedily as possible."

Anxious to ascertain what footing she was upon with these people, that she could leave them in the manner she intimated, I inquired if they had granted her her liberty; but the only answer I received to this inquiry was, Luego, luegot. And the band, who had halted, beginning to move about, she went away, accompanied by the Indian, to prepare, she said, for our departure. When they were gone, I crept to the entrance to see what was going on. The storm had passed away, leaving the sky clear and beautiful; and the bright stars shining forth in serene and celestial loveliness. At times, through an opening in the

+ Literally, by and by; but in this sense conveying a more comprehensive meaning.

^{*} His features were disguised with black paint, so that I could not distinguish them; but had it been otherwise, at such a dreadful moment I should not perhaps have remembered them.

cluster of toldas, I caught a glimpse of an Indian bridling his horse or tightening the girth; and very shortly had the satisfaction of seeing them canter by, in companies of half a dozen or a dozen each, to the number of four or five hundred. When they had all departed, the woman who paid me such attention after the buffeting I got on my arrival, beckoned me to a tolda, where was a cheerful fire and several Indians recumbent around it in various positions. One of them immediately made room for me; and directly I saw his handsome countenance, now that it was not disfigured with paint, I knew him to be Yamaluccho, He smiled, and endeavoured by gesture to convince me that I had no cause of apprehension; and we were expressing our mutual feelings by dumb show, when I was struck with amazement at seeing a female enter, dressed à l'Espagnole, with the black manta so disposed over her head and crossed above the chin, as only to allow a small opening for one eye to peep through. Such an appearance amongst a horde of savages in the wild desert, and at such an hour, was well calculated to excite astonishment. All uncertainty, however, as to the individual was at once removed by the voice of my kind interpretress soliciting me to eat something; at the same time making way for a woman behind her, who was loaded with part of the sheep which had been roasted early in the evening. Having eaten scarcely anything for four-and-twenty hours, I attacked the mutton without much pressing, the Indians setting me an example; and while we were partaking of it, the mysterious female crouched opposite to me, and dropping her manta, displayed a very interesting, but pallid countenance; in which either sickness or sorrow, perhaps both, had made sad havoc. Her age might have been betwixt twenty and five-andtwenty, but she looked as if she had numbered nearly ten years more. During our repast, her eyes were as intently fixed on me as mine were upon her; and when it was concluded, she inquired what countryman I replied, that I was an Englishman, in the service of Brazil; and cursorily related the manner in which I had been taken prisoner at Del Carmen. This she explained to the Indians, who dilated their eyes and gazed at me with every mark of surprise and wonder, -one and all expressing their astonishment at the anomaly of a prisoner of war fighting for his enemies; and requested her to inquire if I had been compelled to do so; and would not believe it possible when I answered in the negative. I had, in reality, more than once that day revolved the subject over in my own mind, and the result of my ruminations was, that Clinton and I had acted rather indiscreetly; but still I hoped that if the Brazilian Government heard of it, they would only regard it as an adventurous prank.

. My clothes were now brought to me, which, contrary to my expectations, were perfectly dry; and I retired to the lut where I had been hid to put them on. In searching the pockets for a few trifles I remembered to have had in them, I found everything but my cigar-case, which the Indian took out of my jacket when I was asleep. The only article of any value was a receptacle for tinder, formed out of the tail of an armadillo, silver mounted; and as I wished to present Yamaluccho with some memorial of our eventful interviews, on retiring to the tolda I gave it to him; and, at the same time, furnished him with the name and residence of a person in Buenos Ayres, from whom he would

receive a stronger proof of my esteem, whenever he should go there. When I laid down the things I had just pulled off, he signed for me to keep the guanaco-skin, and seemed very angry at my unwillingness The Spanish woman who had retired, returned enveloped to take it. in a large poncho as our friendly contest ended, and told me the horses were ready; I desired her to explain the directions I had given to my preserver; after which she conversed for some time with the women who flocked to the tolda. We then mounted and galloped off at a rate that precluded the probability of any one overtaking us, driving four spare horses coupled together, adelanti, to change on the The horsemanship of my fair companion was truly admirable: notwithstanding she rode a very spirited animal, she sat sideways on the ricado with as much composure when almost at full speed, as if she were altogether unconscious of her situation; and although her foot would sometimes slip out of the wooden stirrup, she never noticed it, but let it dangle for a long while without taking the trouble to replace This dexterity was the more remarkable, as she was obviously in a very infirm state of health. For some leagues she scarcely spoke a word, but seemed absorbed in thought; and often sighed so loud and deeply, that I could hardly refrain from inquiring the cause. Considering, however, that she might construe my solicitude into mere inquisitiveness, I remained silent till she exclaimed, "Ay de mi!"—and looking wildly and abstractedly around, whipped on her horse in a manner which implied, that, were it possible, she would fain have fled from the sorrow which oppressed her.

Then I said, "You were not present, Señora, were you, when I was

brought to the encampment?"

"I was too sick and lethargic to rise," she replied, "but I heard of your arrival, and the occasion of it."

" And a pretty welcome they gave me."

"That was owing to your companion's want of thought, or they would have been (as they subsequently were) very kind to you."

"Do you know what he said when he came and called out to them,

that they discontinued their annoyance of me?" I asked.

"The tolda I was in was too far off for me to hear," she rejoined, but I suppose he told them (what he should have done before) that you were Yamaluccho's friend, and the person who saved his life at a

time when they despaired of ever seeing him again."

I thought this a favourable opportunity to obtain her history, and introduced the subject by observing, that I considered myself extremely fortunate in chancing to find her on the point of departing from the toldeira. But this remark eliciting no reply, I asked her how long it was since she had the misfortune to be captured by the Indians? "Many years," she answered laconically; and surprised me by entreating that I would not question her any further in this matter during our journey, as it was not agreeable. Though I wondered what reason she could possibly have for so strangely withholding all information respecting herself, I would not offend her by unseasonable importunity, but endeavoured to divert her melancholy with an account of the late battle. When our horses were tired, we coupled them together, and mounted two of the others, which I caught with my lasso. It required all the energy I could muster to endure such rapidity of travelling, after

the dreadful shaking I received from incessant riding on the preceding day; and I acquiesced most readily in a proposal my companion made me at sun-rise, that we should stop for an hour or two. The surface of the country was covered with nothing as far as the eye could reach, but long grass. No rain having fallen here lately, and it was only slightly wet with dew, so we fettered the fore-legs of the horses that were collared together, to prevent their straying, and tethered those intended for the next stage to strong tufts of grass, by the side of which, rolled up in our skins, we lay down with our heads on the ricados, and in less than a minute I fell into a profound sleep, which would no doubt have lasted many hours, had my companion not awakened me.

My first sensation was that of excessive thirst, which became intolerable, when I reflected that we had seen no water in any direction; but I no sooner mentioned my distress, than my companion searched under her cubiertas, and produced a large horn of the delicious beverage which I would not have exchanged at that moment for the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, and all the gold and diamonds it contains, though it was not the first time I learnt the value of the pure element. "Mil gracias!" I exclaimed, as I handed back the horn with extreme thankfulness, for nothing on earth could equal the pleasure of that draught. From the high elevation which the sun had attained in the heavens, I conceived that we must have rested about three hours; but I derived very little benefit from it, and it was with stiff and aching limbs that I proceeded to saddle my horse, which, as well as the others, did not appear in a condition to carry us any great distance. This discovery made me consider for the first time how we were to procure post-horses when we reached the high road, as I had not a real in my pocket; and I communicated the difficulty to my conductress, who bade me dismiss all anxiety on that score, and leave it entirely to her. As we rode along, she said we were not more than ten leagues from the Camino real, and requested me, as the only return she desired for guiding me through the pathless waste, not to mention to any one we should meet on the road, whence we came, or what had befallen me.

"Muy bien," I replied; and then said, "but won't they demand our

passports?"

"No, I think not," she answered; "and if they do, I know how to satisfy them."

"Suppose, however, they should ask me where we have come from?"

"Dezirle Mendoza," was the sharp response; and in this sort of conversation we passed the time as we galloped along under a fervid sun, no living object, except one solitary ostrich, appearing, for several leagues, to enliven the desolate scene. We were obliged, as we approached the road, to take a circuitous course, in order to avoid penetrating through immense quantities of thistles and furze which strewed the ground in almost every direction, having recently been blown down by a pampeiro. The former, in this district, grows to the amazing height of eight or nine feet, and when standing form a most formidable and impervious barrier. At last we succeeded in getting on the high way, and to my infinite joy, within a quarter of a mile of a post-house, which we had overshot. This, however, was of little consequence. We turned back, and our poor wearied horses tossing up their heads, which had

latterly been hanging to the ground, quickened their pace of their own accord, and arrived in a few minutes at the door of the estancia, after a toilsome journey of nearly ninety miles in thirteen hours, three of which were spent in resting.

"You seem very tired, cavallero," said the patron, as I alighted. Then glancing at the reeking cattle, continued, "You'll not be able to

go on with these horses, senora," addressing my companion.

"No; we shall want fresh ones," she replied, and began giving him directions about our own, which, however, I did not stay to hear, but went inside and asked for a basin of milk. As this was not to be had, I took a drink of water instead, and then threw myself on a couple of boards raised a little from the ground, near a party of Gauchos, who were helping themselves to a lomo-de-vaca, or loin of beef, off a long iron spit. One of them had his hat adorned with party-coloured ribbons like a recruit's, and had just laid down his guitar to share in the comida. In the course of their conversation, which interested me more than I should have supposed, I discovered that he was returned from the Ciudad (Buenos Ayres), where, according to the practice of these people, he had been to spend the earnings saved for several months, or perhaps years.

"And so they were all lost," said one of the group, resuming the

thread of a dialogue which had been broken off on my entrance.

"All but the brig," responded he with the ribbons: "and if her commander had not been an hombre de brio (a man of mettle) she would have gone to pieces too. Valga mi Dios," continued he, "they say she was half buried in the breakers, and they expected to see her upset every moment till she got out of the bay."

"And yet," observed the other, "he managed to save nearly all the crews of the ships that were wrecked; there were very few prisoners

taken."

"Not many," said the former; "but amongst the officers (and they

were Ingleses) was the commander of the armamento el mesmo."

"How unlucky those Brazilians are!" exclaimed a third: "why tis only a short time since one of their squadrons was captured at Del Carmen, and now they send another. I wonder the valientes Ingleses will assist such canalla."

Here I took advantage of a pause to inquire what event they alluded to, and was given to understand that another expedition, consisting of two corvettes and three brigs, had been sent to Rio Negro; but being driven by stress of wind into Bahia Blanco, a small bay a little to the northward, a heavy pampeiro came on and drove them all either on the rocks, or ashore, with the exception of the before-mentioned brig, which was commanded by one of the most skilful officers in the Brazilian Navy.

While they were giving me this information, the huesped came and invited me to go into another room, and I now followed him into a small white-washed apartment, where, besides a table and two or three chairs, there was a very comfortable trestle-bed, which he told me was at my service, and recommended me to repose myself till such times as he could prepare something for me to eat. The señora, he said, was taking her siesta, and would join me at the comida. He then observed that he would have accommodated me with a larger room, but it was

occupied by two gentlemen, English he understood, who were going on again in two or three hours.

" Are you certain they are English?" I asked anxiously. .

" Si señor, sin duda."

"Then by all means let me know when they are about to start, for I

should like exceedingly to speak with them."

This he promised faithfully to do; and when he left me, I cooled and refreshed myself with a good wash, and lay down to take a short nap. Out of a dream, which was not a very pleasant one, I was awakened by a young muchacha, who told me dinner was ready; and I instantly inquired if the gentlemen were up yet. My chagrin and disappointment may easily be conceived, when she informed me they had been gone more than an hour. In another little quarto, or apartment, into which she conducted me, I found my fellow-traveller enjoying herself with a mattizitto, and discoursing with the host, who was placing a large dish of savoury meat on the table, called in Spanish an olla-podrida. After the customary greeting, I demanded very angrily why he did not call me, according to his promise, before the gentlemen he had spoken of departed? when, clapping his hand to his forehead, he pretended to have entirely forgotten it till that moment, and imputed his forgetfulness to the noise and confusion they made at starting, in consequence of their baggage not having arrived, which they would not wait for until they reached the house where they intended to pass the night; and, by way of dismissing the matter he said, " I have been advising the senora not to proceed to-day, for the roads are very unsafe, especially at night, as the malditos (accursed) Indians, taking advantage of the troops being engaged in the war, are committing frightful ravages in many parts of the country, and it will be quite dark before you can get halfway between the first post-house from this and the succeeding one; but she says she will run the risk."

"Have you any objection, señor?" addressing me, inquired my com-

panion.

" Not the slightest," I replied.

On hearing this, the patron walked out of the room, shrugging up his shoulders; and we drew our chairs to the table, to discuss the merits of the olla-podrida and a bottle of wine which stood at my elbow. How this good cheer and other expenses were to be discharged was, I thought, another's affair, and none of mine, and it was not my intention to have referred to it. My companion, however, did so at once by telling me that she had sold four of the horses to the master of the house for a considerable sum, and had ordered him to take great care of mine and the one she had reserved, until they were sent for, which would be in a couple of days. "You must tell me," she added, "before we part, when yours shall be forwarded to you, and I will take care that you receive it; but we can talk of that by and by." And during the rest of our meal she continued very reserved, and discouraged every attempt on my part to be admitted to her confidence. As soon as dinner was over we resumed our journey.

[To be continued.]

THE CONVENTION OF EVORA MONTE.

THE Protest of DOM MIGUEL, dated Genoa, 20th June, addressed to the Courts of Europe, to deter them from considering as binding the act of his abdication—an act forced upon him by the Governments of England, France, and Spain, parties to the Quadrupartite Treaty, by which he was expelled his dominions-cannot but render the Convention of Evora Monte a document of great political and historical importance. Its interest is indeed enhanced, from the uncertainty of the duration of the arrangements at present existing in the Peninsula; for this protest induces the belief that on the first invitation from the Portuguese people, and at the earliest favourable opportunity, Dom MIGUEL, relying upon the devotion of his subjects, may again return to the land of his birth; and Portugal may once more become the arena of civil strife. Every account from that unhappy country tends to prove that the flame of war, lately desolating its plains, but smoulders for awhile, that the embers still exist, and that a single spark may prove sufficient to rekindle the destroying fire, and overthrow the institutions which at present exist, owing, as they do, their establishment solely to the overwhelming influence of foreign interference, and mercenary force.

The aspect of affairs in Spain also tends to attach importance to this document, which is given *verbatim*, from a copy furnished, as printed, and circulated at Evora, prior to the expatriation of Dom Miguel. It has not yet appeared in its entire and original form in this country.

THE CONVENTION OF EVORA MONTE.

Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor — El RRY NOSSO SENHOR, manda remeter a V. Exa. a copia inclusa assignada pelo Official desta Secreturia de Estado Antonio Xavier de Andrade Torrazaō, servindo de Official maior, da Convençaō de que ela trata; afim de que tendo V. Exa. conhecimento do seu contheudo, lhe faça dar a competente execuçao pela parle que lhe toca. — Deos guarde a V. Exa. Paco em Evora, 27de Maio de 1834. — Conde de S. Lourenço. — Senhor Joaō Galvaō Mexia de Sousa Mascarhenhas.

SUA MAGESTADE IMPERIAL O SENHOR D. PEDRO, Duque de Bragança, Regente em nome da Rainha a Senhora D. MARIA SEGUNDA, Movido de dezejo de que quanto antes termine a effuzao de sangue Portuguez, e se pacifique completamente o Reino, Outorga as forças reunidas em Evora, e em todos os demais pontos da Monarquia assim como a todos os individuos que se submettem a obediencia da Rainha, em nome da mesma Senhora o seguinte:

U. S. JOURN. No. 73, DEC. 1834.

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor-The King our Senhor desires me to send to Your Excellency the enclosed Copy, signed by the Secretary of this department, Antonio Xavier de Andrade Torrazao, acting as first Secretary of the Convention of which it treats; in order that your Excellency, making yourself acquainted with its contents, may give due execution to it, inasmuch as it concerns your Excellency. God guard your Excellency.-Palace in Evora, 27th May, 1834.-Count San Lourenco - Senhor Joan Galvao Mexia de Sousa Mascarhenhas.

His Imperial Majesty Senhor Dom Pedro, Duke of Bragança, in name of the Queen Donna Maria the Second, moved by the wish that the effusion of Portuguese blood may terminate as soon as possible, and quiet be completely restored to the kingdom, orders, in the Queen, name, the forces assembled in Evora, and in all other parts of the kingdom, as also every individual who may submit obediently to the Queen, to abide by the following conditions:

ARTIGO 1. - Concede-se amnistia geral por todos os delictos politicos cometidos desde o dia vinte e hum de Julho de 1826. Para os amnistiados ficara suspensa a execução do Decreto de 31de Argosto de 1833, ate que as Cortes deliberem a cerca do seu objeto. Os amnistiados entrarao na posse de seus bens, mas nao poderao alianallos até a decizao das Cortes. A amnistia não envolve restituição a empregos Ecclesiasticos, politicos, e civiz, nem abens de Coroa, e Ordens, commendas ou Pensões, nem comprehende delictos pelos particulares, assim como nao exime da responsibilidade contra prejuiso de terceiro.

ARTIGO 2.—Quaesquer amnistia nacionaes ou estrangeiros podera livremente sahir de Portugal, e dispor de seos bens, contanto que fiquem salvas as restricções do Artigo antecedente, e que deem a sua palavra de nao tomarem parte de qualquer n.e.2.5 nos objectos políticos destes reinos.

Artico 3.—Os officiaes militares amistiados conservarao seus Postos legitamamente conferidos, e o Governo, se obriga a prover a sua subsistencia na proporção das suas graduações.

Artigo 4.—Haverá com os Empregados Eccleziasticos, e Civiz, a contemplação de que elles por seus serviços e qualidades se tornarem dignos.

Artigo 5.—Assegura-se ao Senhor D. Miguel, a Pensaö annual de 60 Contos de reis, attendendo a elevada Cathegoria em que Nasceō; e se lhe permite dispor da sua propriedade particular. e pessoal, devendo restituir as Joias, e quaesquer artigos pertencentes a Coroa, ou a particulares.

ARTIGO 6.— Poderá embarcar em hum navio de guerra de qualquer das Potencias Alliadas pelo Tratado de Londres de 22 de Abril deste anno, o qual se lhe promptificará no porto, que lhe approuver; affiançando-se-lhe toda a segurança para sua pessoa, e comitiva, bem como todo o decoro devido ao seu alto nascimento.

ARTICLE 1.- A general amnesty is granted for all political offences, committed since the 21st of July, 1826. For those included in the said amnesty, the execution of the Decree of the 31st August, 1833, will remain suspended until the Cortes may deliberate upon its object. They will enter into possession of their property, without, however, being authorized to alienate any part of it until the decision of the Cortes. The Amnesty does not involve restitution to Ecclesiastical, Political and Civil employments; nor to Crown Lands, Orders and Commandaries, or Pensions; nor does it comprehend crimes by private individuals, as also it does not exempt from responsibility, in prejudice to a third party.

ARTICLE 2.—Any person comprehended in the Anmesty, native or foreigner, may freely quit Portugal, and dispose of their property under the restrictions specified in the preceding Article, pledging their word not to interfere in any way whatever in the political affairs of

these kingdoms.

ARTICLE 3.—The military officers will retain their grades, legitimately conferred, and the Government obliges itself to provide for their subsistence, in proportion to their several ranks.

ARTICLE 4.—With the Ecclesiastics, and Civil Employées, such allowance will be contemplated, which their services and qualities may ren-

der them worthy of.

ARTICLE 5.—A yearly pension of 60 contos of reis (12,000.) is insured to Dom Miguel, in attention to the elevated sphere in which he was born; and it is permitted him to dispose of his personal property, restoring, however, the jewels and any other articles belonging to the Crown, or to private individuals.

ARTICLE 6.—He will be allowed to embark in a ship of war, of any of the Allied Powers parties to the Treaty of London of the 22nd of April of this year, which will be ready in any port he may approve of; every security being warranted and granted to his person and suite, as also the observance of that decorum due to his illustrious birth.

Artigo 7.—O Senhor D. Miguel se obrigará a sahir de Portugal no prazo de quiuze dias, com a declaração de nunca mais voltar a parte alguma da Peninsula das Hespanhas, ou Dominios Portuguezes, nem por modo algum concorrera para perturbar a tranquillidade destes Reinos. Em Cazo contrario perdera o direito a Pensao establecida, e ficará sugeito as demais consequencias do seu procedimento.

ARTIGO 8. — As tropas que se achao no servico do Senhor D. Miguel entregarao as Armas no Deposito, que lhes for indicado.

Artigo 9.—Todos os Regimentos, e Corpos que se achaō no servico da usurpação, depois da Entrega das Armas, Cavallos, e munições, se dissolverão pacificamente, voltando todos aos seus domicilios, sob pena de perderem os beneficios da presente Amnistia.

O Commandante em Chefe das Forças reunidas ein Evora, depois de acceitar a referida concessao, em nome de todas as pessoas nella comprebendidas, conveio para a levar a effeito nos seguintes artigos de execucao:

Artigo 1.—Expedir-se-haō immediatamente ordens a todas os Commandantes de Praças, e forças em cempanha, e a todas as authoridades, que ainda reconhecem o Governo do Senhe. Dom Miguel para immediatamente fazerem a sua submissaō ao Governo de Sua Magestade Fidellissima a Señhora D. Maria Segunda, com a fruiccaō das condições acima declaradas.

Artigo 2.—O disposto no artigo antecedente serà extensivo a todas authoridades ecclesiasticas, civiz, e militares dos dominios ultramarinos da monarquia.

ARTIGO 3.—O Senhor Dom MIGUEL sahirá da Cidade de Evora, no dia 30 do corrente mez de Maio para a villa de Sines, aonde (segunda sua escolha) tera lugar o seu embarque, accompanhado no seu transito pelas pessoas da sua comitiva pessoal; por vinte cavallos dos que

ARTICLE 7. — Dom Miguel is obliged to quit Portugal within the space of fifteen days, with a declaration that he will never more return to the Spanish Peninsula or the Portuguese Dominions; nor in any manner lend his aid to disturb the tranquillity of these kingdoms. In the contrary case, he will forfeit the right to his pension, and will render himself liable to all the consequences of such a proceeding.

ARTICLE 8.—The troops in the service of Dom Miguel will deliver up their Arms to the Depot, which will be indicated to them.

ARTICLE 9.—All the Regiments and Corps which are in the service of the usurpation, after the delivery of their arms, horses, and animunition, will peaceably disband themselves, and return to their homes, under pain of forfeiting their claims to the present Amnesty.

The Commander-in-Chief of the forces re-united in Evora, after the acceptance of the concession above referred to, in the name of all persons comprehended in it, has agreed, that it shall be carried into effect, upon the execution of the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.—Orders will be immediately expedited to all Commanders of Garrisons of the forces in campaign, and to all authorities who yet acknowledge the Government of D. Miguel, that they may, without delay, make their submission to the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria II., with the full benefit of the above declared conditions.

ARTICLE 2.—The tenor of the preceding Article will extend to all ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of the colonial possession of the monarchy.

ARTICLE 3.—Dom Miguel will leave Evora on the 30th of the current month, May, for the town of Sines, where (according to his own choice) his embarkation will take place, accompanied in his transit by the persons of his suite, by twenty horse which formerly were of his

antes serviao no seu exercito, e por dous esquadrões de cavallaria dos

exercitos da Rainha.

O Commandante das forças reunidas em Evora, mandara huma relação nominal das pessoas da comitiva do Senhor D. MIGUEL aos Marechaes commandantes dos exercitos da Rainha.

ARTIGO 4.-No dia 31de Maio corrente as tropas reunidas em Evora largarao as armas no edificio do Seminario d'Aquella Cidade, e dividir-se-hao, segundo a naturalidade das praças, em tropa que debaixo designados recebendo na marcha pao, e etape; e chegadas, aos seus destinos receberao guias para os seus domicilios.

Naturaes da Beira

Abrantes. da Beira Baixa . Vizeu. de Tras os Montes Villa Real.

d'entre Minho e Douro Porto. [mente. d'Alemtejo, Guias immediata-

Faro. Algarve Os Milicianos, Ordenanças, e Voluntarios de qualquer denominação que sejao receberao immediatamente guias para os seus domicilios.

E por se ter assim definitavamente concordado, os Marechaes commandantes dos exercitos Rainha, eo Commandante das forças reunidas em Evora,

JOZE ANTONIO AZEVEDO E LEMOS. O assignarão em duplicado.

Evora Monte, 27de Maio de 1834. DUQUE DE TERCEIRA, Marechal do Exercito.

CONDE DE SALDANHA, Marechal do Exercito.

ANTONIO Joze AZEVEDO LEMOS. Tenente General Graduado. army, and by two squadrons of cavalry of the armies of the Queen.

The Commander of the forces reunited in Evora will send a list of the names of the persons of the suite of Dom Miguel, to the Marshals commanding the armies of the Queen.

ARTICLE 4.—On the 31st of this present month of May, the troops re-united in Evora will deposit their arms in the edifice of the College of that city, and will be formed in detachments, according to the places of their birth, and will be marched under the responsibility of their own officers, to the localities below specifled, receiving on their march the usual rations; and on their arrival, they will receive passports for their respective homes.

Natives of the Low

Beira, to Abrantes. the High Beira Vizeu. Tras os Montes . Villa Real. Entre Minho e

Porto.

Alemtejo, Passports immediately. Faro.

The Militia, Guerillas, and Volunteers of whatever denomination they may be, will receive passports for their homes.

And it having been thus definitively arranged, the Marshals commanding the armies of the Queen, and the Commander of the forces re-united in Evora,

JOZE ANTONIO AZEVEDO E LEMOS. Signed in duplicate.

Evora Monte, 27th of May, 1834.

DUKE OF TERCEIRA, Marshal of the Army.

COUNT SALDANHA, Marshal of the Army.

Jozk ANTONIO AZEVEDO LEMOS. Lieut.-General.

PROTEST OF HIS MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY DOM MIGUEL.

In consequence of the events which compelled me to leave my dominions of Portugal, and abandon for awhile the exercise of my power,—the honour of my person, the interests of my faithful subjects, and finally, every motive of justice and decorum, require of me to protest, -as I hereby do in the face of all Europe, - with regard to the above events, and against any innovation whatsoever, which the Government, now existing in Lisbon, shall have introduced, or should hereafter introduce, contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom. From the above exposé it may be inferred,

that my acquiescing in all the stipulations imposed upon me by the preponderating forces confided to the Generals of the two Governments, now existing in Madrid and Lisbon, in accordance with two great Powers, was a mere provisional act on my part, for the purpose of saving my subjects in Portugal from misfortunes, which the just resistance I might have made would not have spared them, having been surprised by an unexpected and unwarranted attack from a friendly and allied power.

By those motives I had firmly resolved, as soon as it should be in my power (as it behoved my honour and my duty) to make known to all the Powers of Europe the injustice of the aggression directed against my rights and person; to protest and declare, as I now do, that I am at liberty,—against the capitulation of the 26th of May last, which was proposed to me by the Government now existing in Lisbon.—an act which I was obliged to sign, in order to prevent greater misfortunes, and spare the blood of my faithful subjects. This capitulation must consequently be considered null and void.

Genoa, June 20th, 1834.

REPRESENTATION SIGNED AFTER THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1828, IN THE HOUSE OF THE DUKE OF LAFGENS, IN NAME OF THE NOBILITY OF THE KINGDOM, REQUESTING DOM MIGUEL TO CONVOKE THE THREE ESTATES OF THE KINGDOM IN CORTES.

"The undersigned, members of the nobility, for themselves, and as representatives of the same, approach your Royal Highness with the most profound respect, to supplicate that your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to agree to the votes of the entire nation, which desires to see your Royal Highness seated on the throne of your august and royal predecessors, which, according to the fundamental laws of this monarchy, of undoubted right belongs to your Royal Highness.

"The nobility of Portugal has been, is, and will ever be, the firmest prop of the throne. At all times, the most memorable which history relates, the nobility have given the most decided proofs of fidelity and honour; and, at the present conjuncture, finds itself called upon to take an active part in so serious a topic of general interest as that which at present occupies the

whole nation.

"The nobility have therefore the honour to state to your Royal Highness the necessity of carrying into effect their pure and loyal wishes,—representing to you that the most secure method to fulfil them, and most conformable to the dignity of your Royal Highness, and to the fundamental laws of this monarchy,—is the immediate convocation of the Three Estates of the Kingdom, according to ancient usages and customs, that they may legitimately discuss matters of great importance, which is, to acknowledge solemnly the legitimate rights of your Royal Highness to the crown of Portugal and its dominions, and to abolish the so-called Constitutional Charter, it having been given by a Monarch before being sworn and acknowledged by the nation as King of Portugal, and who essentially altered the form of succession of the kingdom, against the fundamental laws of the same

"From the high wisdom of your Royal Highness, the nobility reckon upon the accomplishment of so just and glorious an object, for the general good of the nation; and in the mean time it only belongs to them to request with fervour, and hope with the greatest confidence, that your Royal Highness may be most graciously pleased to accept of their votes, and grant their supplications."

Attached to this representation were the signatures of 1 duke, 14 marquesses, 38 counts, 9 ecclesiastics, 13 viscounts, and 8 barons. In brief, the entire of the nobles and church dignitaries in the capital at the time,—there not being a single exception in favour of the Constitutional or Revolutionary faction.

502 [DEC.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES OF PRUSSIA.

The present political position of many states in Europe being the result of their military prowess during the late war, it has become an object of the last importance with them to strengthen and discipline their armies to the highest possible degree. The following account, therefore, of the Military Organization of Prussia may be read with interest by those who look upon that power as likely to take a foremost part in any future war. It may be curious, too, to see how, with a limited population, and slender resources, Prussia is able to keep on foot so formidable an army in time of peace; while, so far from burthening the people with taxes, a portion of the public debt is annually paid off, and the king has rendered himself universally beloved, merely by the excellence of his government, and without any affectation of that bonhommie which sometimes indicates a want of good sense, and has, before this, led to the subversion of a throne.

The military strength of Prussia consists of-

1. The Standing Army.

2. The first call (Aufgebot) of the Landwehr.

3. The second do. do.

4. The Landsturm, or Levée en Masse.

The Standing Army comprises all men between twenty and twentyfive years of age, not specially excepted. Volunteers may enter at seventeen, may choose the corps in which they wish to serve, and upon condition of equipping themselves, are exempt from more than one year's service. The others do duty with the Standing Army for three years; for two years more they belong to the War-Reserve, and at the expiration of that time pass into the Landwehr, unless they choose to enrol themselves for a further limited period. This ensures them an increase of pay, and a preference in civil appointments, for which no one is qualified until he has served either in the Standing Army or the Landwehr. As only 25,000 or 30,000 recruits are wanted in each year to supply the place of those whose service expires, the remainder of the men of the prescribed age go at once into the Landwehr, in which they continue till the age of thirty-two. Thus is formed the first call (Aufgebot) of the Landwehr, which is exercised twice every year, and in case of war forms part of the active army.

The second call consists of all those between the age of thirty-two and thirty-nine, who have previously served: these are but seldom exercised, and in case of war would be employed in garrisoning the nume-

rous fortified places in the kingdom.

The Landsturm, comprising all men between seventeen and fifty years of age, is liable to be called on in time of peace, for preservation of public order, or in war for defence of the country. The landwehr regiments are respectively attached to the regiments of the line, which are always quartered in the same provinces.

Each regiment of the Landwehr, and each of the Line, except the reserve, consists of 3 battalions; the reserve regiments of 2 battalions

each.

Each battalion has 4 companies, each company of the Line has 1 captain, 1 first-lieutenant, 3 second-lieutenants, 12 non-commissioned officers, and about 103 privates, &c.: the war-complement is 250.

Each company of Landwehr has 1 captain, 1 first-lieutenant, 3 second-lieutenants, 22 non-commissioned officers, and 336 privates, &c.

Each regiment of Cavalry of the Line has 4 squadrons, each squadron 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 12 non-commissioned officers, and 110 privates in peace: the war-complement is175. Each squadron of Landwehr Cavalry has 1 captain, 1 first-lieutenant, 2 second-lieutenants, 12 non-commissioned officers, and 123 privates.

A brigade of Artillery consists of 12 companies of foot, and 3 troops of horse; each company has 4 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers, and 140 privates; each troop 4 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 150 privates.

There are 9 Corps d'armée, 1 of the Guards, 8 of the Line.

The Corps d'Armée of the Guards consists of-

				STR	STRENGTH.	
4 Regiments of Infantry			Officers, 240	Men. 5520		
4 Regiments Infantry of the	Lan	dwehr		240	16,896	
1 Do. do. do.				60	4224	
! Battalion Chasseurs				20	600	
I do. Rifles				20	600	
l do. Light Infantry				20	600	
1 Regiment Life Guards .				20	488	
1 do. Cuirassiers				20	500	
1 do. Heavy Dragoons				20	500	
l do. Hussars				20	500	
2 do. Ulans-Lindwehr				32	1,080	
1 Light Squadron .				5	122	
I Brigade Artillery				60	2,280	
1 Detachment Pioneers				10	300	
6 Garrison Companies .		•	•	30	750	
				817	34,970	

The S Corps d'Armée of the Line consist each of-

-	STR	STRENGTH.	
	Officers.		
4 Regiments Infantry of 3 Battalions .	240	5,520	
4 do. do. do. Landwehr	240	16,896	
1 do. do. of 2 Battalions, Reserve	40	920	
4 do. Cavalry	80	1,952	
12 Squadrons do. Landwehr	42	1,620	
1 Brigade Artillery	60	2,280	
3 Companies Pioneers	15	345	
I Battalion Chasseurs or Rifles	20	460	
l do. Landwehr Reserve	20	1,408	
1 Squadron do, de	4	135	
6 Garrison Companies	. 30	750	
Total strength of each Corps d'Armée .	791	33,286	
Amount of the Strength of the 8 Corps d'Armée together	6,328	270,288	
Corps d'Armée of the Guards	817	34,970	
	7145	305,258	
To these may be added the Engineer Corps,			
The Waggon Train,			
The Gens d'Armée,			

The 2nd Call (Aufgebot of Landwehr, 200,000) 200,000

There are, altogether, upwards of a million of men who have been trained to arms.

The total cost of this Military Establishment is about 3,200,000l.

The annual expense of an infantry soldier is about 10l.; ditto, of a cavalry soldier and horse, 32l.

Each battalion is commanded by a field-officer, and at the head of each regiment is a commander, who may be of any rank in the army.

Officers are selected by the king, after the candidates have gone through an examination at the Military Board at Berlin. None but Cadets of the first class and Horte Epée Fahnrichts are eligible: the latter are of a rank just superior to the other non-commissioned officers, and to which any private may attain, having undergone a preliminary examination, and being recommended by his officers. And that they may have every encouragement, there are schools in each division of the army, and a superior one at Berlin for the higher branches of military science. Promotion goes on by seniority up to the rank of major. The pay of captains and superior officers is such as to give them a comfortable provision for life.

In every regiment is a Court of Honour that takes cognizance of acts reflecting upon the character of the regiment, although they are not such as to subject the offender to a Court-Martial. These courts can stop the promotion of an officer, or even dismiss him from the regi-

It is unnecessary to go into further particulars respecting these institutions, as it yet remains to be proved whether they have answered the purpose of forming good officers.

The liberal pensions which are granted to superannuated officers,the regard and preference which is shown for deserving soldiers in the numerous civil appointments to which none but those who have served in a military capacity are eligible,—and the opportunity of rising to high rank in the army, induce many persons of respectability to enrol themselves; and the example of good conduct which they set, together with the discipline that is kept up in general, have introduced such a tone into the army, that corporal punishment has been successfully abolished: whilst, on the other hand, the orderly habits which they acquire as soldiers only render them the better citizens when they Whether the modes of remunerating military by civil appointments might not be advantageously adopted in this country,-whether the effects of such a system would not be advantageous to the country, as half the salaries or half the pensions might be saved,-whether it would not be advantageous to the military in securing them a more ample provision upon their retirement from active service, without provoking even a murmur from the Honourable Member for Middlesex, -are suggestions offered to the reader. But that the organization of Prussia has rendered it the greatest military power at this moment, is an observation that must strike every one who has lately been in that thriving and happy country. The collecting together large bodies of 30,000 or 40,000 troops once or twice a year, and exercising them-not in the fantastic manœuvres of theoretical tacticians, but the practical evolutions of war; -the familiarising them with the general service of the camp and the movements of armies, has not only inspired a martial taste throughout the nation, but enables Prussia, at any instant, to march

a larger number of alert, well-disciplined, and practised troops than any other state could muster. Should this power again come into collision with France, so perfect and promptly-available is the military system of the former, and so superior her troops both as to morale and personnel, that the results would probably be altogether different from the ex-

perience of the past.

While on the subject of military establishments, we are tempted to quote, for the information of the majority of our readers, to whom the work * itself cannot be familiar, some passages from the "Reflections on the Infantry of our Days," by the Marquis de Chambray, whose comparative views of the British and French troops appear to us to be the most enlightened and accurate we have met with amongst the military writers of his nation. The Marquis, however, falls into the national prejudice of ascribing the successes of the British exclusively to their admirable system and the number of old soldiers in their ranks throughout the war. It is quite true that very much was due to the superior discipline and organization of the British Army; but did the national and indomitable spirit of the British soldier go for nothing? And was it not notorious that our numbers were only supplied by incessant recruiting and drafting? The majority of our armies in the field consisted of young soldiers, in point of service; but their native resolution and the system soon qualified them to emulate the veterans.

We are indebted for the correct translation of the following extracts from the Marquis de Chambray's Essay to a fair and youthful contributor, who exhibits hereditary zeal for the honour of her country's arms.

"When the French infantry defends a position, it resists attack by fire; but it more frequently attacks, and after an engagement of skirmishers and a cannonade, charges the infantry of the enemy with shouldered arms. This manœuvre is executed, whether deployed or in close columns of divisions: it has often succeeded against the Austrians and other troops, who begin firing at too great a distance; but it has almost always failed against the

English, who only open their fire within a short distance.

The English have also often made use of a manœuvre (during the last war in Spain, and always with success), which consisted of a fire of two ranks, or of battalions, when the French had approached within a short distance, and in charging them immediately afterwards, without allowing time sufficient to half-cock and shut the pan. It can easily be imagined that a body which charges another, and which is itself charged, after having received a fire which has carried destruction and disorder into its ranks, must necessarily be overthrown.

I now give an instance of a fact, which I have selected from many that have been related to me by eye-witnesses: it offers at once an example of the force of military discipline, of the influence of officers and non-commissioned officers, and of the excellence of the mangeuvres employed by the

English against the French, when judiciously applied.

On the eve of the battle of Talavera, several deserters from an English regiment, composed of foreigners, arrived at the advanced posts of a French regiment, in which were a great number of veterans, and said that all their comrades were, like themselves, disposed to desert, if they could find an opportunity. The next day the French regiment found itself opposite to the English regiment to which the deserters belonged. The troops were deployed on both sides. The French charged with shouldered arms, according to their custom. Being arrived at a short distance, and the English line remaining immovable, the soldiers hesitated to advance. The officers and

non-commissioned officers cried to the soldiers—" Forward—march—do not fire !"—some of them even exclaimed—" They surrender!" They then continued their forward movement, and were very near the English line, when it opened a fire of two ranks, which carried destruction into the French line,

stopped its progress, and produced some disorder.

While the officers cried to the soldiers, "Forward, do not fire!" and the fire had commenced notwithstanding their efforts, the English, leaving off firing, charged with the bayonet. Every circumstance was favourable to them,—good order—the impulse given—the determination to fight with the bayonet: among the French, on the contrary, no longer an impulse—the surprise occasioned by the unexpected resolution of the enemy—disorder—they had no alternative but flight. This flight, however, was not the result of fear, but of necessity. The French regiment rallied behind the second line, again marched forward, and fought valiantly during the remainder of the day.

Similar occurrences will always be attended with the same results, for the most impetuous courage can be of no avail when it is not accompanied by a

good system of war.

At the commencement of the wars of the French revolution, the English infantry did not enjoy much reputation; and during the war in Spain it appeared to the French to be the best of all the infantries against which they had successively fought.

The fact is in some degree materially proved by the successes obtained over the Russian and Prussian infantry by the two divisions which Napoleon had withdrawn in 1814 from his army in Spain, if a cause had not existed which, supposing every thing else equal, ought at that time to have rendered the English infantry superior to that of all the other belligerent powers, namely, that it contained more old soldiers than the infantry of those powers.

The French infantry which was opposed to it, independently of its having received a great number of recruits, to replace the losses which the English army, the guerillas, and the climate had caused it, had supplied Napoleon with a part of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the new corps which he had been obliged to form. It was engaged in war since 1805, in different countries; and not foreseeing the termination of that in Spain, so disagreeable in several respects, it experienced great lassitude. Notwithstanding all these unfortunate circumstances, the infantry of the army in Spain was still, without doubt, the best that remained to Napoleon: that of the army which he commanded in person (the infantry of his Guard always excepted) was for the greater part an assemblage of recruits without instruction.

The Russian infantry contained also a great number of recruits; the Prussian infantry was entirely composed of them, and the Austrian infantry had not yet recovered from the great disasters which it had suffered in the

preceding wars.

We ought not, therefore, to class the English infantry in comparing it with that of the belligerents in 1813 and 1814. But, on the other hand, the superiority of the English infantry cannot be entirely attributed to its consisting mostly of old soldiers, since the Portuguese regiments, after two years formation, almost rivalled the English regiments; nor can it be attributed to its composition as to men, since it has never been observed that the regiments composed of English were better than the Hanoverian regiments, nor those recruited with men of different nations.

I therefore think that the new qualities which have been remarked in the English infantry during the war in Spain are to be attributed to their tactics, and to the changes which the English had established in their mili-

tary institutions from 1792 to the time of the war in Spain in 1807.

It is principally because the Portuguese regiments were regulated by these institutions, and followed these methods, that they conducted themselves in a manner so remarkable for troops newly raised. The other causes of the good behaviour of the Portuguese infantry were the choice of the officers and non-commissioned officers, of whom a part were English, the good example

which the English infantry set them, and the confidence with which its presence inspired them.

The difference which existed between the Portuguese and the Spanish regiments, which were so inferior to them, supports my opinion.

When the English infantry is near the enemy, and consequently likely to come to action from one moment to another, it generally executes its movements in close columns of divisions, but it always deploys to fight.

It is disposed like the French infantry, in two lines, with a reserve behind the second line. The first line is always deployed, the second is generally in close columns of division, and the reserve almost always takes this last formation.

The English infantry, after having repulsed an attack, generally resumes its position, if it has been ordered to do so; and, in the contrary case, it is satisfied with pushing the infantry it has overthrown with its skirmishers, and follows the latter in an orderly manner, with its usual pace, and without ever breaking its ranks.

In order to defend a height, the English infantry does not crown the crest, as practised by the infantry of other armies; it is placed about fifty paces behind the crest, a position in which it is not seen if the ascent be at all steep; it has almost always some skirmishers along the slope, which must be climbed in order to attack it. The musketry and the retreat of the skirmishers inform it of the enemy's arrival; at the moment that they appear it gives them a discharge of musketry, the effect of which must be terrible when it is at so short a distance, and charges them immediately. If it succeed in overthrowing them, which is very probable, it is satisfied with following with its skirmishers, does not pass the crest, and resumes its position. This manœuvre is excellent: it will be sufficient to point out the disadvantages of what other infantries practise in these circumstances, in order to show its advantages.

In the affair of the 28th of July, 1813, directed by Soult, about two leagues from Pampeluna, to raise the blockade of that place, a division, of about 5000 men, was ordered to attack the extreme right of the enemy's position.

The English there occupied an elevated hill, of which the slope was rather steep, and towards the middle of it was a plateau; they had placed on this plateau a first line, which was deployed parallel with the crest, formed by the intersection of the slope of the hill with the plane of the plateau, and about fifty paces behind this crest. This first line could neither see the troops which were to climb the hill to attack it, nor be seen by them; but from the point where a French division found itself placed to the right of that of which I speak, and which was separated from it by a ravine, the ground was distinctly seen, as well as the troops charged with the attack and defence of the position. The latter were much less numerous than their assailants.

The French division destined to attack was formed in close columns of divisions, and ascended the hill; it was not preceded by skirmishers, and the English had none either. From time to time the English officers came to examine at what point the French columns had arrived. As soon as they appeared, the English battalions fired, charged with the bayonet, and overthrew them, but did not pursue; on the contrary, after having remained some moments near the crest, at which the plateau terminated, they retired in double quick time, at the command of their General, resumed their position, and gave three successive cheers.

Nevertheless, the French division, of which the first ranks only had attained the plateau, astonished at being repulsed, almost without having fought, rallied immediately, and re-ascended the hill with great resolution. Meanwhile, the English sent on the plateau a reinforcement of troops who were placed behind the first. The French columns debouched, as before, received a discharge of musketry, and were again charged and overthrown. The English battalions again resumed their position in double quick time, and repeated their cheers."

[To be continued.]

508 [DEC.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

HISTORY teaches us that it was in the East that those great historical events took their rise which produced an entire change in the religious,

scientific, and political relations of mankind.

The present complicated condition of the political relations in the East will admit of the unprejudiced observer perceiving and predicting with absolute certainty, that it is here that a new order of things will germinate, which, in their development and consequences, must produce events that will shake to its very foundations the whole political world from the Danube to the Ganges, from the Black to the Red Sea, and as far as the sources of the Nile.

Under these circumstances, a succinct account of the Turkish navy may possibly be interesting; and will be better understood, and more concise, by dividing it into two parts: the 1st, consisting of the Constitution, &c. and the 2nd of the History of the Exploits of the Turkish Navy, from its

rise to the battle of Navarino.

I. CONSTITUTION OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

Construction, Manning, and Equipment of the Ships.—The manning of the arsenal as well as of the fleet is divided into the unprivileged and the privileged. The former, under the name of Asab, comprised the captains, lieutenants, kalfaterers, carpenters, shipwrights, &c.; the latter, the begs, and the possessors of the privilege. In the year of the Hejira 1017, (1608,) the collective number of the Asab was 1993 men; the collective number of the privileged consisted of 138 siames, and 1434 timare, or together 1572 sabres, which comprised 4500 men, and with the Asab and the 3000 or 4000 men who occupied the garrisons of the states of Barbary and Caffa, thus raised the regular numbers of the Turkish navy to a body of not more than 10,000 men.

The province of the Capitan Pasha comprised the Beglerbegship of the Archipelago, which consisted of the chief islands and portions of the coasts,

and contained eleven sandschakates.

But since that period the constitution of the fleet has undergone essential alterations, and by the energy of its High Admirals, chiefly of Kutshek Hussein Pasha, it has been entirely re-formed upon European principles.

Up to the year 1608 the fleet consisted of galleys, (tschekdiri,) and galleons, (kalium); the first were named according to the number of their row-

ing benches, as-

1. Firkata, from 10 to 17 rowing-benches

2. Perkende . 17 , 19 . 3. Kolietta . 19 , 24 .

4. Kadriga . 24 ,, 26 5. Baschtarda 26 ,, 30

at which there were from 5 to 7 men at each oar, instead of, as at the preceding, only from 3 to 4.

6. Mavna, a very wide kind of galley, which, when covered with a deck like the ships of war, was called

7 Kiiki

The galleons or ships of war covered with decks, which were formerly built by renegades, but latterly by French and English shipwrights, progressed in their improvement with the naval architecture of Europe.

In the present day the galleys have wholly ceased being used in the navy, and the Turkish ships of war, like those of the European powers, consist of corvettes, brigs, frigates, ships of the line, two and three-deckers, (korvetta, firkatum, ikiharli, utschanharli.)

Sakoleren, polacca, &c., are the ships known by the same names in the

Mediterranean; and kirlangitsch or shwallos, cutters, are small quicksailing vessels or messenger-ships.

Besides which there are the gun-boats, and tschaiken, for the sea and rivers, with one or two cannon, and rowing-benches, first constructed at Constantinople by the English naval architect, Spuring. The Turkish ships are generally spacious, and, in comparison with the number of their cannon, larger than the English. They are built of good oak; but as their timbers are placed too widely apart, they are consequently very weak, soon fall to pieces, and have but little durability. Their form, according to the judgment of all who can give an opinion, viz. of French naval architects and of British sailors, is considered the most perfect. They are also quick sailers, but their rigging is very inferior to that of the ships of the European fleets; their cannon are all of metal*. Since Eton's work appeared, (1798,) later authors have celebrated the improvement of the Turks in naval architecture; not withstanding which, the Frenchman, Le Brun, built the three-deckers, with three tiers of gaus, the Swede, Rode, the great basin for repairing ships, the Hungarian renegade, Soleiman Aga, disciplined the newly-established marines, and the Italian, Francesco, made their gunpowder.

In the year 1806 the flect consisted of 20 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 32 smaller vessels, comprising 2156 cannon, and 4000 sailors. In the battle of Navarino, on the 20th of October, 1827, almost the whole Turkish

navy was annihilated.

The sailors and marines, &c., which man the ships, are called Lewendis. During war they are raised, by impressment, to 50,000 men. In the autumn the fleet always returns to the harbour of Constantinople, is dismantled, and their crews are paid off until the spring. The Turks are bad, inexperienced sailors; but they can, however, manage their narrow-pointed boats better than any other nation. The gondoliers of Venice can alone be compared with them. Their best sailors they obtain from the coasts of Barbary, but in very small numbers; and earlier from the Greeks, who are now, by the founding of a new state, wholly lost to the Turkish navy.

Persons acquainted with the subject find, next to the want of nautical knowledge in the commanders and steersmen, and the want of exercise and maritime experience and the knowledge of manœuvring in the sailors—in the bad and ill-adapted ropes, sails, tackling, and the masts combined, the causes of the bad condition of the Turkish navy, to remove which as much as possible even Selim III. made the wisest regulations; and the present reigning Sultan also dedicates much attention to the fleet, and, upon the restoration of peace, will doubtlessly exert all his energy to place it upon a

desirable footing.

Under Selim III. a body of Calfatern was established, which had previously been wholly wanting to the Turkish navy; and a mathematical and nautical school was founded, wherein the scholars were divided into two classes, each of which had its professor. In the first they were occupied in the study of navigation, and in the construction of nautical charts; and in the second they devoted themselves to naval architecture;

But competent persons include also among the excellences of the Turkish navy, their numerous crews, their weight of metal, and their admirable mode of serving the cannon in the ships of war. The three-deckers carry cannon bored for balls of a hundred weight, which cause incalculable mischief to the ships of the enemy in their masts, tackling, and rudders, as was proved

at the battle of Navarino.

Condemned malefactors and rajahs are received as galley-slaves and sailors: the marines are Mussulmen; but it is exclusively native Turks who serve the cannon on board the Turkish ships of war; so that the latter are held in peculiar honour and estimation.

^{*} Eton. † Griffiths, Thornton, Von Hammer. 2 Mahmoud Reis Effendi.

The Admiralty and Commanders.-The Capitan Pasha or High-Admiral of the Turkish empire is a Vizier or Pasha of three tails, supreme commander of the whole fleet, unlimited ruler of the arsenal and of all the islands of the White and Black Seas, of the Archipelago and the coasts of Barbary. Next to him follows the Capitan Beg, the First Admiral of the Fleet: Patrona Beg, the second, or Vice-Admiral; Ryala Beg, the third Admiral of the Fleet.

Under them are the captains of the ships of war, (Kapudanan,) who are also called Amecai Derja, or Princes of the Sea, but who, notwithstanding this high rank and title, are subject to the bastinado or other corporal punishment to which the Admiral may condemn them *.

The officers under the captain are the lieutenants, (Mulasim,) four, six, or eight, according to the size of the ship: the pilot, (Kulagus,) the clerk,

(Jasidschi,) and the officers of the marines (Lewendi.)

All these officers are Moslems, the crews almost entirely Greeks, who are called, collectively, shipmen (Gemidschi) or sailors (Mellah); whereas the Turkish sailors and the Barbary soldiers are called Kaliondschi, or, properly, sailors of the galleons.

The commander of a fleet, whether it be one of the three admirals or not. is called, as in the army, Seraskier (general), or Baset Beg (supreme lord): that, however, of a smaller squadron, has latterly, according to the example of the Europeans, received the title of a commander or commodore. The Sandschak Kapudani (flag-captain), on board the ship of the High Admiral,

belongs also to the officers of the fleet.

The Kiaja (deputy) of the Capitan Pasha was, according to the earlier constitution of the fleet, the first person after him; but now he is merely

his official servant, who regulates the detail of current affairs.

The ships of the three admirals have each a particular name and flag, viz., Kapudana, Patrona, and Ryala; and carry, besides the usual Turkish flag (a crescent and stars on a red field), each a peculiar flag upon the main-That of the High Admiral is a silver sword with a double blade: of the Vice Admiral, a silver cannon: and of the Rear-Admiral, three silver cannon balls upon a red field. Besides which, the Capitan Pasha alone, but solely on solemn occasions, raises the Tughra (or the initials of the Grand Signior) on a red field, which, upon its raising and lowering, is always honoured with the imperial salute of twenty-one guns.

Sunrise and sunset are noted at sea and in harbour by a gun from the ship of the commander; for other signals they make use of a variety of

flags and colours, similarly to the ships of European fleets.

C. The Arsenal (Tersana.) - Although Mahommed II. laid the foundation for the formation of the Turkish Navy, its true and real foundation falls much later, upon the construction of the arsenal in the time of Selim I. After a sleepless night, which the Sultan had passed in anxiety at the insufficiency of his Navy and the deficiency of an arsenal, and while in deep grief at these urgent necessities, he caused his confidential Vizier Piri Pasha to be fetched to him, even before day-break, to whom he said, "If such a generation of vipers as the Pope, the French, the Spaniards, and the Doge of Venice, rule with their fleets the seas of the Franks, my indifference and thy negligence are alone the cause. I therefore command that a new and large fleet be provided.'

On the following day, the Grand Vizier, accompanied by all the other Viziers, went to the site of the present arsenal, where, at that time, there was a burying-ground, which was without delay removed, and, with unexampled rapidity, the arsenal and a numerous fleet were built.

The Asab were at that time the guard of the arsenal, and received from

^{*} Von Hammer speaks of this as an eye-witness in his work " Des Osmanreichs Staatsverfassung," t. ii. p. 294.

four to seven aspers daily pay; but they also supplied the crews of the ships of the Capitan Pasha, Kiajas, and Agas; and also those of the wood and stone-ships. They formed Buluki (corps of 280 men), whose commanders were called Reis.

After the Capitan Pasha, the chief superintendent of the arsenals is the Tersana Emini or Intendent, who, in conjunction with the Defterdare of the Navy, regulate the expenditure and income. He, with the captains of the ships of the line and the three admirals, form the divan of the Capitan Pasha; who, like the Grand Vizier, has his own divan, and also his own interpreter, who bears the title of Interpreter to the Innperial Fleet. He, as well as the Interpreter of the Porte, is of Greek extraction, from the Fanari (a part of Constantinople—the Greek quarter). All the business of the Archipelago, of the primates, superintendents of the islands, of the clergy, and of the foreign ambassadors, passes through the Interpreter of the Fleet. His office is one small room in the Admiralty, which but very badly agrees with the importance of his functions.

The office of the Capitan Pasha consists of several Kiatib, Chalfa, and Mulasim, under the direction of the Divan Efendissi (or private secretary), who receives all intelligence and applications, and draws out the Capitan Pasha's letters to foreign ambassadors, his commands to the islands and districts subject to him, and to the fleets, &c. After he has read them to the Pasha, the Mükürdar (or Keeper of the Seal), who is one of the domestic

officers of the Capitan Pasha, affixes the great seal to it.

Among the officers of his household, as of every other Pasha, there is the first Chamberlain (Basch Tschokadar), the Treasurer (Chasinedar), the upper Seneschal or Coffee Pourer (Kahwedschi Baschi), the Colonel of the Body Guard * (Hawwas Baschi), the Leader of the Band (Mehter Baschi), the Imam (the priest) of his Palace, &c.

The officers of the arsenal are—1. The Harbour Captain (Liman Reissi).

2. The Inspector of the Harbour.

3. The Inspector of the Naval Warehouses; and 4. of the Prisons, or so called Bagnios, which are in the middle of the arsenal; (two Liman Nasiri, three Hanbar Nasiri; four Sindan

Nasiri).

To the arsenal also belong the numerous dry-docks, magazines, vaults, and basins, docks and wharfs, contained within its walls; and beyond its precincts the two barracks of the Lewend and Kumbaradschi, to which are adjoined also that of the Laghumdschi: lastly, the foundery and anchor forge, the geometrical and nautical schools, on the same side of the harbour, as well as several other institutions in the vicinity of the arsenal.

The chief naval harbours and doekyards for the Turkish fleet are, in Europe, Constantinople, Gallipoli, Anaboli, Varna, &c. In Asia, as well as in the islands, Sinope, Midilli, Bodrun, Mytilene, Thasos, Rhodes, &c. In

Africa, Alexandria, Algiers, and Tunis.

D. Sailing of the Fleet.—Every year on St. George's Day, the 4th (16th) of May, the Capitan Pasha sails with the fleet from Constantinople to the Archipelago, to go through the inspection of his pashalic, and to receive

the imposts.

This sailing of the fleet is combined with great solemnities, at which the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and the great dignitaries of the empire assist. The fleet proceeds from the arsenal to the European side of the Bosphorns, as far as Beschiktasch, where the Grand Signior has a kiosk (a pavilion); and it is here that, surrounded by his Grand Vizier and his Ministers of State, he inspects it. The fleet then remains some days at anchor, and here receives its crew, or else in front of the Seven Towers, whence it sails to the Dardanelles, where again it casts anchor and remains a short time, and

^{*} The Viziers have body guards, whose colonels are called Schater Basch.

then proceeds upon its cruise to the islands and coasts appertaining to the

pashalic of the Capitan Pasha.

Two corvettes cruise as guard-ships, farther to sea, and for three miles beyond the anchorage of the fleet, and make signals of what they see. The Kinja, or superintendent of the arsenal, guards the rear of the fleet with ten or twelve smaller ships, that he may hasten immediately, by night or day, to the assistance of such as are in distress or those remaining behind, or which are separated from the squadron. At the end of October this fleet constantly returns to Constantinople, and is there received with the same solemnities as upon its sailing.

II. HISTORY OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

There is a striking resemblance between the Turks and the Romans in the rapid extension of their conquests, the greatness of their undertakings, patience in the execution of them, and their quickness in seizing and applying the necessary means. Precisely as the Romans were obliged by the Carthaginians to build fleets and to maintain naval wars, even so were the Turks by the naval dominion of the Christian powers, viz., of the Spaniards, Genoese, and Venetians. The spectacle of the Romans and the Turks, as nations, warriors, and seafarers, growing, from a small, insignificant beginning, to be rulers of three portions of the world,—increases their resemblance—raises their worth in the eyes of unprejudiced observers—and presents the exciting spectacle of the development of moral, intellectual, and physical powers, which human history relates of no other people.

The Turks, as an original hunting tribe from the steppes of the interior of Asia, were entirely ignorant of the construction of large ships, of na-

vigation, and the mode of conducting a naval war.

Their first transit across the Hellespont from the Asiatic to the European coasts was accomplished upon large rafts made of the trunks of trees, bound

together with bands and cords of plaited twigs.

From the construction of their simple fragile raft, to the foundation of a victorious and conquering navy, that is to say, from Urchan, in the year of the Hejira 758, (1356,) to Bajasid the second, 904, (1498,) great deeds and bold undertakings had been accomplished by Turkish naval heroes. Mahommed H.'s Admiral, Balta Ogli Soleiman Beg, caused at the siege of Constantinople, 1452, several hundred ships to be built in the bay of the Bosphorus, behind the fortress of Rumili, still called after his name, to enable him to obtain possession of the harbour, which was enclosed by a large chain, and these he caused to be moved by land, upon rollers from Beshiktash to the 'end of the harbour, over hills and heights, the distance of two leagues, and then sunk them in the Bosphorus. This early and gigantic undertaking struck the besieged with a panic, and essentially assisted in the conquest of the city.

Thence begins the establishment of the Turkish navy, which very soon

became the rod of the Christian powers.

As early as 872, (1467,) the Venetians near Negroponte, and 850, (1475,) the Genoese at Caffa, in the Crimea, were conquered by the Turkish fleet. In the same year Keduk Achmed Pasha sailed with the fleet to Apulia, conquered and burnt its capital, and devastated the country; 884, (1479,) the fortresses of Mut (on the banks of the Azow and of Tenedos) were conquered by the assistance of the fleet.

Bajasid II.'s sea-heroes, also, Kemal Reis, Borak Reis, and Kara Hassan, accomplished great deeds, but were vanquished, and met their deaths in the

battle fought with the Venetians near Sapienza in 904 (1498.)

Modon, Koron, Navarino, fell, 906, (1501,) by the assistance of the Turk-

ish fleet, into the hands of the besieging army.

Selim I. sailed with a numerous army, conveyed by his fleet, to Egypt, and conquered it, as did his successor, Soleiman I., with the assistance of

his fleet of 700 sail, in 929, (1522,) on the 27th of December, conquer the city and fortress of Rhodes.

. Soleiman possessed in Chaireddin Barbarossa the greatest naval hero of the Turkish empire, and the worthy opponent of the great Genoese Andreas Doria, Admiral of the united fleet of the Pope, Spaniards, and Venetians, whom he conquered in the celebrated battle of St. Maura, 945, (1538,) and burnt the major part of his combined armament.

As early as 940, (1533,) Soleiman Pasha of Egypt had sailed with thirty galleys from Suez to India, to support the Prince of Guzurat against the

oppressive power of the Portuguese.

949, (1542.) Barbarossa obliged the Emperor Charles V. to raise the siege of Algiers, and died in 953, (1546.) Under his command the Turkish navy attained the highest summit of its fame. Piri Reis and Sidi Ali Capudan, the Anderson and Cook of the Turkish navy, were contemporaries of Chaireddin Barbarossa. The first is the composer of the Bahrije or large Turkish Marine Atlas and Charts, the other author of several nautical works, and of a description of his Voyage from Suez to India, as well as of his journey through Persia to Constantinople.

Targudscha Pasha, the son of a Christian, conquered, 961, (1553,) Bastia, and the celebrated Piale Pasha followed in Barbarossa's steps. Amongst his many victories, the most remarkable is that near Dscherba, 967, (1559,) over the united Spanish and Neapolitan fleets, and their almost entire anni-

hilation. Piale also conquered Chios and Cyprus.

After such numerous defeats of the European fleets, their hero and saviour from the Turkish navy at last appeared. Don Juan of Austria, the natural sont of Charles V., High Admiral of the united Christian fleets, (Spanish, Papal, Neapolitan, Genoese, and Venetian,) met the Turks, under their High Admiral Ali Pasha, on the 7th of October, 1571, in the Bay of Lepanto, and conquered so effectually, that sixty galleys were conveyed to Venice, and the rest were burnt and sunk.

In this battle the Admiral, Aludsch Pasha, so distinguished himself that the Grand Signior appointed him Capitan Pasha, and changed his name Aludsch (grape) into Kledsch (sabre). He was the restorer of the navy destroyed in the Bay of Lepanto, and under him the present arsenal was built.

But so great was the moral power of the Sultan, and of his servants, and

* From his earliest infancy Don Juan displayed himself as vivacious, cheerful, and intellectual, but always readier with arms than in intellectual exercises, besides modest, amiable, good, and immoveably faithful. Don Juan was in his twenty-seventh year, in the bloom of manhood, at the time of the battle of Lepanto.

When, during the Neapolitan winter festivals, he appeared in the circle of the ladies a moderate well-formed figure, with his long blond hair combed backwards from the temples, and with the most pleasing manners, full of an animated hilarity, it may be well supposed that he pleased them. He rode better than any; in the tournay, no one surpassed him in the management of arms. After dinner he would play at ball for five or six hours, and not spare himself, for here he was also determined to be the first; but this did not satisfy him: he knew well the value of being eloquent, polite, dexterous, and instructed. His whole soul, not satisfied with his daily doings, with what he had hitherto succeeded in, thirsted for higher honour. He spoke of nothing but deeds of war and victory; he said he would throw himself out of window if he knew that any one lived who more desired fame than he did. His motto was, "Who does not strive forward, goes back."

A very few years after the battle of Lepanto his vigour and energy began to decline, and he died in his thirty-third year, on the 1st of October, 1578. His heart was found

dried up, and his skin as if burnt.

As young and energetic as he was, yet after he had been sent by his king and brother, Philip II., to the Netherlands, to tranquillize that country, he suddenly became feeble, as if bowed down by age, and many feared he had taken poison.—Ranke, pp. 168, 178, 182.

the treasury so rich, that already in 981 (1573) 258 galleys and 12 mavnes appeared at sea. The blood red flag of the Crescent became again the terror of the Christians; the coasts of Calabria and Messina were devastated, and the very strong fortress of Golletta, opposite Tunis, which the Spaniards had taken after the battle of Lepanto, fell again into the hands of the Turks, after a thirty-three days' siege.

Next appears in the list of Turkish naval heroes, the celebrated Tschigalasade Senam Pasha, son of the Venetian Admiral Cigala, whose mother

was a native Turk.

Upon the accession of Mohammed IV., 1058 (1648), galleons or ships of the line were first built in the Turkish Navy; for hitherto they had fought solely with galleys against the large ships of war of the Christians. After a war of 25 years, Candia was at last subdued, in 1669, by the Turkish Army; during which the Turkish fleet had often stood opposed to that of the Venetians. In the year 1066 (1654) the Turkish fleet suffered total destruction from that of the Venetians, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

Since the conquest of Crete, the Turks have won no more naval battles, although at different periods they have had three High Admirals—Mezzomorte, Hassan Gazi, and Kutshuck Hussein Pasha, who may be classed with the most distinguished naval heroes. Just as Chaireddin was the creator of the ancient Turkish Navy, so was Kutshuck Hussein Pasha that of the modern, as he reformed it entirely upon European principles, after the best French and English models.

It is only since 1770 that Russian and Turkish fleets have met hostilely; but with such bad success for the latter, that in the Bay of Tscheme, on the 6th of July, 1770, that of the Turks, consisting of 15 ships of the line and

frigates, were burnt.

Hassan Gazi took advantage of the peace of 1774, by the exertion of every power to restore the Turkish Navy; but he could not imbue those beneath him with his own activity and heroism. In the new war against Russia, he lost in July, 1788, near Oczakow, in three days three battles,

and in them a great portion of his fleet.

In the war of 1822 against the Greeks, the fleet lost two Capitan Pashas and a great number of ships; and in the battle of Navarino, on the 26th of October, 1827, the second battle of Lepanto was solemnized by the united Christian fleet in the Mediterranean: their fleet then consisted of 16 Turkish, 31 Egyptian, 4 Tunisian ships of war, and 41 transports*, among which were 5 European. Of which 92 vessels, there escaped but 1 frigate, 15 corvettes and brigs, and 24 transport-ships which had remained in the background of the harbour near the shore, distant from the battle. The rest were either blown up, burnt, sunk, stranded, or taken.

In the war of 1828-29, the deficiency of the Turkish fleet very much lightened the expedition of the Russian Army under Diebitsch and Paskewitch in Europe and Asia, and was almost the sole cause of the possibility of a Russian fleet in the Black Sea, under Admiral Greig, closing the Bosphorus and commanding the European and Asiatic coasts of that sea, and thus essentially contributing to the success of the siege of Varna. Schastopol is the English Portsmouth and French Toulon. Schastopol commands Constantinople, unless English and French fleets be ready for

the protection of the Bosphorus.

^{*} The African tributary states were obliged to supply the numbers following:—Barbary 10, Algiers 4, Tunis 3, Tripoli 3, Egypt 24; the most of which carried 50 cannons, and were manned with 600 sailors. The Algerine squadron was at Alexandria during the battle of Navarino.

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THE GERMANIC CONFEDERACY, AND THE MILITARY FORCE OF WURTEMBERG.

THE kingdom of Wurtemberg, it is hardly necessary to remind the reader, was one of those states which were erected into kingdoms upon the general changes which took place in Germany as consequences of the Revolutionary War. Though of very small extent, for it is, in fact, smaller than Yorkshire, it is both rich and populous, and the inhabitants a hardy race of men, chiefly occupied in agricultural labours, orderly in their habits, and living quiet and contented under a mild and equitable government.

The excellent and effective little army of the King of Wurtemberg is levied and embodied like the other military contingents which the princes of Germany bound themselves to maintain for the preservation of the peace of the Empire, upon the principle of proportionate conscription laid down by the provisions of the grand Germanic Confederation. interior detail of its organization, together with the distribution of the whole levy into a determined number of regiments and brigades, was further regulated with much exactness, by the articles of a convention concluded in the month of September, 1831, between the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The reason of these three States thus associating themselves for this convention, was in order to arrange for their mutual convenience their respective contribution of troops for the formation of the 8th Corps d'Armée, which they are bound between them to furnish in a complete and available condition, as their joint contingent to the grand army of the Germanic Confederation. The principle upon which the contingents were in the first instance apportioned by the Grand Confederation, was that every State should bring into the field a body of troops in a fixed proportion to the total number of inhabitants, a provisional census being at that period (1819) adopted as a guide for each. According to this provisional census, the population of the territory of Wurtemberg was rated at 1,393,462 persons. However, in a resolution of the General Diet of July, 1823, it was declared that this general provisional census should only remain in force until a definitive and more correct one should be made out. There is little doubt, therefore, but, in event of a Continental war, the contingent of each State would be enforced upon a revised census, in which case the kingdom of Wurtemberg having already increased in population at least 200,000, would have to augment the strength of its military force in a corresponding degree.

As matters at present stand, the contingent established for the whole of the Confederate States is one man for every hundred of population. The kingdom of Wurtemberg brings into the field, at this rate, 13,955 soldiers of different arms, which force must be prepared to march within four weeks of a summons from the Confederation, on the further understanding that, the moment such summons is announced, the reserve or second conscription is to be called out, amounting, in ordinary cases, to one man for every 600 of population (about 2300 soldiers); but it is further provided, that, in any imminent circumstances, a resolution of the Diet may double the amount of this reserve, of which, therefore, each of the Germanic states is obliged to maintain the complete skeleton and staff at all times in readiness. One half of the reserve is bound to follow the contingent on foreign service within six weeks of its commencing its march; and to replace this half of the reserve at home, a further conscription immediately takes place, and is renewed from time to time in order to replace every two months such losses and casualties as may occur in the ranks of the armies in the field, provided always that these draughts shall never exceed a proportion of one man in 200 of population.

Previous to the triple convention of Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Baden, it was the custom of the former to place its own reserve on a different footing with respect to infantry and cavalry. The cavalry regiments were considered to receive the men of the reserve if called out, into their ranks at once as recruits, but for some reasons or other the men of the reserve intended for infantry were to be embodied as distinct battalions. It was, however, subsequently determined by an article of the Convention alluded to, that the infantry reserves should be on the same plan as those of the cavalry, and the soldiers thus levied taken into the regiment at once as recruits, a sufficient staff being provided in each regiment, not only for the primary contingent of 13,955 soldiers, but also to admit of the incorporation, at any moment, of the full reserve of 4652 men as recruits.

The system of conscription pursued in the kingdom of Wurtemberg is so peculiar, and shows in so favourable a light the nature and habits of

the population, that it deserves notice.

The conscript on first joining his regiment serves for the first year without any leave of absence or remission of instruction, which is carried on strictly enough, but without anything like harshness or ill-treatment; the second year he is permitted to be absent, all except during the autumn; the third year he receives the same indulgence; and during the rest of his period, (six years in all,) he has never any difficulty in obtaining leave of absence for nearly the whole year, provided his conduct is good.

After completing in this easy manner his six years' service, he becomes a member of the Landwehr for six years more; but this militia

is very seldom called upon unless on emergencies.

The Germanic Confederation by no means neglected the important question of what proportion the various arms of each contingent should bear towards each other, but laid down, with the utmost jealousy and care, a judicious scale for regulating these proportions, in order to prevent effectually any economical evasions or subterfuges, by which the efficiency of the whole might be impaired. And this scale is a matter of considerable military interest, as being the result of the best opinions, collected from all parts, as to the proportion of various arms to each other for modern warfare, after many years of dear-bought experience in the field.

The cavalry was to consist of one-seventh of the entire force, and for every fifty cavalry soldiers there was to be one gendarme for the pur-

poses of a competent military police.

The establishment of artillery was fixed at the proportion of two guns to every 1000 men, and 36 was to be the complement of artillerymen for each gun; the proportions of the field-artillery were determined as

follows: one-fourth howitzers, one-fourth 12-pounders, one-half 6-pounders, with a special proviso that one-fifth of the whole should be horse-artillery.

The battering train of the Germanic Confederate Army was fixed at 200 pieces, to which the kingdom of Wurtemberg was called upon, for

its share, to contribute nine guns, all of them 18-pounders.

The number of the pioneers and pontooneers was to be in the proportion of 1 to 100 in the Grand Army; but it was arranged as a matter of general convenience, that Prussia and Austria should each contribute a complete pontoon-train for the passage of the largest description of rivers; and each other corps d'armée a train of a smaller class for the passage of minor streams. One of these lesser trains is jointly provided by Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Baden,—the portion furnished by Wurtemberg being again a distinctly efficient train, though on a very small scale, consisting of four officers and 170 non-commissioned officers and men. In every arm it is an understood point, that medical officers and their assistants, the veterinary department as well as the commissariat, are not included in the numbers fixed for each state by the Germanic Confederacy.

Although the details of interior economy are left to the discretion of the respective states, yet certain regulations were established as to the general military organization. For instance, it is insisted that each Corps d'armée must consist of not less than two Divisions, each Division of two or more Brigades, and each Brigade of at least two Regiments; each Regiment of Cavalry must consist of four Squadrons of not less than 150 men, and each Regiment of Infantry of two Battalions of not

less than 800 men.

The Field-batteries must be formed of either six or eight guns.

We have already observed that Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Baden furnish conjointly a complete Corps d'armée (the Sth corps). It is arranged between these states that Wurtemberg provides the 1st Division of the Corps d'armée, and Hesse and Baden unite in composing the 2nd Division.

The Cavalry of Wurtemberg is thus composed:

One Squadron of Gardes du corps, consisting of 150 men.

A Troop of mounted riflemen, who are only 50 in number, and are, in fact, a kind of Staff-corps, employed in carrying despatches and the duties of the Palace. The soldiers of this troop have the rank of non-commissioned officers in the army, and are selected by merit after nine

years' service.

Four Regiments of Cavalry embodied in two Brigades, each Brigade commanded by a Major-general, and the whole by a Lieutenant-general. This command is at present held by M. de Bismark, the well-known author of the Cavalry Tactics, who is also Inspector-General of all the mounted troops. The four regiments of Cavalry wear the same uniform, a bright blue, with red shakos, and are only distinguished by their buttons and numbers on the shako.

When speaking of the Cavalry of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, we must not omit to draw the reader's attention to the fact, that this admirably-organized force has been almost, we may say, the creation of M. de Bismark, whose works on the tactics and employment of cavalry are well known to the military world. That this distinguished

fashion.

officer has thrown a considerable degree of light upon the subject, and that he has, in many points, made a valuable use of his long experience in giving an increased efficiency to his favourite arm, by substituting a general simplicity of manœuvre for the pedantic complications into which the Austrians and other Continental powers had fallen in their various views of the lessons left behind by the Great Frederick, cannot be denied by any one who has examined his system with fairness, and considered his reasoning with impartiality. On the other hand, it may perhaps be objected to the method of movement recommended by General Bismark, that the medium he has adopted between the "Threes" of the English, and the "Pelotons" of the French and Prussians, is liable, like the former, to considerable inconvenience from the casualties of man and horse on service. And with reference to the organization and equipment of the Wurtemberg cavalry, we are convinced there are very few officers who have seen the lamentable and vexatious consequences of overloading the troop-horse in the field, but will condemn the attempt at uniting in one individual the dragoon and the lancer, by arming the whole of their cavalry regiments with lance, carbine, pistol, and sabre*.

There has been of late years such a prevailing notion of the great value of the lance in action, that every one of the European Powers has adopted the lancer in one way or other. Still there has remained such a conviction of the necessity of the dragoon for outpost and other duties of importance, and of the helplessness of the lancer on those occasions without his comrade of the carbine, that every kind of arrangement has been proposed to meet the case. The experience of Napoleon led him, towards the end of his reign, to do away with all but two or three regiments of lancers, and to determine on having one squadron of every regiment of chasseurs armed with lances instead of carbines. This method remained in force under the sanction of the military leaders formed in his school, until 1830; when, upon the usurpation of Louis Philippe, new clothing, new arms, and new equipments, as well as new theories of government, came into

The Prussians have sixteen men in each squadron of their lancer regiments armed with carbines, besides their lances, for outpost duties, advanced and rear guards, and skirmishers; and as they are enabled to pick a few of their most active men and strongest horses, and can occasionally change them as required, perhaps they thus meet the question in the most advisable way.

The Russians have armed part of their heavy cavalry with lances. Our spirit of imitation of foreign troops caused the conversion of some of our finest British dragoon regiments into lancers,—an arrangement which has not yet been put properly to the test by foreign service, but which, at home, where so much police duty falls on the cavalry, has some inconveniences. It is said to have been lately in contemplation to adopt the plan of Bismark, and arm our lancer regiments with the carbine, over and above the lance; and, no doubt, the thing is practicable as far as the soldier being able to carry both weapons, and also to make use of them equally, after a certain "fashion." But it being pos-

^{*} So much inconvenience is found, and the plan is so generally disapproved by the officers of the Wurtemberg cavalry, that it is expected the union of lance and carbine will be eventually abandoned in their service.

sible to do this is not the only question. If you put two men on every troop horse, they might be formidable in a short charge, and lay about them with their two swords, for a few minutes, with desperate effect, till the horse fell under their weight. But this is no reason why such a scheme should be approved,—because, for one day of close engagement, cavalry on service have, perhaps, one hundred days of hard marching, skirmishing, and outpost duty,—when the horse being as little loaded, and his rider as little encumbered as possible, will not only be the first requisite for their own endurance and efficiency, but one of the principal reliances of the infantry composing the army to which they belong for safety from surprise. To arm a few select men on powerful horses, in each troop, with the lance, has answered tolerably with the Prussians, and might do very well in our lancer regiments; but these men should, in that case, carry no pistol, and be accoutred as light as possible.*

The infantry of Wurtemberg consists of eight Regiments, distributed into four Brigades and two Divisions; each Division commanded by a Lieutenant-general, and each Brigade by a Major-general. Two of the regiments are already equipped with detonating locks to their muskets; and it is intended gradually to supply them to the whole. In each company of Infantry, there are ten men selected to act as skirmishers, and trained with great pains in the necessary instruction. The eight Regiments are all clothed alike, in imperial blue, with red facings, and have no distinction beyond the number inscribed on the shako and There are very few of the soldiers who cannot read and write, and they are extremely well conducted and steady; but it must be admitted, that though they move well in the field, they have not that smartness of appearance on parade, so remarkable in some of the German troops; and, indeed, it can hardly be otherwise, when it is remembered how much leave of absence they are allowed, even during the short period of their service. The officers are thoroughly acquainted with their duty; and the discipline, though scrupulously maintained, is mildly enforced and upheld, as much by their example as by their zeal.

There are besides, three infantry regiments and two garrison companies, who are specially employed in the duties of the castle of Asperg, a fortress near Louisburg, which serves the purpose of a prison for persons committed for political offences. These two companies are likewise made use of as discipline companies for soldiers from the regiments of the army who have been guilty of ordinary military offences, and who have thus the opportunity afforded them of recovering their characters by amended conduct.

It has been already stated that Wurtemberg, like the other Germanic States, is bound to furnish an artillery force in the proportion of two guns to 1000 men; that is to say, 28 guns as the regular contingent, and 8 as the reserve, being a total of 36 pieces, one fifth of which total must be horse-artillery. To prevent the confusion which was reason-

[•] It may be well to observe, in reference to the attempt of uniting the dragoon and lancer in one, that although each lancer certainly does carry a short carbine, yet so unfit are their fire-arms for any serious purpose, and so irreconcileable is the incumbrance of the two weapons with activity in skirmishing, that there are a few men on each flank of every squadron, armed with a longer and more efficient carbine than the rest, and these men are altogether without lances, and specially appointed as skirmishers.

ably to be apprehended from minute fractional differences, it was established by an article of the Germanic Confederacy, that a half-battery should be the smallest force of artillery, of any kind, to be furnished by any one state. Thus the light artillery of Wurtemberg consists of three batteries of six guns each, from which three half-batteries are selected to act as-horse-artillery. There is a Major-general at the head of the whole of the Wurtemberg artillery, with a small separate staff under his orders.

The total force of the Artillery is as follows:—three companies or batteries of light artillery, from which three half-batteries are selected to act as horse-artillery, and are embodied for the purpose in three troops. The horses of these three troops amount in all to one hundred and thirty-six. Two companies or batteries of heavy foot-artillery, each consisting of six guns, thirteen ammunition-waggons, four tool-carriages and a forge-cart. The waggons are each drawn by six horses, the tool-carriages by four. One company of siege artillery or battering train, consisting of nine guns, with a full proportion of ammunition-waggons, tool-carriages, &c., in complete order.

The arsenal at Louisburg is under the charge of a licutenant-colonel, as commandant of the garrison artillery, under which designation are included the clerks, overseers, and workmen employed in the different

works connected with the material of the service.

The whole of these mechanics are trained as artillerymen and embodied, to the number of one hundred and thirty-five, under the command of a field-officer, two captains, and one lieutenant. At Louisburg there is a well-appointed foundry for cannon, and also a store of arms of all descriptions, arrayed in handsome armories. The manufactory of muskets is at Oberndorf, near Rotweil in the Black Forest, from whence the muskets, carbines, and pistols of the army are supplied, and where excellent rifles and fowling-pieces are also fabricated for public sale. For the service of the Waggon Train, it is the custom to make a selection, annually, from among the infantry recruits. This little corps is exercised in its particular duties, from April to October, inclusive, one-third at a time receiving instruction, and the rest being, for the sake of economy, permitted to be absent on furlough in rotation.

The royal castle of Combourg is appropriated as the residence of the invalids, of whom the number at present is about one hundred and forty, with a colonel at the head of the establishment; towards the expenses of which a small annual deduction is made from the pay of every individual

of the army.

There are four garrison towns in the kingdom of Wurtemberg—Stuttgard, Louisburg, Ulm, and Heilbroun; each of which has its governor and commandant. The governments of Stuttgard and Louisburg are held by the lieutenant-generals commanding divisions; and of Ulm and Heilbroun, by major-generals commanding brigades. The commandants of Stuttgard and Louisburg are major-generals, and the same situations are filled by colonels at Ulm and Heilbroun. The town-majors of the whole are invalided lieutenant-colonels. Excepting these last officers, the staff of the garrisons have no emoluments beyond the pay of their respective ranks in the army: they are, however, allowed lodgings at a moderate expense.

The rank of officers is distinguished by the epaulette of various

patterns, as regards generals and field-officers. Captains wear one epaulette and a strap or scale on the other shoulder: licutenants wear scales only. The whole of the officers wear a silk sash, red and black, with tassels of the same.

The standards are, a spear surmounted with a W and Crown, and the

regimental number inscribed.

Upon the whole, it is astonishing what an effective military power the small kingdom of Wurtemberg can, on emergency, bring into the field, and how well it is contrived, without oppression, and without injuring the agriculture and commerce of the country, that almost every inhabitant shall be trained to military service. The king himself is considered to possess very great abilities as a general, as well as a politician; and it has been his chief object, for years, to arrive at thus happily uniting the arts of peace and war, in which endeavour he has eminently succeeded. There have, it is true, been some attempts made in the Chambers to disturb the harmony of his government, by persons of restless spirits endeavouring to excite discontent at the expenses of the army, although the most moderate and economical possible; but the bulk of his subjects showed more good sense than to be misled by these would-be reformers, who, like too many of our own countrymen, merely employed such specious pretexts as a cloak for their own ambition, and a means of gaining notoriety and emerging from the obscurity for which they are best fitted by their capacities, stations, and characters; and, in consequence, their propositions met with so little encouragement, that no changes of consequence have taken place, and the Wurtemberg army is continued, and likely to continue, on its present excellent establishment.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR HENRY WARDE, G.C.B.

The first appointment in the Army of the late General Warde was to the 1st regiment of Foot Guards in 1783, and in 1792 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of captain. The following year the Guards accompanied the expedition to Holland, and at the siege of Valenciennes the subject of this sketch was so severely wounded in the storm of the outworks, that he was compelled to return to England. On his recovery, in July, 1794, he again joined his regiment, and continued to serve with them, acting as adjutant to the 3rd battalion, until his promotion to a company, when he was sent home.

In the expeditions to Ostend and to the Helder this officer served as lieutenant colonel, and he was present in all the actions. He received the brevet of colonel in 1801; and in 1804 he was appointed brigadier-general. His next foreign service was in the critical expedition to Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart, in 1807; and we find his name included in the votes of thanks from both houses of Parliament on that occasion. In the following year he obtained the rank of major-general. He next commanded the first brigade of Foot Guards sent to Spain in 1808, with the force under Sir David Baird, and returned to England after the battle of Corunna, his name again appearing in the votes of thanks from both houses of Parliament.

Major-General Warde was in the same year, 1809, sent to India, and served as second in command under Lieutenant-General the Honourable John Abercromby at the capture of the Mauritius in 1810; he remained in

the island for some time after its conquest, in command of the troops, was afterwards acting Governor; and subsequently appointed to the chief command of the forces. For his services at the capture he once more had the

gratification to receive the thanks of Parliament.

Appointed to the colonelcy of the 68th Foot in 1813; in the same year he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1830 that of general. 1815, when the Prince Regent, to commemorate the auspicious termination of our naval and military contests, was pleased to augment the military Order of the Bath: he was one of those selected for " eminent services during the late war," and obtained the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order; and, subsequently, he was raised to the dignity of a Grand Cross.

Sir Henry Warde, who was the father of the Countess of Guilford, and of a large family, died at his house at Alresford in Hampshire on the 1st of October last, highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROGER COGHLAN.

THE military career of the subject of this Memoir commenced in the Connaught Rangers in 1779. Immediately after his appointment he accompanied his corps to Jamaica. In the next year he was removed to the 1st battalion 60th regiment, then also in Jamaica, and in 1781 he was appointed adjutant to the battalion. The latter appointment he resigned a short time previous to the reduction of the third and fourth battalions of the 60th; and the junior officers of each rank in the four battalions being ordered for reduction, he was, in 1783, placed on half-pay as heutenant.

Having paid the regulated difference to return to full pay, lieutenant Coghlan, in 1784, rejoined the 1st battalion, 60th regiment, at Jamaica; and in 1786 accompanied the corps to Nova Scotia. In January, 1788, he purchased a company in the 66th, which he joined at St. Vincent's in the Leeward Islands, from whence the 66th proceeded in 1793 to Gibraltar.

In 1795 Captain Coghlan purchased a majority in the 134th regiment, and was ordered from Gibraltar to join that regiment at Dundee; before his arrival in Great Britain the corps was reduced, but the officers were con-

tinued on full pay.

Major Coghlan immediately sought for employment; and the West Indies being the principal theatre at this time for active service, he availed himself of an exchange, in January, 1796, to the 82nd regiment, then at St. Domingo. He immediately after sailed to join that corps, and in December of the same year he succeeded, by purchase, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, the first major having died from a wound, and both the lieutenant-colonels having died from that dreadful malady the yellow fever.

The few officers who survived the fever, and the remains of the regiment, not amounting to the number allowed to be borne on the establishment as non-commissioned officers, and even those few nearly exhausted and worn out from the ravages of the climate, returned to England in November, 1798.

Under the first act permiting the men of the militia regiments to volunteer into the line, the 82nd regiment was, through the exertions of Lieut.-Colonel Coghlan, completed, in 1799, to about 1100 rank and file; and in 1800 the corps was embarked for Ireland, whence, after remaining a few months, it proceeded to Minorca, where it continued until the evacuation of that island in 1802, when it returned to Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coghlan received the brevet of colonel in 1805, and in August of that year, his health, which had been greatly impaired by his services in the West Indies, was so much affected by the damp climate of Ireland, that as there was no probability of the regiment being removed from that country, he was reluctantly compelled to retire on half-pay. Colonel Coghlan left the 82nd regiment in the highest order and best state of discipline, after having commanded it upwards of nine years, the senior

lieutenant-colonel (Wetherall) having been on staff employ all the time he belonged to the regiment.

In the course of six months Colonel Coghlan was enabled to report himself ready and anxious to be employed in any way the Commander-in-Chief

might think proper; but for some years he remained unemployed.

In July, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in a few days after appointed to the Staff of Ireland, where he remained for some years; and in 1819 he obtained the brevet of lieutenant-general. He died at Brighton on the 3rd of August last.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DE HENUBER, K.C.B. & K.C.G.

The services in the British Army of the late Sir Henry de Henuber commenced in the year 1804, as lieutenant-colonel of the third battalion of the line of the King's German Legion. In the following year he was appointed colonel-commandant of the battalion, and in 1811 he was included in the brevet of major-generals.

After serving for some time on the Staff of the army in Sicily, under the orders of Lord William Bentinck, the Major-General was sent to Spain, where he served with the German Legion, under the illustrious Wellington. In June, 1813, he was appointed to command the third battalion of the King's German Legion as the 1st division of infantry, and was present at

the battle of the Nive.

In 1814, it fortunately fell to this officer's lot to repel the treacherous affair at Bayonne, a service of the highest importance. On the 27th of Murch in that year, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who commanded at the siege of Bayonne, wished to put himself in possession of the entrenched heights of St. Etienne, close to the citadel, and in a measure commanding it. The centre was to be attacked by the line, the right by the light brigade of the King's German Legion, and the left by the Foot Guards. It happened, however, that the centre movement took place before the other columns began their march, consequently the brunt of the action fell on the light brigade under Major-General de Henuber.

The enemy's pickets were quickly driven in, but the brigade experienced a very heavy fire from the village and fortified church of St. Etienne, and also from a line of intrenchments thrown up on the high road to Bourdeaux. It was therefore determined to storm the village, which being immediately carried into execution in the most gallant manner by Licutenant-Colonel Bodecker, commanding six companies of the 1st battalion of the Legion, and supported by the 5th, the brigade were thereby put in possession of the key of the enemy's position. At the same time the riflemen of the 1st and 5th battalions, supported by two companies, extended to the right to attack the enemy's intrenchments on the Bourdeaux road, which were very strong, all the contiguous houses being loopholed. They were, however, immediately attacked with the bayonet, and carried by these troops, assisted by the 2nd line battalion. Two officers, with about forty men, and a field-piece were taken.

We find Major-General Henuber next serving in the memorable battle of Waterloo, and for his conduct on that occasion he had the honour of

receiving the thanks of Parliament.

Upon the augmentation of the Order of the Bath, this officer was appointed an Honorary Knight Commander; he was also nominated by his late Majesty a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; and in 1819 he obtained the brevet of lieutenant-general. His death took place in December last.

ADMIRAL JOHN FISH.

AWARE that no officer can reach the elevated rank of an Admiral in the British Fleet without having, at least, borne a greater or less share in various interesting public events, it is always matter of regret, on learning

the death of a veteran, to be confined in our records to the mere dates of his several appointments. Thus, in the present instance, all we can say is, that John Fish, Esq., was promoted to the rank of Post Captain on the 23rd of August, 1781, being then on the Jamaica station, where he commanded a 14-gun vessel, called Du Guay Trouin; on the 1st of January, 1801, he became a Rear-Admiral; on the 9th of November, 1805, a Vice; and on the 4th of December, a full Admiral; and at the time of his death was the fourth on the list.

Admiral Fish resided for some time at Castlefish, County of Kildare; but died at St. Germain-en-Laye, in September last, at the age of 77 years.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. GEORGE H. L. DUNDAS, C.B.

ADMIRAL Dundas was the fourth son of the late Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Wentworth, sister of Earl Fitzwilliam. The first material inclent that appears in his nautical life was the awful and fatal conflagration of the noble Queen Charlotte, on board which he was then serving as a Licutenant. On this distressing occasion he exerted himself to the very last in endeavouring to quench the flames, remaining on the lower-deck even till some of the middle-deck guns broke through from overhead, when, finding it impossible to remain any longer, he went out at the bridle-port and gained the forecastle. In this perilous situation he remained about an hour; and then finding all efforts to extinguish the fire unavailing, he leaped from the jib-boom end, and swam to an American boat. But there were lost no fewer than 673 out of a complement of 840 men, and one of the finest three-deckers in the British fleet.

The marked intrepidity of Lieutenant Dundas during this disaster secured him preferment, and he was appointed to the Calpe of 14 guns, and stationed at Gibraltar to assist convoys. This little vessel was with Sir Jas. Saumarez in the actions with the combined squadrons on the 6th and 13th of July, 1801, and on both occasions received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. Nor was this all, he made himself so particularly useful to Captain Keats, in securing the San Antonio, of 74 guns, after her surrender, that he was sent to England in her, where he received Post rank on the 3rd of August, in the same year, to enable him to retain her command.

The peace which now took place allowed our officer to retire to shore life, and he appears to have had no command till February, 1865, when he was appointed to the Quebec frigate. From this ship he removed in the following January into the Euryalus, a crack 38, and joined the fleet under Collingwood, on which station he remained to the close of 1807. After being docked and refitted, the Euryalus was ordered to convey the Due d'Angoulème to Gottenburg, and while in the Baltic embarked several other members of the French royal family, and brought them to Harwich, soon after which they obtained a refuge in Hartwell House, near Aylesbury, till their restoration to France.

The Euryalus was one of the grand armament which sailed against Walcheren, under Sir R. Strachan in 1809, and afterwards cruized in the Channel till the spring of 1810, when she joined the Mediterranean fleet. In the autumn of 1812, a line-of-battle ship becoming vacant, Captain Dundas was obliged, however loth, to quit his favourite frigate and assume the command of the Edinburgh 74. In this ship he rode for some time in the Bay of Palermo, and was a great favourite with the authorities there; he was also distinguished by his activity on the coasts of Rome, Tuscany, and Genoa, where he destroyed convoys, and assisted the operations of the land forces in the liberation of Italy from the French.

On the termination of hostilities, Captain Dundas resigned the command of the Edinburgh to Captain Manley, and returned home overland. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, subsequently sat in Parliament for the counties of Orkney and Shetland, and became a Lord of the Admiralty on the dissolution of the Wellington Cabinet. He expired at Upleatham Hall on the 6th of October last.

ADMIRAL EDMUND CRAWLEY.

WE learn that this officer entered the service as Midshipman in May, 1769, at the early age of 13, on board the Senegal, Captain Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., on the Halifax station. Subsequently we find him transferred to the Kingfisher, Captain George Montagu; and afterwards to the Fowey,

Romney, and Europe.

In May, 1778, he was made Lieutenant into the Corawall, 74, Captain Timothy Edwards, on board which ship he continued to serve till she sunk at St. Lucia, in June, 1780. He was then appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Solebay, Captain Everett, employed on the Irish station, North America, and in the British Channel. From March to December he was eating Commander of the Savage, sloop-of-war, on the coast of America and in the West Indies. He was then appointed First-Lieutenant of the Prince George, Captain Williams, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Digby, at the period when his present Most Gracious Majesty commenced his naval carreer on board that ship.

After obtaining the rank of Master and Commander in September, 1782, we find him in command, successively, of the Carolina, Albrione, and Wasp, on the American station and in the West Indies. During the eventful period embraced by the above dates, Captain Crawley was an active participator in the various actions and naval enterprises which took place under Rodney and other Commanders, for the maintenance of our maritime ascendency in the West Indies, and to support the operations of our land

forces in the great colonial struggle in North America.

On the occasion of the Spanish Armament in 1790, Captain Crawley obtained his Post rank in the Scipio, 74, but did not further serve in that ship. In 1795, he commanded the Adventure, 44, and proceeded to Quebee in charge of a large convoy, which he conducted there without the loss of a ship, and received a letter of thanks from the Committee at Lloyd's for the able manner in which this service was performed. On his return he was placed in command of the Lion, 64, and joined the Channel division under Admiral Christian, forming one of the ill-fated expedition under that officer to the West Indies. In the same ship he subsequently joined Admiral Duncan's fleet on the North Sea station, where he continued till June, 1797; when, owing to his health becoming affected by a long series of nearly thirty years' active service, and feeling with much acuteness the circumstance of the mutiny at the Nore, (though the Lion was the last ship to join the mutineers,) he, after its suppression, solicited to be superseded. This terminated Captain Crawley's services afloat.

He was, however, appointed Agent for Prisoners of War at Stapleton, in March, 1805, which situation he continued to hold till promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in October, 1809. Owing to severe personal suffering, which rendered him physically incapable of duty affoat, he was compelled to forego the gratification of offering himself for service as a Flag-Officer; but to the latest period of his life he continued to feel the liveliest interest for the welfare of the naval service. A curious incident occurred in the career of this officer: during his service as captain, he once commanded a ship of

the line of which his own father was the purser.

Rear-Admiral Crawley obtained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1814, and was advanced to that of Admiral of the White on his present Majesty's accession to the throne. On retiring from professional duty he made Bath his residence, near which city he died on the 4th of November, in the 80th year of his age, bearing to the grave the esteem of all who knew him.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

A NEW MISSILE.

SINCE the invention of Toplis's "pacificator," a French agriculturist of the name of Billot, in the district of Poligny, who has assiduously cultivated the mechanical arts, has invented a machine, which will discharge two thousand balls, each eight ounces in weight, per minute, or 120,000 in an hour; and this, without the slightest intermission. The action of this formidable machine may be arrested or continued at will; the balls are discharged from four different muzzles, which may be directed upon objects at a less or greater distance from each other, or they may be brought to bear simultaneously on one and the same point. Billot's machine, however, is not capable of carrying such balls a greater distance than 100 metres (about 110 yards); but he asserts, that having so far succeeded in his first essays, he can improve it so as to impel the same balls a distance of 450 yards, and with a velocity scarcely inferior to that imparted by gunpowder. In this case, he adds that he will be obliged to increase its weight from eighty to three hundred and ten pounds. He does not employ either air, spring, or combustible matter in this new projectile; and his name is of some note among French mechanics, as the inventor of two new levers, which are to be seen in the collection of the "Société d'Encouragement," at Paris.

PERCUSSION-LOCKS.

A battalion of the 46th regiment, now in garrison at Vincennes, has just been supplied with muskets fitted with these locks; and a board of Artillery officers has been appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the relative advantages or disadvantages of this system, as compared with the common gun. Similar experiments were set on foot in the year 1833, and with a similar description of musket, but the report then made proved of an unfavourable nature. The principal difference between the gun then used and the one with which trial is now being made, consists in the latter being without a chamber, and in its conveying a priming to the platina.

SPAIN.

THRATRE OF WAR.

The valley of the Bastan is a deep champaign, watered by the Bidassoa, and lying between the French frontier and the Pyrenees; the monastery of San Estevan is the key to it, and the little town of Elisondo its capital. Next to the Bastan lies the valley of Ulzama, into which open the three passes of Lecumberry, Belate, and Lans. It is separated from Pampluna by a fresh chain of mountains. Parallel with this chain runs another range of mountains, the Andia, to the walls of Pampeluna; the ground interposed between the two forming a long, narrow valley, through which the Borunda flows. This stream rises in the neighbourhood of Salvatierra. It is the upper part of this valley alone which is involved in the present operations; for the low grounds south of Pampeluna, such for instance as those about Estella, or the vales of the Upper and Lower Amescua, which are of a less savage character, are rarely made mention of. The vales of Lans, Engui. Erro, Abescoa, Ochagavia, and Rongal, which lie to the east of those which we have noticed, push their most elevated points towards the French borders, and stretch southward towards Pampeluna, Sanguessa, and Verdun; they are lined with dense forests of firs, oaks, and cork trees, and hedges of boxtrees, which are almost impenetrable. Such roads or paths as exist in these regions run by the sides of the streams, some of them extending occasionally across the heights; but they are impassable, excepting for mules and persons on foot. The Biscayan finds no difficulty in making his way by aid of these lines, from the Bastan to the Ulzama, and thence into the Borunda and Amescuas, from which he bends round to the south of Pampeluna, sweeps through the valleys of Erro and Ronceval, and, regaining the Ulzama and Engui, returns into the Bastan. This circle has been repeatedly described by Don Carlos's adherents, in the course of their gallant operations. When pursued, they break into small parties, whilst their pursuers, condemned to keep together in columns of a thousand and upwards, are perpetually baffled in their attempt to close upon them. Rodil has frequently beset every known pass, poured his troops into one of those valleys, and yet seen his enemy slip out of his hands, as if by enchantment, by secret paths across the mountains. He has adopted the only course, slow as its effect may be, which offers a chance of bringing the war to a close, by occupying and garrisoning Elisondo and other small towns.

BAVARIA.

The system lately introduced by Baron Von Zoller has just received the full sanction of his Bavarian Majesty, and the suppression of the corps of Foot Artillery will follow immediately upon it.—(Munich, Nov. 6.)

CONSCRIPTION AND LANDWEHR.

The ranks of the Army are kept up by means of military conscription, to which every unmarried male, from the age of one-and-twenty, until he has completed his twenty-fifth year, is liable, the nobility and clergy alone being exempt from it; for this purpose, the male population within that category are divided into four classes, according to age. The selection of such as are to be at once incorporated with the regular army is determined by ballot, and the remaining portion of those called out forms the reserve. The Landwehr forms the second constituent part of the Bavarian forces; all males, between the ages of one-and-twenty and sixty are liable to servel in it; but it is not completely organized, and is composed therefore, at present, of the corps for the internal protection of every circle, and of such as have been raised in cities and market-towns by the local magistracy. This Landwehr forms one single corps, but it may be divided into two separate ones, the first consisting of men between one-and-twenty and forty years of age, and the second of such as are between the ages of forty and sixty. Rudhart estimates its whole strength at 250,000; his calculation, however, is much below the mark, for, with reference to the existing population of Bayaria, it could not fall short of 350,000.

FORTRESSES.

The most important fortress in Bavaria is Landau, in the province of the Rhine, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and 55 N.N.E. of Strasburg; it forms a regular octagon, having eight curtains, covered by seven bulwarks, three redoubts, seven lunettes, and a fort, or citadel, with three whole and two semi-bastions, the whole surrounded by broad ditches, supplied by the Quelch, and a canal, which latter facilitates the conveyance of materials and stores into it. Passau, the capital of the province of the Lower Danube, ranks next to it; this place lies about 107 miles N.E. of Munich, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and is strongly fortified. Next are Würzburg-on-the-Maine, which is encircled by a high wall, and a lower one of earth beyond it, and defended by the citadel of Marienberg, or Frauenberg, which lies on the summit of a steep rock, about four hundred feet high: Ingolstadt, at the influx of the Schutter into the Danube, principally on the right bank of the latter river, about 60 miles N.E. of Munich: its fortifications were razed by General Moreau, in 1800; but within the last four or five years, active measures have been in progress to restore and render them still more complete than they were before; and Vorchheim, a place of inconsiderable strength, at the confluence of the Wiesen and Regnitz, about 19 miles due north of Nuremberg. Besides these defences, Bavaria possesses the following mountain-strongholds, viz., Rosenberg, near Kronach, in the north-east province of the Upper Maine, which is fortified with five bastions, and several outworks; Rothenburg, and Wülzburg, in the west province of the Rezat, and Willibaldsburg, near Eichstädt, an unoccupied fastness in the south-west province of the Regen.

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TURKEY.

MILITARY RESOURCES.

At the outset of the war with Egypt, the total numbers of the Turkish army were about 300,000. It consists of regular troops, organized and disciplined on the European model, and irregulars or levies raised upon the old system. The former amount at the present moment to 50,000 men, distributed as follows:—

13	FAN:	TRY.			
Four regiments of Guards					10,000 24,000 46,000
Twenty regiments of the Lin	e				24,000 \ 46,000
Single battalions quartered in	the :	Provin	ces		12,000)
	AVAL	RY.	•		
Three regiments of Guards					$1500 \\ 1000 $ 2500
Two regiments of the Line					1000 \$ 2500
	TII.I.	ERY.			
Attached to the Guards				•	$\frac{300}{1200}$ 1500
Of the Line	•	•	•	•	1200)
					50,000

The irregular troops consist of about 170,000 men, armed, clothed, and equipped as was customary before the present reform of system was introduced. They are composed of

The total amount of the force of all descriptions which Turkey possesses may be estimated, therefore, at 220,000 men. The majority of the regular troops, particularly the Guards, are stationed in Constantinople, and the principal fortified towns. The irregulars are posted on the frontiers, with the exception of some few corps which are doing duty in some of the least-important places in the interior of the Turkish dominions. The training, discipline, and manœuvring of the regulars are intrusted to two French officers.

GREECE. MILITARY COLONIZATION.

By a recent decree, which appropriates a portion of the national estates, this portion is assigned to the combatants who had a share in the late contest with Turkey. Such of the military as are incapacitated from serving in the ranks are to receive the fee-simple of certain allotments of land, adequate to supply their wants, and of greater or less extent, according to the rank which they held in the service. But the grant is conditional upon the grantee's entering into an engagement to cultivate his allotment, and make certain plantations upon it which the government deems expedient for the general good.

THE BRAZILS.

THE SLING AND NOOSE.

(From a private letter.) - I frequently saw Dom Miguel amusing himself with his sling, near the Royal stables at Santa Cruz; he was a perfect adept at the art, and never missed making caption of every thing that came in his way, whether horse, ox, hog, or young blackamoor; his brother, Dom Pedro, on the other hand, was an excellent marksman with his gun. The Spanish cavalry in the province of Buenos Ayres' are all skilful handlers of the sling, which gave them marked advantage over the Brazilian horse when in the field. The former used to ride down upon their antagonists, and throw their sling at a given distance, the end of it being made fast to a ring secured to the hinder part of the saddle. The opponent, when entrapped in the noose, was then easily brought to the ground, and the captor rode off, dragging him behind him, until he was dead, and almost torn to pieces.—(Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12.)

1834.] 529

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

WILL WATCH. FROM THE AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF A BRITISH OFFICER. BY THE AUTHOR OF CAVENDISH, &c.

Ir may be in the remembrance of many of our readers that in the preface to the 'Port Admiral,'—a work, as it appears, by Mr. Neale, and who was likewise the author of 'Cavendish'—an imputation was held out that Reviewers in general confined themselves, when they intended to be severe, to general remarks upon the work, without adding quotations, thus not allowing the readers to judge for themselves. As we have considered ourselves in the light of guardians over the naval and military literature of the day, and as we trust we have ever fearlessly and conscientiously done our duty to the authors and to the profession, we now, with the same intention, and with the assistance of extracts from 'Will Watch,' proceed to review that work, which assumes to be a picture of naval life.

It is but justice to Mr. Neale in the first place to state, that in the work now under our criticism he has distinctly disavowed that in the 'Port Admiral' he ever intended to cast the slightest insinuation against the character of Sir Thomas Troubridge. The old saying of "better late than never" is evident in this case. Mr. Neale was assailed by every upright periodical in England no less a time than eighteen months past, and certainly in no exaggerated terms, for having reviled the memory of that excellent officer; but Mr. Neale never thought proper to deny the charge, until, as the advertisement said of this work, "This day was delivered, Will Watch, by the author of Cavendish;" and certainly, considering the Marryat affray, Will Watch had no quiet time of it. Before we enter into our present review, we would draw the attention of our readers to the circumstances under which Sir Thomas Troubridge was supposed to have lost his life in the Flenheim, to call to mind the loss of Admiral — in the 'Port Admiral,' and to judge if it be possible that the account of the latter could have been drawn without a picture of the melancholy supposed loss having dangled before the author's eves.

In the very first page of 'Will Watch' the reader will find this remark-"The only infallible way to do anything well is to do it carelessly;" and if this were true Will Watch would be one of the finest novels ever produced: but we are obliged, in contradiction to this statement, to give several extracts from the work itself, and thus prove the truth of Johnson's remark, that "the public seldom read that with avidity which had not cost the author much labour." The 'Autobiography' opens with an account of the family of Mr. Arran, the hero of the story; and the letter of Charles H --- n, in which he recommends his son to follow the profession of the navy, is by far the best passage in the whole book; there is much sterling good advice well penned much feeling-much tenderness throughout this last effort of the parent, the date of which is 1791, and which marks the era when Mr. Arran begins his career in life. Previous to his father's death, a letter had been written to Admiral Philip Fluke, and an answer received from this worthy gentleman, signed " Philip Fluke, Admiral of the White;" and here is one instance, that "the only infallible way to do anything well is to do it carelessly " is not correct, for in the second volume, page 218, when the Admiral proposes that Mr. Arran should write his life, he takes for the title of the work "The Life and Services of Philip Fluke, Admiral of the Blue," and then in p. 235 of the same volume, we find him promoted to Admiral of the White!! There is a tree mentioned by Marco Polo, called the Tree of the Sun; it is green on one side and white on the other-not perhaps a bad illustration of the author and the admiral.

Mr. Arran is put on board a Leith smack, and consigned to London with the intention of getting to Fluke Folly (undo "Folly-ton"—query?) the U. S. Journ. No. 73, Drc. 1834.

Admiral's residence, as quickly as possible. On board of this smack he gets very pathetic and very sick, and, to use his own words-" setting myself down on the signal-swivels, I laid my face on the cold gun to counteract the effects produced by the motion of the ship." What this means we cannot explain. If by signal-swivels are meant those small cannon placed upon swivels, one on one quarter and the other on the other, we do not exactly see how Mr. Arran could lie down upon them, unless he were as long as the Irish giant, and could get his legs through the boom mainsail. He is decoved on board of a slave vessel, commanded by one Capt. Mackay, under the pretence of being landed at Portsmouth, and here first makes acquaintance with Will Watch, and makes his second nautical blunder. "Jackson, d'ye hear, tend to the conn. (the steering of the vessel) port." "Port it is." "Very well, dice no higher." Now it is in these little "infallible ways" that we detect the landsman in the sailor's dress—we find the writer under false colours. If the vessel was steering, as it is termed-and the word " Port," and the answer " Port it is," confirms the fact,-no sailor alive would have confused the words used when close hauled, with those used when the vessel is free. It is a trifling mistake; but Mr. Neale makes pretension to write the auto-biography of a British officer-in fact to be a nautical man, and these little inaccuracies under other circumstances become very glaring errors in the present case.

After giving a good specimen of the appearance of a sailor in the person of Will Watch, the said gentleman sings a song intended to be very soft and very flowing in its language; but here comes the carelessness again. After four very good verses comes the fifth and last, and ends with this

harmonious line-

"Thy Will would false prove never" and had the line been the first instead of the last, and longer in its measurement, we might have said with Byron—

> "And stuck fast in his first hexameter, Not one of all its gouty feet would stir."

Will Watch then gets knocked down by the mate; Arran rushes to assist him; "is crushed as it were to atoms," robbed of his money and his watch; and finds himself bound hands and feet, and a prisoner in the captain's cabin. He afterwards is treated with Will's history, life and adventures; and after many days at sea, a vessel is descried; she proves to be an English seventy-four, which ultimately runs over the slaver and sinks her, Arran and Will Watch being the only two saved; but previous to this Will has sung another song, the beauty of which may be best estimated by the infullible carelessness which ought to render it worthy of a Moore. This is the first verse—

"Oh coldly from the shrill nor'-west Old winter's blast was piping, When Fanny kissed my lip, and prest Her brother to her bosom."

During the chace by the seventy-four, Will Watch suggests the following probable plan of impeding the slaver's way, in order to insure her capture: he fastens three deep-sea leads to some hundred fathoms of white line, the end of which he secures to the sprit-sail yard-arm, and allows the leads to tow astern; but he forgets that the line would be visible by being fastened to the yard-arm, whereas, had he made it fast to the bunt of the yard, it would have been concealed by being under the ship's bottom. The seventy-four sends a boat on board with a lieutenant, the slaver being hove to; and Mr. Neale, who is so admirable a scaman, lowers one of the barges from the quarter, in order to convey the officer on board the brig. Arran, on beholding the officer "rushes forward and claims the officer's protection." Capt. Mackay of the slaver swings a monkey's tail round his head, hurls it at Arran, misses him, and kills one of his own men. The crew of the slaver

surround the Lieutenant; and now for a beautiful sea-piece nautically executed: "Sway away the main-yard," roared Mackay to his crew, who it seems had been ready primed for this occasion, and now surrounding the King's officer so closely, that it was impossible for him to get at the chief object of his vengeance. "The Captain (Mackay) flew to the gangway, where one of his men was opposing the entrance of the barge's bowman, and thrusting at the seaman with all his strength, the blow hurled the poor fellow back into his boat, but at the same time knocking down two of the boat's crew who were springing up to their officer's assistance*." The boat, of course, gets We believe Mr. Neale had once the honour to be a master's assistant on board of the Talbot, and if so, how little attention must be have paid to the orders in executing any manœuvre; and what wretched discipline must the Talbot have been in! "Sway away the main-yard," means to hoist it up; the term should have been " brace up the main-yard"—this is no doubt carelessness; but what shall we say to the bowman—the only man who was to have held on the barge to the ship's side being the unfortunate person fixed upon by our naval officer-and a man, too, who gives some hints upon the discipline of the navy-for deserting his station? In the meantime the crew bundle the lieutenant overboard, who is miraculously saved by the lead-line, which never could have been in the situation to save him. The seventy-four bears up, runs over the slaver, and all are lost but the two we before mentioned. Captain Burgos commands his Majesty's ship, and we beg leave to present him to our readers, especially our nautical readers, in the flattering garb in which Mr. Neale has thought proper to dress a Captain of his Majesty's navy +.

"Who's the officer of the afternoon watch?" inquires Captain Burgos.

"I, Sir," answered a lieutenant, named Heath.
"Got a knife?" "Yes, Sir." "Who's your youngster? "Robins and Seymour, Sir, and Arran."

"Got-got-got a knife?" turning to me. "Say yes," whispered Miles." "Yes, Sir," I replied. "Robins-Seymour," calling the other midshipmen of the watch. "Sir-Sir," replied they, starting up in various directions-"Got a knife? Got a knife?" "Yes, Sir—yes, Sir," "Then follow me, ye dogs." [They go into the Captain's cabin.] "Now, my boys," said Captain Burgos, "out steel." In an instant, my three companions, with their Commander at their head, whipped out of their pockets each man a large clasp knife, which they opened and grasped with a celerity which somewhat surprised, and I must confess, not a little alarmed me, &c. &c. [Mr. Arran has only a pen-knife, which, when exhibited, produced a laugh from his shipmates.] "Ha! ha! ha! rather green, boy!" (Marco Polo's tree,) "but come, come, let's fall to !" and hauling a semicircular table towards a capacious safe ! in the forepart of the cabin, the little man seated himself very comfortably; and after seeing us ranged around in regular standing order, according to our seniority, unlocked the safe, pulled from its recesses a leg of cold roast pork, and placing it by his side on the table, said " Sway away." He had no sooner uttered these words than he seized the devoted joint between the fingers and thumb of his left hand, then using the claspknife in his right, with great dexterity, quickly carved two large slices himself, and pushed it towards the lieutenant."

It is a painful duty we owe to the service to make some few remarks upon this passage; for we cannot believe it intended for any other purpose than to wound that service; yet we feel that the puny shaft will infallibly recoil upon the author.

Can any man imagine the Captain of a man-of-war taking all his officers off deck to move a semicircular table near a safe in his cabin-where could Mr. Neale have fancied this?-to eat a leg of roast pork in a manner more fitted to the fore-peak of a slaver than the cabin of an English seventyfour? Every sailor must at once see that either this passage is intended to cast a slur upon the service, or that the author was utterly unfit to shadow

^{*} Page 206, vol. i. + Page 234, vol. i.

forth the likeness of a Captain of his Majesty's navy; and yet strange to say, this very passage has been quoted as one of the best and the truest in the Mr. Neale might have known, that tables are generally lashed when the ship is at sea; that a safe is not kept in a captain's cabin, (and the scene in Peter Simple might have enlightened him on this point;) and that

forks were invented, and plates in use in the navy, before 1791.

Having thus faithfully drawn a full-length picture of a Captain in his own colouring, the autobiographer now introduces us to an Admiral of the Blue, in the person of Philip Fluke, Esq.-a caricature, by-the-by, of Glasscock's old Captain in "Sailors and Saints;" but such a difference! We preface the following extract, taken from the opening of the ninth Chapter, by mentioning that the Admiral had an old marine, a corporal, for his servant, whom he called Corporal Royal.

" Having succeeded in waking at the summons of honest Joe, I heard him go on

to the cabin of the Admiral which was adjoining.

"Tap, tap—no answer—tap, tap, tap—still no reply—bang, bang, bang. "Eh, eh?"
Bang, bang, bang, "Eight o'clock, Admiral." "Eh, eh? Ah, very well."
"Weather moderate, with fine breezes, Admiral." "Eh, eh, yes, "sleepily. "Not a cloud to be seen, Admiral—sun shining bright." "O—h." "Wind at sou-sou-west, Admiral "—a long, loud snore. Bang, bang, bang, bang, bung. "Eh, eh? what, what? Who's there? who's there? What's the matter? Why, Joe? Corporal—Royal, is that you?" No answer. "Royal?"—Still silent. "You Mister Corporal Royal, I say!" not a sound. "Royal! Royal!" in accents of rising anger—"you confounded old obstinate deaf mule, -answer me, you dog-what sort of weather is it."-Mumble, mumble, mumble, mumble.

"What sort of weather is it, you old scoundrel? I say, how's the wind, you dis-respectful rascal? Answer me that plainly, and not stand out there muttering and spluttering to yourself—who the deuce is to hear you?" "Ay, ay, Admiral! I'll

get your breakfast all ready for you."

"Hang your breakfast, Sir, and you too—your breakfast choke you, I say; how's the wind? does it rain or not?" "Yes, yes, Admiral! you shall have it all ready; I'll go down and make the tea at once."
"Tea, you old scoundrel! don't talk to me of your filthy swish swash—I say, how's the weather? and you know I say so! and where's the wind, you swab? is there much or little of it? Will it rain or not—come in here, Sir! the bolt is pulled up, and you hear it plainly enough; so make your number here, and show your old ugly phiz, and I'll break your neck for your impudence."
"Very well, Sir, I'll go down and keep the toast warm—there's nothing like but-

tered toast with tea."

"Royal, sirrah!—Royal, Royal, you old horse—you old dog-fish!" and at each adjuration away went a shoe at the unfortunate door. "You good-for-nothing old shrivelled up skulking swab-you-you wretched old corporal of marines!"

We are really sick of the extract, and must refer the inquisitive to the book itself if they are not satiated with this low-life ribaldry—this unmeaning farrago of nonsense. They will find in the page following this extract six Shetland ponies driven by the corporal, who, after taking possession of

the Admiral's arm-chair, becomes his coachman.

At page 331 of the first volume, we find Mr. Arran in company with Will Watch, on board of His Majesty's ship Briton, then lying at Spithead, commanded by Captain Burgos; and they are afterwards joined by the cor-poral, sail to the Mediterranean, and are present at the burning of the arsenal of Toulon, Mr. Arran steering his boat in and out of Toulon, as if it were a neutral port. He pulls right through the French fleet by daylight; he is employed to land one C-e, and gives the following version :

" Thinking that the boldest plan would prove, as on the preceding night, the best, we steered directly for her (a French frigate) until such time as we could pass between her and the port; then giving way for the shore, contrived to land C-e, notwithstanding the continued and heavy firing of the frigate, and an armed boat which she had sent in chase of us."

From Toulon Mr. Arran rescues a Spaniard's wife and daughter, the Donna L—— and Cornelia; takes them on board the Briton, and ultimately leaves them at the Admiral's Folly. On the return of the ship to England, of course Mr. Arran, as in duty bound, falls in love with Cornelia, and leaves her and her mother under the charge of the Admiral, whilst he himself is transferred to the Rutland, and keeps a journal, which is a mere extract from different works, which Mr. Neale has manufactured into the diary of Arran, containing accounts of the various naval actions; and having in its second page this particular passage *:—

"A splendid profession will be the Navy, when the influence of gradual improvement reaches this deep-scated evil (a habit of domination). But it has been shamefully neglected by the country, whose only support it proves. Defrauded of their due share of public honours themselves, our chief commanders have, in their turn, only sought to rule by one of the two modi regendi—seventy. Every thing is to be done under pain of death! The kindness they have never experienced they know not how to employ, and have long since flung it by for the good sense of some future age to appreciate."

If this is meant as a sop to soothe the profession, it is likely to have just the contrary effect; and we are quite aware of the poison mingled with the honey: but any strictures Mr. Neale may make,—a young man of twenty-three years of age,—who never rose above the rank of master's assistant in the Navy, will of course, as Marryat says, "be received with all the deference due to his rank and standing in the service." The fact is, he cannot be able to give any opinion worthy of consideration, since in every page of his work we find such evidence of his unfitness to pen any novel in which a nautical drama is destined to be sacrificed. After Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June, we find Mr. Arran at the Folly, a place from which we should have imagined he penned his account of that action; for in page 164 (the reader will bear in mind the last extract) he gives this account by way of contradiction to himself, touching that part wherein the Navy were defrauded of their due share of public honours.

"The two seconds in command were ennobled, Sir Alexander Hood, the brother of Lord Hood, being created Viscount Bridport, and Vice-Admiral Graves getting an Irish peerage of the same name. The four subordinate Admirals were rewarded with baronetcies, the Captains received medals, the Lieutenants received promotion, and the midshipmen had the honour of the affair."

We wish Mr. Neale joy of this self-convicting evidence. In page 166, vol. ii., Captain Burgos is made to say,—"It does not matter a fig (this is in reference to Arran being made a Lieutenant) whether ye know the tye-block from the main topsail bowline." There is an expression for a sailor!

Whenever an opportunity occurs to fling a little dirt, Mr. Neale becomes the willing scavenger. Look at this +:—" Oh, my Lord Bridport—oh, my Lord Bridport, pity 'tis, that when people take to the manufacture of Admirals, they cannot strike off at the same time the torpor of the last ten years of their lives." In the journal above alluded to, he is not very tender of the Admiral's fame, and even hints that he was guilty of cowardice.

We find Mr. Arran, in page 250, vol. ii., a Lieutenant of the Lavinia, commanded by Captain Carrington, his inseparable companion; Will Watch being on board the same ship, and also a Mr. Kerslake, an old shipmate in the Briton, and now the senior Lieutenant to Mr. Arran on board the Lavinia; and as Mr. Neale has volunteered his opinion as to the discipline of the Navy, being well primed with knowledge upon that head, as he tells us in page 170, vol. ii., "I committed to paper the heads of what I intended to say, as well on other two points as on that of Naval discipline, on which, however, I felt no fears;" again, in page 181, where we find—"I stake my existence, that wherever mutiny exists, the fault is not originally in the men;" again,—"I have always thought, and

will ever maintain, that Captains in the Navy possess too unlimited a sway, for the good either of themselves or the community; their powers and privileges (what are they?) are not only an anomaly in, but a reproach to, a free country" &c., we will give our readers a sample of his good officers' discipline, in Captain Carrington, and afterwards in himself. It appears, vol. iii., page 17, that the Lavinia passes within hail, and Captain Carrington was about to ask if he should go on board the Victory-" when we were ordered to lie to. This was a very awkward, and ill-judged manœuvre; for as the Victory still kept her way, we had hardly come round to the wind, when we found ourselves almost under the flag-ship's hawse, and in imminent danger The natural consequence ensued; one gave one order, another of collision. another, and no one attended to any. Every thing was in confusion, the officers of the flag-ship, instead of promptly putting her helm down, and bracing her yards, contented themselves with calling on the poor Lavinia. This beautiful specimen of good order and discipline is followed by Sir John Jervis calling Captain Carrington "a lubber;" to which epithet he was most justly entitled, as the fault was his, although no Admiral would, we should suppose, quite so far forget himself; but mark what follows. Captain Carrington goes on board the Admiral's ship, not to demand a court martial; but he tells Sir John Jervis, that "however high the individual's rank, he would follow the offender throughout the globe, though it were from one end of the earth to the other, and shoot him like a dog *." Now for Mr. Arran himself. Mr. Kerslake, the officer of the watch, takes a fancy to kiss Fanny, the sister of Will Watch. She resists,—Kerslake is rude—Will Watch rushes from forward, knocks down Kerslake, draws a cutlass, and cuts considerable antics. " Kerslake orders him into irons, as officer of the watch." Mr. Arran, the personification of discipline, makes this answer : + " If you, Sir, order the captain of the fore-top into irons, because you are officer of the watch, you need not trouble yourself on that score; it is past eight o'clock, and I here relieve you of that duty." It is breaking a butterfly on a wheel to remark upon this sentence from a junior to a senior officer, and on the main deck. Watch is placed in irons - Arran, the Lieutenant, the stickler for discipline, gets the key, takes off the impression on wax, rides to Canterbury, gets a blacksmith to make him real keys,-goes on board-sends the sentinel away from his post-gives Watch fifty guineas and the keys, and advises him to make his escape. This rubbish is all found in the second volume, between the pages 252 and 296; and here we take leave of Mr. Arran and his discipline.

In the third volume Mr. Neale has ventured into good and bad society. We will sketch the outline of this novel: Cornelia's mother marries an Earl, and wants Cornelia to marry a man of fortune, who has assisted her with money—she is a confirmed gambler—she has only lost 137,000/.; then she lost 12,000% besides her jewels I; and then, having procured 45,000% as a bribe for the marriage of Cornelia, she winds up the whole by losing 13,000%. at one sitting! Urged by her mother to marry the old man and save her parent's character, Cornelia wavers-when lo! Mr. Arran heaves in sightnow a Captain-he resolves to marry her; but a despatch comes from Fluke. Fluke dies, leaving 170,000l. to Arran; and now, of course, the path is clear, when another despatch informs him that Will Watch is going to be hung for murdering a man he suspected of intriguing with Fanny; away goes his love for Cornelia, and he flies to Highcliff; he finds Will Watch condemned. He volunteers to intercede for the murderer. Old Mrs. Watch mounts the roof of the prison dressed in a cocked hat-soon unships that, lugs out her son through the upper works, and Will Watch and his gang of smugglers betake themselves to a cave. The military are called out, they fight for a day and a night; they lower a boat from the summit of the clifffull of soldiers - the author not seeing the perfect impossibility of this being done;

for if the cliff shelved, the boat could not be lowered at all—and if it did not, there the soldiers would hang in chains to all eternity, without being able to effect a landing. After an action in which half of Albion's Cliff is rolled down upon the military, after the loss of at least 4000 men from the description, Watch, his cocked-hatted mother, and all his gang, are blown up, Mr. Arran and Corporal Royal being quiet spectators of the fray. Cornelia, received by Kerslake, runs away with him, is placed on board a schooner and sails; the enraptured personification of discipline sails in pursuit; he sees a vessel entering a narrow harbour near Cape Ortegal; he resolves to cut her out; he leads the boats; they run against a boom; the launch is upset, in which is the carronade; Arran, who can do impossibilities, orders his men to lash the carronade to the boom, a work rather above our simple comprehension, since the launch was upset, and must have sunk, as indeed is mentioned. He becomes a prisoner in a castle-and lo, and behold! who should appear to be revenged upon him for the escape of Watch, but Kerslake! Arran is liberated on condition that Cornelia, who is in the castle, should yield herself up to Kerslake: she agrees, then stabs herself; Arran seizes hold of the bloody dagger, pursues the fiend Kerslake, grapples with him, and the curtain falls upon Kerslake tumbling down a precipice.

Such is the general outline of the 'Autobiography of a British Officer,' which betrays, throughout, an evident intention, as in the 'Port Admiral,' to ridicule and degrade a service to which Mr. Neale once, although in a junior capacity, belonged; and as he has thought proper to append to his work an exparte statement of his quarrel with Captain Marryat, we deem it but fair to the latter officer to quote the principal passages of his justification, with a copy of which we have been presented, necessarily omitting much which bears upon collateral circumstances, together with the Corre-

spondence, of which we cannot take cognizance.

"The principal assertions which I am bound to disprove, are, first, that there was any intimacy between me and that person (Mr. Neale); the second is a charge of a breach of confidence, in having disclosed a secret entrusted to me by Mr. Neale.

"Messrs. Neale and Cochrane assert that it was at my particular request that the introduction to the former took place. This is actually, as will be shown hereafter, a point of very little consequence, yet still I have asserted that it was at his desire, and not mine. In all questions, where assertion can only be met but by assertion, it is necessary to view the position of the respective parties. It will not be denied that, in age, in position in society, &c., I stood on a far higher ground than the anonymous author of a first work. I could gain nothing by his acquaintance, he could gain much by mine. Indeed, the very circumstance mentioned by Cochrane, that he and Neale came to me, almost proves my statement. The party who is most anxious to be introduced, and who is likely to gain most by the acquaintance, naturally goes to be

presented to the other.

"Mr. Neale, in his letters, assumes the language of the greatest intimacy, and Mr. Cochrane attempts to establish the fact. He talks of a series of interviews which took place in his presence, for several months, and that, to my acquaintance, I added that of two of my nearest relations. Mr. Cochrane was then my publisher as well as Mr. Neale's, and I had hired the apartments over Mr. Cochrane's shop in Waterloo Place. Stating that I met Mr. Neale in Cochrane's presence, implies, I presume, in the shop;—nothing more probable, but still I assert that it happened very rarely. It is true that Mr. Neale called upon me one morning, and found in the drawing-room my wife and mother, and, as a matter of common courtesy, I introduced him as the author of 'Cavendish.' My wife being engaged, did not speak to him. My mother did. He stayed a short time, and then left. I do not believe that at any other time he was ever under my roof; most certainly, he never received an invitation to my table, or of any other kind. Surely, if I had been on the intimate terms which

^{*} I had then a temporary occupation of my brother's house.

they would induce the public to suppose, I was guilty of strange inhospitality; but the

reason of this I will now explain.

" I do not know whether it was at the first introduction that Mr. Neale communicated to me his name; it is, however, but of little consequence. His confidence was simply this,-for I really cared nothing about it, and did not put leading questions to extract more—that 'his name was Neale, that he had been an officer of the Tulbot, and that he had quitted the service.' This was all; his name, and the name of the * nothing was mentioned but what I . not tell well for Mr. Neale; but, have stated, and I made no inquiries concerning his birth, parentage, and education. Shortly after I had been acquainted with Mr. Neale and his name, in a conversation with some naval officers, I heard particulars unknown to me before. Mr. Neale says, in his prefatory remarks, that 'Cavendish' was 'avowedly fictitious,' and that the anonymous was assumed according to the invariable rule of young authors.' Such was my opinion when I first read it, but in this conversation I discovered that the characters were not fictitious; on the contrary, that they were libels upon his shipmates, who were indignant, and anxious to find out the author; and it was further stated, that a person who had served as a master's assistant of the name of Neale, on board of the Talbot and was then an aftorney's clerk, was supposed to be the anonymous libeller, although the charge could not be brought home to him.

"Mr. Neale had stated to me that he had been an officer of the Talbot, but not saying what rank he held, I took it for granted that he was a midshipman. The station that he therefore held in the Talbot was obtained, not from Mr. Neale, but from other parties. The information which I had thus received altered very much my opinion of Mr. Neale. As author of a first work, there was no objection to his keeping the anonymous, but, as it appeared that the anonymous was preserved to enable him to libel in security, I then wished that his secret had never been imparted to me, and, a few weeks after the introduction, I resolved to quietly drop his acquaintance.

"Mr. Neale states that I well knew that Follaton was his alias. During my acquaintance with him in town, he went by the name of Covendish. I do not know at what period he left London, but I am almost certain it was before I corrected 'Cavendish,' which I did at the request of Mr. Cochrane, and accepted the office with pleasure, as it gave me an opportunity of striking out the passages most offensive to

my brother officers.

"I have stated, in my letter to Mr. Neale, that I had received one letter from him, dated at Plymouth, to which I replied, and, as he has not denied the unity of my correspondence, I presume that I am correte in my assertion. Now, Mr. Neale observes, that when he signed himself 'Follaton,' I knew that it was under the name and signature by which I had always addressed him. This aheays must then refer to the one letter in question. It is very possible that Mr. Neale did request me to address his letter to Mr. Follaton, but all that I can say is, that I had not the slightest recollection of the name, when, after an interval of nearly three years, it again appeared before me. There is nothing very incredible, that, after such a lapse of time, I should not remember an alias that had been used but upon one occasion, when, as I have stated truly in my letter to him, I had actually forgotten his real

"Some time after I had so abruptly closed my correspondence with Mr. Neale, he published his work, called the 'Port Admiral.' Now, I assert that, allowing I had been on the previous terms of intimacy claimed by Messrs. Cochrane and Neale, the publication of that work not only warranted the cut direct, but every word that I said about it. The service is shamefully traduced, and the character of Sir T. Troubridge, the father of one whom I am proud to call my friend, held up to public execration. As for Mr. Neale's denial, it is too late. He was attacked by every honest periodical, as severely as he was by me; and it was easy for him to have written, at the time, a few lines in the newspapers, disavowing his slanderous intentions, and thus save himself from the general obloquy heaped upon him. Indignant as I felt, I still adhered to my pledge of secrecy, as will be shown in the critique which I now insert.

"O'S. Now that we are on naval matters, pray, Mr. Editor, who is the author of that rascally work called the 'Port Admiral?' who is this patrician at sea, as he styles himself in 'Cavendish?'

" Volage. Patrician! why he must be something more than a patrician; he talks of the blood of Elizabeth trickling through his veins.

" Editor. His name I do not know; I have forgot it. But this patrician was a master-assistant on board one of the ships in the Mediterranean, and is now, I believe, an attorney's clerk.

blood of Betty Martin, and the patrician is 'all my eye.'
"Editor. Even so. Disappointed in the navy, he has quitted it, and has made use of his talents (for talent he has) to run down a service because he could not rise in it. The attack upon Troubridge is most indefensible, and nothing but a tissue of

"Twist. I perceive that the Quarterly recommends Sir Thomas to call him out.

" Editor. Yes; but it is with the supposition that the offender is a captain in the navy. Sir Thomas has too much respect for himself, and for the service he belongs to, to do otherwise than treat him with the contempt he deserves. Fortunately, it is not a work that will be long before the public; and the 'Patrician' will soon find his way to the trunk-makers. It requires more than three or four good chapters to save

a work from perdition now-a-days."

"Mr. Neale had told me his name and his ship; I have mentioned neither his name nor his ship; but, in every point in which I could lower him in the estimation of the public, I felt it was my duty so to do. On the publication of the 'Port Admiral,' I was asked by many if I knew the name of the author, and I appeal to them if I did not invariably refuse to mention it. I will follow up this charge of breach of confidence at once, as it is brought against me a second time in the latter correspondence. Mr. Neale, after my having lost sight of him for nearly three years, writes me a letter under the assumed name of 'Foliaton,' and requests me to direct my answer to Mr. Cochrane, 11, Waterloo Place. I comply. I then receive another letter, under the signature of the 'Author of Cavendish,' to which I also reply to the same address. I receive a third, signed 'Johnson Neale,' and very naturally reply to the same direction, Mr. Neale having given me no intimation to This Mr. Neale calls a breach of confidence, and an exposing of his name to Mr. Cochrane, as he had given another address in the letter. On referring to it, I find that such is the case; but I reply, that even if it had not been overlooked, in the moment of indignation arising from such an insulting compilation, concluding with a challenge, that I never should have thought I had done wrong in addressing him otherwise than I did, as I considered, by his relinquishing it, that the alias was over, he coming forward in his own name, which I had told him I had forgotten, and under it hurling defiance in my teeth. If this were not so, how long was this alias to be kept up? Did he intend that I was to be shot by him under an alias, or that he was to fall, and to be buried in cog.? If the surviving party was tried for murder, supposing it myself, was it to be for shooting a certain person, the Author of 'Cavendish,' name not divulged? or, in the other contingency, was he to appear in court as the Author of the 'Port Admiral?' This is too absurd. His name is now before the public; but that is not my fault. He committed a dastardly assault, and I could not take a warrant out with an adias. He published the letters himself. In every position in which I was placed, I kept the hateful secret, with every inducement to divulge it.

"I have annexed the correspondence, that the reader may refer to it. The attack, under false colours, was commenced by the other party, in which by implication, I was accused of being 'a low and malicious individual,' and threatened with strictures if I did not retract. I replied, and severely. I certainly did not imagine that my letters would ever be published, although, to annoy him, I hinted at it; but, as they are, all that I have to say is, that I am not ashamed to own them, as, at all events, they will be acknowledged to be to the point. Mr. Neale accuses me of subterfuge in my first letter, having made out, to his own satisfaction, that I could not have possibly answered him before, as I was waiting for a copy of the 'Metropolitan' from the sub-editor. I had the whole of the numbers bound up in my library, and twenty minutes after the receipt of his letter, I had referred to the critique in 'Chit

Chat, of which he complained.

" I have now answered Mr. Neale, and shall proceed to comment a little upon his associates.

[&]quot; I have now waded through this tissue of sophistry and malignity, and I trust have given a reply which will be convincing to every unprejudiced person. I have to oppose my own statements to a complicated chain of misstatements, and my word

to the false assertions of many. As I met their base attacks upon my person, so also I meet their still baser attacks upon my character; in both cases, confident in my own strength, and calm in the midst of violence. Mr. Neale and his associates have not yet lowered me to their level, nor have they raised themselves to mine. On the contrary, in all their attempts they have met with defeat; and all I regret is, that 4 have been soiled by such unworthy contact. I leave Mr. Neale and his associates to assertain whether they will have gained or lost by their malignant and futile endeavours, and to find out too late that there is a great difference between 'notoriety' and 'public estimation.'

"F. MARRYAT."

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UNDER the above title, we have a masterly exposition of those complex details, on which the efficiency of our ships depends. To attempt any description of a work comprised of directions how to fit and prepare every part of the rigging of a ship-of-war, would be useless. No Naval Officer should be without it as a vade mecum, and it should form one of the cabin

library of every yacht.

The Lords of the Admiralty showed their high estimation of the work by the most flattering encomiums. The lamented author, Charles Martelli, was immediately promoted; we believe by the special desire of his Majesty, as a reward for his useful work. Worn out with hope deferred—for he had been twenty years a midshipman—and the effects of various climates on a harassed and disappointed spirit, he lived only a few days to enjoy the late acknowledgment of his talents as an officer. He will long be remembered by his friends as a talented, zealous, and neglected man; and he has left a name and a work behind him, which will ever render his name familiar in that profession of which he was destined to be a useful ornament.

HEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY. EDITED BY THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

The BOOK OF BEAUTY is in truth very beautiful; but, reasoning from cause to effect, could aught but fair creations make their debût under the auspices of so fair an editress? Lady Blessington unites taste in selection with a poetical power of illustration which combine successfully in the composition of a very charming and feminine mélange. Nor is her ladyship's power the less apparent for having rendered masculine means conducive to such a result, her principal contributors being cavaliers, including Lord Castlereagh, Edward Fitzgerald, D'Israeli, sen., who thus offer tribute to the priestess of the literary temple. The female portraits which illustrate the volume are lovely.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF SHORT-HAND. BY THOMAS PARKER.

This is a very useful treatise in miniature on the art of short-hand writing,—an acquisition of great value to its possessors, though attempted by few. To individuals so subject by duty and inclination to change of scene and observation as the members of the United Service, a knowledge of short-hand is particularly desirable. How many cases occur in which some acquaintance with this art might have enabled the naval or military traveller to record signs and impressions likely to prove of interest and advantage in after-life! We, therefore, recommend to their notice and study the simple and well-defined system indicated in the very neat and portable little manual before us.

A variety of publications, now under review, remain for room.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1834.

MR. EDITOR.—The Naval matters here are still of very trifling import, for there is not a single man-of-war fitting out in the Arsenal, except the Braganza, Portuguese frigate, and she will be off in a few days. The Salamander is ready for a start as soon as her steam can be got up; it is expected she will be sent to the coast of Spain. The Rattlesnake and Victor are to be put in commission shortly. The Actaon has had Lord Edward Russel appointed to her; he completed his year as a Post-Captain yesterday; and the Hon. J. Denman gets the Curlew, which he commissioned yesterday for the coast of Africa. The officers and crew of the

Excellent will be turned over to the Boyne in a day or two.

H.M.S. Tweed, 20, acting Commander H. E. Hamilton, late flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, arrived at Spithead on the 8th inst., after a short passage of eighteen days from Halifax. The flag-ship President, Comus, Gannet, and Pincher, were at that port refitting. cholera had subsided among the shipping and in the town. The troops and inhabitants had suffered very severely. Some invalids from the 83rd and 96th regiments, and the Rifle brigade, and the widows and orphans of those soldiers who had died of the cholera, are on their way to England in the Pacific, under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, R.A. Tweed, between the early part of July and the middle of September, suffered severely from fever, having lost her commander, Bertram; Surgeon Bothwell, Assistant-surgeon, Holmes; Mate, Budd; Lieutenant R.A., a passenger from Nassau to Port Royal, and eighteen men. She left eleven of her crew in the hospital. Her guns had been dismounted, and were to be appropriated for the Cruizer, 16, Commander M'Causland; which sloop had been aground at St. Juan Nicaragua (New Spain); and after five days' incessant labour, throwing her guns overboard, and lightening her tophamper, managed to get off, being greatly assisted by a French brig, La Jules, of Bourdeaux. The Gannet was to convey the Tweed's guns to the Cruizer. The squadron, with the exception of the cholera in the President, and fever in the Tweed, had been healthy. The Tweed is in the harbour, preparing to be paid off.

The Atna, commanded by Lieutenant Arlet, and the Rayen cutter, Lieutenant Kellet, sailed on the 11th inst., for Madeira and Teneriffe. They are ordered to survey the Canary Islands and the coast of Morocco, and will be absent from England about nine months, occasionally visiting Gibraltar for such supplies as may be required. There appears no doubt but Lieutenant Arlet will this time obtain his promotion. After poor Captain Skyring was murdered, Lieutenant Arlet assumed the command, completed the survey, and brought both vessels to England; and one would have thought that was sufficient to ensure his being made a Commander; but the Admiralty have ordered him out again, and perhaps it is all for the best, as he gets an extra guinea a day, and employment for nine or ten months. I told you last month, that the Earl of Belfast's yacht, the Water Witch, had been purchased into the service. The other day the Salamander towed her up from Cowes, and she is now going into dock to be fitted in her interior as a man-of-war, or packet. She certainly is a most beautiful model of a vessel, and will make a most desirable command for a Lieutenant; and there have been no lack of candidates for the occupation; but yesterday a Commission arrived for Lieutenant Adams (b) to fit her out, and she is also expected to go to the coast of Africa. Some months ago you announced the arrival of the Curlew, Commander Trotter, with a suspected piratical vessel, called the Esperanza, and twenty Spaniards, being part of the crew of another pirate she had captured, but which blew up during the encounter. It was suspected these men had plundered, scuttled, and set fire to an American vessel out of Salem; but providentially her fate was averted by the master contriving to force his way on deck, after being abandoned by the ruffians, and by good luck succeeded in getting into port. The circumstance having been communicated to the Admiralty, Lieutenant Loney, in H.M. brig Savage, was directed to convey the twenty Spaniards to America, and try if they could be recognized; and it is gratifying to learn that the mission of Lieutenant Loney has succeeded, for on their being separately produced before the survivors of the crew of the brig, the captain, mate, and cook instantly identified them as the brutes who had plundered the Captain, murdered some of the crew, and cruelly treated others. They were to be tried by the American laws, and have long ere this had their deserts. Lieutenant Loney speaks in the highest terms of the reception he met with from the American authorities and inhabitants at Salem, who one and all strove to afford every comfort and accommodation to the officers and crew of the Savage, and expressed their sense of the obligation conferred by the British Government, in sending her with these desperadoes, and enabling them to be brought to justice. The Esperanza could not be condemned either as a pirate or slaver, for want of sufficient proof of her being engaged in those nefarious occupations; and Captain Trotter has been compelled to release her. The Admiralty have directed Lieutenant Richards, of H.M.S. Victory, with a party of seamen, to navigate her to Lisbon, and place her at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, the Commander-in Chief, and she will sail in a few days.

The paragraph in your October number, respecting the heaps of midshipmen in the service, the difficulty of getting employment for them, let alone promotion, and the suggestion that no more of any sort should be admitted in the Navy for the next three years, until a few were provided for, has had the effect of exciting attention at head-quarters; for, mark the circumstance, ten days after your journal was published, an order to the proposed effect was issued by the Admiralty Board, and in a week or so afterwards distri-

buted in print to the fleet. *

Having succeeded so far-for through your publication the business has been mainly accomplished-I will now point out another matter, which might be brought into operation with great advantage to the Captains of the Royal Navy as a body, as well as to the parties who would immediately benefit by it, and at an expense scarcely perceptible to the country. There are, it is well known, a number of Captains at the head of the list, who have been on it upwards of two-and-thirty years, and are panting for promotion. The year 1835 was expected to have been one for a Naval and Military promotion, the last being in 1830. The Committee of the House of Commons, however, in their report of last year, suggested that no further measure of that nature should take place until absolutely requisite. But it is a very hard case for those I have before alluded to, and more so for those below on the list, to have such an indefinite chance of promotion held out to them, as certain appointments held by the senior Captains should now and then change hands, and be held by other officers. On no account should an officer be deprived of his present office but by promotion; and the way to effect it without any great additional charge on the estimates would be to promote one Captain for every three flag officers that die. If the Captain should be ineligible to be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, according to the Order in Council of 30th June, 1827, he should be placed on the retired list, and the next in rotation take the step. Again, when three Admirals die, one Vice-Admiral should be promoted in their room. You will hardly believe that Vice-Admiral Patterson, the senior officer of that rank, went to sea sixty-nine years ago (i. e., in the Shannon frigate, in 1765), and if the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons is adopted, he will never get his flag at the main, unless the plan now pointed out is carried into effect. When three Vice-Admirals go off, one Rear-Admiral should be moved up,

^{*} This order will be found under its appropriate head in the present Number.

and in that way the Captains' list would gradually thin: the Coloneleies of Marines, superintendents of dock-yards, &c. &c. get into other hands, and those holding them obtain what they have been long wishing for, viz. the promotion so justly merited. As this idea will appear in your Journal on the 1st of December, I trust his Majesty, who doubtless reads it, will at once issue his order in Council for it to be a Naval regulation, and that by the 1st of January, 1835, that worthy officer's friends will have the pleasure of congratulating Captain R. Curry, C.B., on being promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in place of Admirals Fish, Crawley, and Dundas.

The following mates and midshipmen have passed the mathematical exa-

mination for Lieutenant, since those inserted in your last number :-

Mr. John Elliot, Ringdove; Mr. James Stoddart, late Asia; Mr. Lindsay Burrell, late Malabar; Mr. Richard Brooke Wilson, Victor; Mr. Frank Denison, late Belvidera; Mr. Charles Dyke, Revenge; Mr. John Charles Benett, and Mr. Francis Bouchier, Tweed; Mr. George M. Cunninghame, late Asia; Mr. John Rowley Thompson, late Rover; Ali Effendi, an Egyptian, late Gannet.

You may form some judgment of what has been going on in the fitting of ships at this port during the last month, when I inform you, that on the first Wednosday of the month, the Port-Admiral was unable to order an examination for midshipmen as to their qualifications in seamenship, not having three Captains or Commanders in port to hold it; all that could be mustered were Captains Williams and Hastings, of the Victory and Excellent. The Ætna did not bear a Commander, and there was no other ship in the port except the Royal George yacht, the Captain of which was on leave. From some cause or other, the Captain and Commander of the ships in ordinary are not nominated to this duty, when absolute necessity requires it; for individual cases may happen when a midshipman being prevented attending the examination at the Naval Academy by such an event, would lose a month's time, unless the Admiralty were made acquainted with the circumstance, and grantle a dispension of the state of the s

and granted a dispensing order.

Major-General Sir T. M. Mahon, K.C.B., has within the last month or so inspected all the troops in the district he superintends; he finished for the winter, by overhauling the 99th depôt at Gosport. Major-General Sir J. Cockburn, in his official capacity, inspected this division of Marines on the 3rd inst.; on that occasion the company of Marine Artillery, in command of Captain Menzies, K.H., took ground on Southsea Common, and highly pleased the Major-General, and astonished some of the lookers-on, by the celerity with which their four field-pieces were moved from one position to another, the rapidity of being fired, and the general manœuvres of Artillery practice. It appears a miserable economy to reduce this efficient branch to two companies. There has been a slight change in the troops of the garrison. The Welsh Fuziliers, under the command of Major Ross, arrived about the middle of the month, in the Stentor and Mary transports, from Gibraltar, after a residence on the rock of eleven years, and have marched to Winchester. The departure of the depôt companies from Portsmouth has been much lamented, as their orderly and soldier-like deportment excited general esteem. The depôts of the 68th, 86th, and 99th, are at Gosport, and in Portsmouth, the 65th, 73d, 87th, and 97th carry on the duty.

I had intended to address a few lines to you on behalf of the Spanish officers and domesties, followers of Don Carlos, who have been compelled to seek an asylum in this country. Poor fellows! they have suffered very much for want of pecuniary assistance, and it was by accident their necessitous state was discovered. One hundred and forty of these faithful soldiers are officers, mostly of the Guards, and the first families in Spain; but I shall briefly observe, that they have departed hence for the neighbourhood of London. Their situation excited the warmest feelings in their favour, from the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, and the appeals of the public press brought forth the liberal contributions of very many noblemen and

gentlemen. The Poles are also on the move; between thirty and forty went to London the other day, on their way to America; but since the Emperor of Russia has published an amnesty, there can be no reason why they should not return to their own country; moreover, his wrath was not directed

against the lower classes.

Touching the local matters of the place. The Admiralty have granted their permission to two persons, named Dean, to fish up and appropriate to their own use any stores that they can obtain from the wreck of the Royal George. One of the brothers has been down several times, cased in his diving apparatus, and within the last month brought up three large brass guns, elegantly carved, and in most perfect preservation. They are about ten feet long (the last was shotted) and of considerable value, some pewter plates, &c., making it worth the trouble and risk; for the value of the metal already obtained is worth upwards of 600l. There is also a project for constructing a floating bridge across the harbour, to travel between the Point-beach and Gosport; but it will be a question if the navigation may not be injured thereby. The dissolution of the Ministry is the universal topic among all classes. Naval, Military, and Civil, and will no doubt produce a general elec-Whether Napier will try again for this borough I cannot yet say, although a report prevailed that he was canvassing in Portsmouth on Monday and Tuesday last. Your friends will watch with some anxiety in what manner Vice-Admiral the Hon. C. E. Fleeming will act when Parliament meet. You may recollect that Lord Grey's administration objected to appoint Sir Harry Neale to be the Port-Amiral here, unless he resigned his seat for Lymington, on the ground that he could not undertake both duties. How will the same rule apply to Vice-Admiral Fleeming? If he votes with the Duke of Wellington's administration, the good people of Stirlingshire will call him to account; and if he opposes the Noble Duke, I apprehend the place will soon be made too hot to hold him. Possibly a general election may settle the affair, by his not again standing for that county; or the gallant Admiral may strike his flag and come on shore.

I could tell you a long story about parish matters; how the radicals in this town attempted to deprive the churchwardens of a rate,—how they were beat all to sticks and shavings, the Naval and Military residents voting for the measure, almost to a man; of a Church association being formed, and a most numerous meeting convened to pass and publish resolutions, Captain Sir L. Curtis, Bart., R.N., being in the chair; but for this month you no doubt think my communication is enough, and to spare, I therefore

conclude.

Sheerness, November 22, 1834.

Mr. Epiron,-For a fortnight after my last dispatch, the wind blew a complete hurricane, during which time there was scarcely any communication with the shipping in port; and so many vessels were reported as having been driven on shore, with the loss of anchors and cables, between Sheerness and the South Foreland, that our worthy Commander-in-chief, whose ears are always open to the call of humanity, deemed it expedient to send the vessels at his command to their assistance. Indeed, to his kind consideration, and to the help so opportunely rendered by the tenders' crews, were many merchantmen entirely indebted for their preservation. Since, the weather has, generally speaking, been more moderate. Amongst the sufferers of the late gale, I may mention the barque " Hymen," bound from St. Petersburgh to London with a cargo of tallow, which came into harbour in a sinking state for shelter on the 14th instant, having grounded upon the Heafs the previous evening. She remained here a few days, (during which time the men were kept constantly at the pumps,) when she was towed up the river by a steam-vessel hired for the purpose. But to my journal.

On the 3rd instant, H.M. steam-vessel, Salamander, Commander H. T. Austin, arrived here from Portsmouth with newly-raised men for H.M.S.

Vernon, to complete her complement. The Salamander brought round the Ant, dock-yard lighter; on the 5th she sailed for Chatham with the Achilles, 74, in tow, and returned the following day; she sailed hence on the 7th on her return to Portsmouth. On the 10th the Firebrand steam-vessel arrived at Sheerness, having on board the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, first Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., attended by the Honourable Captain Elliot, C.B., their Lordships public secretary; and after a few hours' inspection of the arsenal and the ships in port, they again proceeded to town. We believe their Lordships' chief object was to view the state of that noble frigate the Vernon. On the following day came into harbour the Sicilian man-of-war steam-vessel, Ferdinand II., commanded by Il Signor Capitano Pietro Cacaci, from Deptford : she has lately been built in the river, and is a fine model of a steam-vessel. She sailed on the 12th for Naples. On the 19th, the Sicilian frigate Regina, commanded, we believe, by Count Rodini, passed up the river from Portsmouth. She saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Fleeming with thirteen guns. the same number being afterwards returned by the Ocean flag-ship at this port. Orders have been received at this yard, as well as, we believe, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, for works hitherto done by contract, to be performed by the artificers, for which services they will be allowed "extra pay," according to the time they are employed over their regular hours. This is a great consideration for the workmen, as they are now sometimes found employment for Saturdays, when formerly they were perfectly idle.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued a new peace establishment, by which a considerable reduction takes place in the crews of the different men-of-war. The reduction is, as far as possible, immediately to take place, and it is also provided, that on foreign stations all vacancies in the special ratings and in the marines (with the exception of the officers) may be filled by seamen; and vacancies in the first class of boys may be filled by one seaman for two boys, when boys cannot be obtained; and ships on being first commissioned are to have the same privilege as to filling up the special ratings (such as working petty-officers of either class), till the day of paying advance. Their Lordships have also issued an order relative to the future entry of first-class volunteers, the justice of which will, we are sure, be universally acknowledged throughout the service. It is thereby directed that in each of H.M. ships, in future commissioned, bearing in their complements one or more volunteers of the first class, only one fresh entry into the service shall be made, but the remainder shall be selected (where there are more than one) by the respective Captains or Commanding Officers, from young gentlemen who have already been in the service, and submitted, of course, for their Lordships' approbation and sanction as heretofore. A memorandum has been issued from the Colonial Department for the

information of Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines proposing to settle in the British Colonies. The following is an abstract of the most interesting

parts of the new regulations :-

IN THE SEVERAL BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA. Military and Naval Officers cannot receive free grants of land; but, in buying land, they are allowed a remission of the purchase-money according to the under-

mentioned scale.

Commander	s and Officers	, R.N., above	that rank, and Field-Officer	8		
	rs' service and			£300	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	20 years' service, &c.	250	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	15 years' service and less	200	0	0
Lieutenants	, Masters, and	Surgeons, F	R. N., and Captains of the Roya	1		
Marines,	of 20 years' se	rvice and up	wards, in the whole .	200	0	0
Do	do.	do.	15 years' service and less	150	0	0
Assistant S	urgeons of the	Royal Nav	y, and Subalterns of the Roya	1		
			wards, in the whole	150	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	7 years' service and less	100	0	0

The following Officers are not allowed any privileges on the subject of land, (but for the reason we are quite at a loss).

Military Chaplains, Commissariat Officers, Pursers, Naval Chaplains, Midshipmen, and Warrant Officers of every description, and Officers of any of the civil departments connected with the Army or Navy.

IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,

Officers cannot be offered any privileges on the acquisition of land.

IN CAPE BRETON (ISLAND).

To such Officers as may wish to settle in this island, allotments of land will be granted on the same scale and conditions as before the general introduction of the system of selling the Crown lands,—viz.:

To a	Lieutenant-	Colonel				1200 acres.
,,	Major					1000 ,,
,,	Captain		•	•	•	800 ,,
,,	Subaltern			•	•	500 ,,

The same rule will be observed in Nova Scotia.

We have the following ships in port. At Chatham—Chatham yacht and Seagull schooner, 6, fitting for the packet service. At Sheerness—Ocean, 80, flag ship, Vernon, 50, taken out of the basin on the 16th instant, completely manned and ready for sea.—The Barham, 50, and Scylla, 18, are ordered to be rigged by the same time.—The Asia, 84, is daily expected from Chatham to be repaired and fitted for sea, and the Rolla, 10, Lieutenant Glasse commanding, from Scotland, to be docked.—The Scylla is to be commissioned immediately by Commander C. Ricketts, and the Pelican, 18, is rigged at Chatham and fitted for sea-service, but not yet commissioned.

Incendiarism, we regret to say, is prevailing to a great extent in this and the adjoining counties. During the past month, we have actually observed from Sheerness no fewer than five considerable fires. The farmers have now, we believe, without exception, insured all their property to the full

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

amount, so that the fire-insurance companies are the great losers.

BETA.

Halifax, N.S. Oct. 14, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,-THE arrival of the Packet from England brought us out intelligence of that beautiful ship the Vernon, and we are all happy to find that she is not to be put into a glass case, or to be broken up after all, as predicted by certain parties; but on her return home, was found, after a strict survey, to be perfectly ready for any service or station, and ordered to the Mediterranean. We find she was paid off all ready rigged, and nothing more wanting than caulking and painting. This news came like a clap of thunder among us Nova Scotians, especially that party who made it their study to run her down, and, if possible, establish for her the worst of characters, and for no other reason than a rooted antipathy towards the present Surveyor of the Navy, who built her. Every person fully expected that she would have been laid up in ordinary, and left to perish in Rottenrow; but the present Lords of the Admiralty, thanks to their discrimination, saw it was envy alone that condemned her. But what did her present captain and officers say of her, who brought her home from Bermuda? "That the Vernon was, without exception, the most noble, and the most powerful man-of-war, as a frigate, in the world; and as to her qualities as a sea-boat, and fast sailing, she stands forth unrivalled."

When the President arrived at Bermuda to relieve, and send her home, both soldiers and sailors saw, and were astonished at the vast difference between the two ships: the Vernon looked what she was, a splendid, beautiful, and powerful ship, such as would blow the President out of the water in twenty minutes. The other looked like a clumsy East Indiaman, with an up-and-down stern, as if she had been built by the fathom, and sawed off to

the length wanted-as they used to say of Sir Robert Sepping's corvettes, and our old gun-brigs-and as to size, both carrying the same number of guns, it was like a pigmy to a giant. It was then that every one of the Vernon's crew seemed to shrink from, and regret the change, and began praising the Vernon to the skies; but it was too late, the exchange was made, and they soon felt the vast difference, and want of room in the cabins, and every other part of the ship-they saw the Vernon looking beautiful under sail, bidding them adien. It was then that the contrast was perfect.

The President is still in our harbour: they are brushing her up, with carving, painting, and gilding; but do all they may, they never will make

a Vernon of her.

There never was a man-of-war built in the annals of the British navy, that went to sea under so many disadvantages as the Vernon; her enemies were numerous, and determined to find faults where none existed, except in their own prejudices; or because a captain in the Navy, who is known to be a consummate seaman and officer, should at last stand forward to do away with that disgraceful practice of building from French and Danish models—a system that had been continued for more than half a century-and produce models peculiarly his own, and with justice ought to be called truly British. Thus, instead of censure, the highest praise is due to him; and the Admiralty did perfectly right in rewarding Captain

Symonds with the Surveyorship of the Navy.

When the Vernon sailed for the West India Station in February, 1833, the heavy gales she met with obliged her to put into Torbay, but not on account of the ship; she again sailed, and was obliged to put back into Falmouth, but not on account of the ship -the ladies were dreadfully sick; she again sailed, and in the Bay of Biscay encountered the heaviest gale of wind ever known since the memory of man. It is well known that upwards of one hundred thousand tons of shipping were lost about the English and Irish Channels during the middle of that dreadful month. The Vernon escaped without the least damage; and it is a notorious fact, that, so far from the Vernon being an uneasy ship at sea, as is reported-plunging and tearing herself to pieces-from her sailing from England, to the time she left Bermuda to return home, it never once occurred that they were obliged to place battens, or puddings, on any of the tables in any cabin to prevent the dishes and plates from rolling off. In fact, there was no occasion to have any made. This is the most decided proof of her being a very easy ship at sea; not another in the service can boast of this, without she be of the same build.

Wherever the Vernon goes she will always be admired; and although sent home from our station in disgrace, the Vestal, her daughter, still remains among us, as a specimen, to keep her in remembrance, and to show the strangers who visit our shores, that while Britain possesses such a highlytalented builder for her Navy, we need not copy from others, or listen to the NOVA SCOTIA. envious malice of his enemies.

Malta, 30th September, 1834.

The Portland is arrived here-she brings out the son of the gallant Hoste, (the present Sir William Hoste,) to join the Thunderer as a Midshipman.

The Thunderer, Captain Wise, sails to-morrow to join the fleet at Vourla. This fine ship carries out stores and provisions for three months for 4500 men-an immense stowage. When she first left England she sailed badly, and going down Channel went like a crab; but her officers have got her in good trim. She is the crack ship of the station-sailing better than any other, and her crew firing with the most precision. Her First-Lieutenant (Mr. Wakefield) lately jumped overboard and saved one of her crew from a watery grave. The poor man had sunk, but this gallant officer pulled him up by the hair of the head. When the height of an 84-gun ship is considered, the jumping from her exhibits great decision of character, and the act gives a confidence to more than the crew of the immediate ship,-it proves that a British officer is innately moved to save the life of any one of

The fleet has been at anchor a long while at Vourla, in the Bay of Smyrna; and except for occasional trials of sailing, has not moved one hundred miles from it. Great confidence is placed in Sir Josias Rowley, and he is personally much esteemed. The officers are amused by the arrival of strangers, many of whom are travelling in Asia Minor, notwithstanding the prevalence of plague, cholera, and small-pox: all of which rage both at Smyrna and Constantinople.

Sir Robert Inglis has been on board the Caledonia some weeks, on a visit to Sir Josias Rowley; and Lord John Scott, brother to the Duke of Buccleuch, is amongst other distinguished travellers who have lately visited

the fleet.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Albuera.

Mr. Editor,—On reading in your Journal of September last the remarks made upon Napier's account of Albuera, and having also read what has been published by or for Lord Beresford, in consequence of Colonel Napier's History, together with Napier's Justification, and Long's Reply. &c .. - I consider it due, not only to the parties concerned, but also to the character of your impartial Journal, to point out a very great inaccuracy in an observation therein made relative to the Cavalry of the Allied Army at Albuera, viz., that "The story of foraging rests on the authority of Captain Gregory Now, as several of the Cavalry Officers who were at Albuera have most decidedly corroborated Captain Gregory's statement, that on the morning of the battle of Albuera the Cavalry received orders " to go to the rear to forage," it is but common justice to all parties that those statements should be made known to the numerous readers of your Journal. The officer who commanded the 4th Dragoons at Albuera (Colonel Leighton) states- "I perfectly recollect the 4th being ordered to the rear to cut forage for our horses on the 16th, and being ordered up again before we had time to cut any." J. L. Phillips, Esq., states-" Our brigade did forage on the morning of the 16th, and I perfectly recollect a very sudden order to mount and take ground to the right." George Chantry, Esq., states - " I recollect receiving an order for a foraging party to proceed a short distance on the 16th May, 1811, but they were called in by the bugles prior to obtaining any forage. I remember an officer arriving with orders from Marshal Beresford to mount the whole Cavalry. Of course, I believe the order to forage was a General Order for the Cavalry." Lieutenant-Colonel Wildman states—" I perfectly recollect the 4th Dragoons being ordered to the rear on the morning of the 16th May, 1811, to cut forage for our horses."

From its having been expressly stated in your observations, that your motive has been a desire to see justice done to all parties, I have in consequence given you the opportunity of correcting an error that can only have arisen from inadvertence; as in your kind attempt to defend the military reputation of Marshal Beresford, it was never your intention to reject evidence so strongly supporting what Colonel Napier has so clearly described relative to Albuera.

London, Nov. 15, 1834.

BLANCO.

Improved Musket and Bayonet.

d d

Mr. Editor,—I believe that every Infantry Officer will allow the utter inefficiency of the musket with which the British Infantry is at present armed; indeed, every field-day-every target practice, proves how difficult it is to make it fire; and when fired, how seldom the object aimed at is hit.

While every other nation * in Europe is endeavouring to improve the equipment of their Army, we are retrograding. The firelocks now issued to the Army are only dangerous to the soldiers using them. Every Infantry Officer commanding a company knows to his cost that the stocks, from age and rottenness, split with the concussion after firing; and that HE is the person who has to supply the soldier with a stock that will bear being used. Through a nominal motive of economy, the soldier is supplied with arms that have been in store (very often) upwards of thirty years +: the wood-work shrunk and rotten, the iron-work of an inferior quality, supplied by contract when a dread of danger caused the military fever to rage throughout the land.

tary fever to rage throughout the land.
To prove the present system is not one of economy,
the better a soldier is armed the more likely he is to
g a defeat his adversary. As our Infantry are armed, their me ...

the the greater.

the for a recruit is equal to the price of six of the most approved pattern. So that the supply of recruits who have lost their life by being badly armed will far more than counterbalance the avenues of supplying the Army with a weapon to the supplying the Army without directly loss. their fire not being effective, the loss of life on their

I need say nothing about the humanity of the case, or the national honour, as everything connected with the national glory, or the honour due to the British soldier, has now given place to the democratic, the popular cry of military retrenchment, no matter whether useful or just, or otherwise.

Annexed is a plan of a musket, less cumbersome, and to throw farther than that now in use. The barrel, with a patent breech, is to be three inches longer than at present; the bore smaller. The ball at present is unnecessarily large-it takes up too much room, and makes the ammunition very heavy to carry. If the bayonet is six inches long, and as

† The arms made for the Army of Reserve in 1800 are those generally issued at present to the troops of the Line.

^{*} The French 46th Regiment of the Line, now quartered at Vincennes, has received an issue of new muskets. with detonating locks. All the Prussian Light Infantry Regiments have got them, and find them to answer admirably.

Socket or ring from the barrel through the stock, through which the ramrod passes, thereby strongly securing the barrel to the stock. b. Rivets, as at present, to secure the barrel when the ramrod is drawn out. c. Socket or ring from the barrel to receive ramrod. d. Dispart it lit. e. Hollow for check to rest in.

light as the blade of a small sword, it will be quite as effective as at present. Let it have a spring socket, like the French bayonets, and not fasten on or cover the sight of the firelock. Do away with the sling-its use does not compensate for the additional weight. If the butt of the stock is made like a fowling-piece of the present day, it will be strong enough. It is not required as a club or battering-ram. Let all the iron work be stained (not browned) and never burnished afterwards; and oblige every soldier, as part of his necessaries, to have a leather-case for his lock. By cutting off half the length of the stock, I take considerably from the top weight.

Masters in the Navy.

Mr. Editor.-It has been justly observed of naval men, that they are seldom disposed to appeal against the acts of their professional legislators, however grievous those acts may be; hence they may at least be allowed the merit of bearing their injuries and disappointments in philosophical silence, and with more than ordinary fortitude. Yet even the strictest law allows that there may be occasions in which remonstrance is permitted. When, therefore, in addition to neglect, and unrequited merit, a public stigma is cast on the services of a meritorious class of officers, and cast, too, by that board in which is stored the record of their lives of peril and privation, and which ought to be the guardian of their rights, it is, indeed, an occasion when remonstrance becomes a duty; particularly now, when the present age is said to be one of impartiality, and in which every man may reasonably expect to have justice done him according to his deserts, without favour or affection. These are the principles upon which I understand our Government professes to act, and, as they say, they are governed; but I cannot help thinking, however, that the present Ministry, among the numerous reforms which have been introduced, have entirely overlooked a meritorious class of officers in the naval service, who, perhaps more than any other set of individuals during the late wars, had to bear the heat and burthen of the day-I allude to Masters in the Navy. The services of this class have never been, and, indeed, can never be disputed. Such being the case, I am totally at a loss to conceive why every avenue to promotion or reward is hermetically sealed against them by the present regulations in the Navy.

In the Number for September of your very valuable Journal, the ready advocate of all suggestions that may tend to perfect the right arm of our country's strength, the Navy-there appears an article, going into detail of the various duties imposed on Masters in the Navy, and the great responsibility attached to the situation; and, indeed, the writer very justly observes no one can read those regulations without agreeing to this, and no officer can have to act under them, without observing their contradictory natures: they are such, that the Captain may at all seasons of difficulty leave the entire responsibility of the ship with the Master, and yet at every moment may interfere with him upon any triffing point; so that the very fact of there being Masters in the Navy at all is very detrimental to its best interests, inasmuch as it leads the inferior branches, who, in time to come, are to be our Captains and Admirals, to neglect all that technical knowledge upon which their own future fame, and it may be the welfare of the country, are

to depend.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Admiralty will now see the propriety of abandoning the grade of Master altogether; the necessity for such rank no longer exists; the time for it has passed away. It militates against the good order of the service; for in these culightened days it cannot be right that power should be placed in the hands of those who are not intended to rise to the top of their profession; such power must be dangerous. No one so placed can possess the zeal which another will have, who knows that in the

event of success he will obtain a corresponding reward, or of failure, be

made liable for the consequences.

Then, in order to remove the existing difficulties in doing away with the rank of Master in the Navy, I beg leave, with all due deference, to suggest, that all Masters of thirty years' standing on the list may be allowed to retire with the rank and pay of Commanders, and the remainder to be placed on the list of Lieutenants, ranking according to seniority, and in future to be employed as navigating lieutenants—a boon, it must be admitted, those officers well merit.

I am, Sir, your humble servant.

Oct. 18, 1834. An old Master, R.N.

Relative Heights of Seas .- Captain Ross.

MR. EDITOR,-In the course of his evidence before the recent Parliamentary Committee, it is asserted by Captain Ross, that the elevation of the opposite seas at the isthmus of Boothia varies by about thirteen feet. is adduced by him as a strong proof that no passage exists to the west. the other hand, Commander Ross declares that he remarked no difference whatever in the elevation of the sea or seas, on either of the sides of the land. The latter opinion is consonant to principle, and has undoubtedly the true foundation. The Arctic and Pacific oceans, though separated at that particular spot, are yet one uninterrupted body of sea, from the isthmus of Boothia, round the whole circuit of the Pacific ocean, to Cape Horn, and thence through the Atlantic to the Arctic seas, to the spot where at the isthmus of Boothia Captain Ross has perceived a difference in their elevation of thirteen feet. Since no interruption exists in all that circuit of the world, and the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic oceans are part and parcel of the same body of sea, there is the general principle, that water will find its own level, to militate against the opinion of Captain Ross. In further explanation of his opinion upon this difference of altitude, we find that the gallant navigator, in reply to a member of the Committee, states, "that upon the supposition that the land continues northward to the pole, we should expect to find that difference of altitude in the seas from the rotary motion of the earth." With all possible respect for the opinions of Captain Ross, it is to be feared that there is nothing agreeable to the commonest principles of geographical science in this doctrine. Though the revolution increases in rapidity as the parts of the earth recede from the pole, yet the principle of centripetal attraction increases in strength with the increased speed of the rotary movement. Were this otherwise, the accumulation of water at the equator would overturn the balance of the earth, and chaos would come again. But however it were intended that the rotary movement of the earth might cause the sea to be higher at the equator than the pole, at least in the same longitude, and within fifteen miles across the isthmus of Boothia, no difference of altitude can be caused by the rotation of the earth, which moves with exactly the same degree of velocity through one whole circle of longitude. Indeed, that water diffuses itself upon a perfect level, is no less caused by the principle of centripetal attraction upon the surface of a bason of Wedgwood manufacture, than upon the surface of the great bason of the sea. It is of importance that this principle should be much dwelt upon at this time, for many navigators and engineers have concurred in supposing that the difficulty and expense of the formation of canals from the Red to the Mediterranean seas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, would be greatly increased by the difference in the altitude of all those seas. And as Captain Ross has adopted the same reasoning in favour of his doctrine, that no passage exists from the Pacific to the Arctic oceans, we are not content only to oppose the experience of Commander Ross to the theory of the gallant navigator, but maintain that, by the principle of centripetal attraction, the surface of the sea must preserve one unchanging elevation all over the world. H. F.

Cavalry Assistant-Surgeons.

MR. Editor,—I shall feel obliged by your giving room in your valuable Journal to the following observations relative to the manner in which the claims of Cavalry Assistant-Surgeons have been overlooked, notwithstanding the frequent strong appeals which have been made in their behalf, founded on justice, but, alas! too feebly supported by interest—I allude to the allowance of a second horse. It may not be generally known that at present the Assistant-Surgeon is only allowed one horse, with which he must do all the duties attached to his rank, which are more numerous than generally supposed—in fact, he is the only officer in his regiment who is not allowed either two, three, or four horses; though, from the nature of his situation, he is compelled to attend all field-days, at an hour's notice; to accompany a party called out on duty; and to march with the troops en route, perhaps a distance of five hundred miles, with this one horse. He has not only to convey himself but also his batman, who, the moment he becomes an officer's servant, is dismounted; in addition to this are the casualties of lameness and sickness, which are no uncommon occurrences.

A Paymaster is allowed two horses: he has to attend one mounted parade in the year—the annual inspection, and this is not always necessary. He is never required to march with the troops. A Quartermaster is allowed two horses: he has precisely, at home, the same extent of mounted duty to perform—that is, one day a-year. Paymasters were only allowed one horse until within the last three years, when it was found necessary, from some unaccountable sudden cause, to give them a second one. I understand a strong representation, backed by good interest, was the means of obtaining

for them an indulgence which was more required elsewhere.

After all, the additional expense to Government would scarcely be felt, as eightpence a day is always stopped from the pay for the support of the horse. But it materially affects the Assistant-Surgeon, who, if he performs all his duties, must keep an extra horse at his own expense, as will be now shown.

Dr. Rations for one horse, and 1. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
shoeing 18 5 0	Pay of Assistant-Surgeon of 155 0 6
Subscriptions to Mess Fund 3 8 0	Cavalry, at 8s. 6d. per day
Do. to Band do. 5 2 0	
Do. to Widows' do. 2 2 0	
Do. to Orphan do 1 1 0	
365 dinners at 3s 54 15 0	
Do. breakfasts, at 1s. 6d. 27 7 6	
Wine, average 2s. per day 36 10 0	
Batman's wages, at 2s, 6d. 7 0 0	
£155 10 6	£155 2 6
Washing 0 0 0	***************************************
Clothing 0 0 0	
Pocket Money 0 0 0	
Price of Horse 0 0 0	
Keep and duty on extra horse 0 0 0	

From the above calculations it will be at once shown how far an Assistant-Surgeon's pay can be expected to keep a second horse, which I trust I have shown is indispensably necessary for the fulfilment of the duty required from him.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

H. S.

Use of Ardent Spirits in the United Service.

Mr. Editor,—Being one who sincerely wishes well to the Army and Navy, as well as to mankind in general, I have been exceedingly gratified by a clause in the report of the Select Committee on Drunkenness, which was made a short time before the late adjournment of Parliament. The

Report has been printed, and I believe extensively circulated; but as many of your readers may not have had an opportunity of seeing it, I will transcribe the clause I have mentioned. Amongst the immediate remedies to be applied, the Committee proposes "The discontinuance of all issues of ardent spirits (except as medicine under the direction of medical officers) to the Army and Navy, on all stations, and to every other body of men employed by, or under the control of the Government, and the substitution of other articles of wholesome nutriment and refreshment instead. The abolition of all garrison and barrack canteens at home and abroad, and substituting some other and better mode of filling up the leisure of men confined within military forts and lines; the opinion of most of the military officers * examined on this point by your Committee being, that the drinking in such canteens is the most fertile source of all the insubordination, crime, and consequent punishment, inflicted on the men." In supporting this subject, I am aware that I am embracing an unpopular opinion, and that the following remarks must therefore stand in a very disadvantageous light; yet so impressed am I with the necessity of the immediate suppression of drunkenness in this kingdom, and with the feeling that it is the duty of every Christian to aid those who are endeavouring to support it, that I have been induced to lay the following thoughts before the public.

1. First, then, I argue, that the use of spirits as diet, is, in our Naval and Military services, as every where else, useless. And to prove this, I will simply bring forward the following facts. The experiment of discontinuing such a use of spirits has been tried and succeeded. In the military line,-it has been introduced in the army of the United States of America, and its success has been complete. Notwithstanding that it is now the reigning fashion to abuse America and all its customs and inventious, yet I suppose no one will urge that the American army can do what the British cannot; and that while the former are not allowed rations of spirits, such rations are necessary for the support of the latter. Sailors are exposed to more frequent, if not greater hardships than soldiers; and hence many who allow that spirits are not necessary for the land service, still urge that they are requisite in the Navy; and their arguments are to some at first sight plausible. They are, however, completely and fatally overthrown by the plain and pretty generally known fact, that at this present moment there are nearly a thousand sail of American and British merchant-ships sailing to and from all parts of the world, in which no spirits are issued to the men, except for the purposes of medicine.

2. Secondly, I would show that, besides being uselesss, spirits are absolutely injurious in the United Service. And for this purpose, I will merely ask, whence arise nine-tenths of the disturbances and mutinies in the Army and Navy? What was it that so highly increased the miscries of that sufficiently dreadful retreat to Corunna, but the spirit of drunkenness? Need I remind the reader of the hundreds left behind in every village and town through which the Army passed, so intoxicated as to be unable to proceed, a prey to their insatiable love of drink? The story is old and well known, that the light division of the Army made two distressing and useless marches in the direction of Vigo, through the circumstance of the dragoon who carried the despatch getting drunk on his road. Whence arose the greater part of those three days' massacre at Badajos, except from the men, in the midst of intoxication, not knowing what they did? Some truly will say that these excesses arose from the faults individually of the men, and not of

^{*} The following are the gentlemen examined: —Lieutenant Arnold, director of a registry office, W apping: Captain T. H. Davis, officer serving in the West Indies; Canada, and Ireland; Hon. Colonel Stanbope, officer filling a high staff appointment in the West Indies; M. L. Este, surgeon, attached to the 1st regiment of Life Gnards: Dr. R. G. Dodd, practising physician at Chatham; Dr. Cheyne, Physician-General to the Army in Great Britain and Ireland; Captain Brenton, R. N., and President of a maritime institution. And besides these, we find in the list of witnesses examined, the Rev. W. Scoresby, so well known in Arctic navigation.

Government; but who taught the soldiers to drink but the Government, who daily supplied them with means of doing so, and of acquiring a taste for

spirits?

With respect to Naval matters,—every person is aware that it often happens that, when a ship is in great danger of being lost, the sailors break into the spirit-room, and are soon in such a state of intoxication as to preclude all further hope of saving the vessel. And it is from a feeling of the greater security of temperance in merchant-ships that the rate of their insurance is so much lower, and that manufacturers prefer sending their goods in them, to doing so in others. In a periodical which I have now before me, I find seven extracts from the letters of Captains and Masters of vessels, all strongly expressing not only the usclessness of spirits, but their noxious effects, especially as regards disturbances and mutinies on board of ship, and highly praising the advantages and the success of temperance measures.

That much more might be said on the subject, I am perfectly aware; as, however, the proofs I have already brought forward are, I hope, sufficient, I will conclude with a hearty wish, that the proposals of the Committee on Drunkenness may in the next Session of Parliament meet with the success they so well deserve.

I am, Sir, yours,

w. F. H.

The Case of Mrs. Watson.

MR. Editor,—The King, with that consideration for all in any way connected with his early profession, and that kindness of heart towards the distressed, for which his Majesty is distinguished, has been graciously pleased to grant to Mrs. Watson a pension of 30L a-year from his privy purse. The royal bounty renders it unnecessary for her to appeal further to the charity of her fellow-subjects. It would be intruding too much on your kindness to trouble you with a list of the subscriptions, but I have thought it right to leave one with Messrs. Calkin and Budd, of Pall Mall, who have most disinterestedly taken much pains to promote the cause of benevolenee. The amount collected here is about 55L. This, added to the larger sum contributed and obtained by a few Naval Officers and other residents at Boulogne, will afford, for the few years it is probable she will live, such an allowance as, with his Majesty's pension, will save her from the pecuniary effects of a calamity which threatened to add all the evils of abject poverty to most of the infirmities attendant on extreme age.

It would be ungrateful in me to conclude without expressing my thanks for your liberal advocacy of the case I took the liberty of bringing to your notice.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WATERFIELD. 16, Down-street, Piccadilly, 25th Nov., 1831.

Jun-Bucce, 1 locatiny, 25th 1401., 1851.

NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Both the communications of C. C. M. have reached us in the course of the last month, and are duly appreciated. We foresaw that a perusal of the subsequent Number of our Journal, in which the letter of explanation by Mr. H. appears, would prove satisfactory on the point in which the latter was concerned; and, although placing due confidence in the communication of C. C. M., we prefer, under all the circumstances of the case, to suffer the matter to drop for the present. It is impossible to enter into detailed reasons with our distant correspondent, but we feel satisfied that, could we do so, he would concur in the propriety of our decision.

Those correspondents and contributors who have requested specific replies shall receive them as early as possible, where requisite.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Whig Administration is extinct—its evil works remain; and high must be their zeal and arduous their labours who undertake to steer the State Vessel through the breakers on the verge of which it has been left to flounder; but she is a brave ship—carries a glorious flag at the main—and we have just faith in the skill, courage, and patriotism of those who are called to the helm—the steady and storm-schooled

successors of " the pilot that weathered the storm."

From the moment that the Duke of Richmond, the Lords Ripon and Stanley, and Sir James Graham seceded from the Cabinet, the fate of the Whig Ministry, which had already survived its unsound popularity, became sealed, and its decomposition, down to the stage of dissolution, was as progressive and incurable as the decay of animal life wasted by a cancer. The "hocussing" (sit venia verbo) of Earl Grey precipitated the disease, till at length, bereft of its last vital principle by the removal of Lord Althorp from the House of Commons, in consequence of the demise of Earl Spencer, the Whig Government became virtually effete, and in the middle of November was dissolved by the King with the general assent of the nation. His Majesty has intrusted to the Duke of Wellington the delicate and unsought task of forming a new government, to be actuated, we conclude, by principles calculated to meet the exigency of the times, and conform to the real sense of the country, extricated from the labyrinth of cant and misrepresentation in which it has been imprisoned by a domineering and selfish spirit of reckless innovation.

The absence in Italy of Sir Robert Peel, to whom a special messenger was immediately despatched, and the dispersion upon their several private pursuits of most of the public men professing opinions congenial with the amended views of Government, have retarded the construction of the new Cabinet beyond the official appointments of the Duke of Wellington to be a principal Secretary of State, and of Lord Lyndhurst to be Lord Chancellor; the nominations to the Treasury were essential

to the despatch of business, and are temporary.

It will be seen from the simple facts we have just stated, that neither concert nor conspiracy on the part of the Conservatives could have been employed to produce the late decisive change, which was equally unaffected by "intrigue" in any other quarter. The Whigs have

fallen solely by their own frailty.

In congratulating the Nation on the amelioration of its prospects, we disclaim the mere influence of party feeling, proud as we are of concurring with that steadfast and, as we hope, right-minded majority whose sentiments are once more recognised as national; and we earnestly trust that, whatever may be the tinge of the future measures by which our Country is to be governed, their tendency may be to reconcile her feuds, promote her interests, and maintain her glory.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th ult. to the 18th of December.

Mr. Ellice having quitted office with his late Colleagues, it is but justice to that gentleman to state that, during his brief administration of the office of Secretary at War, he entitled himself to the respect of the Service and of the Department over which he presided. Abruptly entering upon functions with which he could have had no previous acquaintance, and, to judge from antecedent symptoms, imbued with such false notions of the claims and concerns of the Army as it is the practice of its anti-national maligners to propagate, Mr. Ellice readily detected and acted up to the truth when the means of judging for himself were placed within his reach. It is highly to the credit of Mr. Ellice's candour that, having satisfied himself as to the merits of those prominent military questions for which he was chiefly responsible in the initiation and discussion, he supported his views with manly firmness, and, as far as it lay in his power, disregarding subordinate influences, he decided equitably, and promoted measures of justice to the Service.

From the period when a due experience of its working had enabled us to form a judgment of the character and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police Force, it has ensured our best support, founded upon a just appreciation of its worth. In this opinion, and few have had more intimate opportunities than ourselves of judging fairly, we have the concurrence of the vast majority of the respectable classes of the community, - for never was so marked a revolution as that effected by this institution in the peace and security of the metropolis and its environs. The recollection of the Old Watch recalls, as it were, a farce "faite pour rire," and carried to the very extreme of burlesque. 'Tis true, the ghost of the latter may still be worshipped by those who flourished by its impotence—and doubtless its vigorous successor has not found favour in the sight of the aforesaid evil-doers, from the pickpocket to the demagoguestill, under its admirable Commissioners, Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne, has it thriven in practice and in praise, and the Report of the Committee on "the Police of the Metropolis," a document drawn up with more care and ability than any of its class which we have perused, comes opportunely to confirm, by the most sifting evidence, the favourable opinions already formed of the Force, and to convert those who might have conscientiously dissented from those views. Limited as we are for space, we are unable to gratify ourselves, and inform our readers, by printing the Report of the Committee; in whose language, however, we will conclude this hasty notice:-

"Your Committee, keeping in view the whole evidence now placed before the House, conclude with this expression of their opinion: viz., that the Metropolitan Police Force, as respects its influence in repressing crime, and the security it has given to person and property, is one of the most valuable of modern institutions."

The star of Don Carlos has been rapidly in the ascendant in the north of Spain. On the 27th and 28th October, Zumalacarreguy gained decisive successes over the Queen's forces on the plains of Vittoria. Mina, who had reached Pampeluna, and been appointed to

the chief command of the four provinces in arms, has issued a proclamation distinguished by its unmanly and unsoldier-like character; and had proceeded from that fortress to annihilate the Carlists, who are stated to have met with some reverses. The tug of war has therefore commenced in earnest.

Louis Philippe has twice changed and reconstructed his cabinet within the last month. An ephemeral ministry headed by Maret, Duke of Bassano, expired in three days, and was replaced by the old Doctrinaire party, with Marshal Mortier as their nominal head, in lieu of Marshal Gerard. The French Government, therefore, remains for the present as before.

We have lately seen Captain Norton repeatedly throw his percussion hand-grenade with the desired effect, and are of opinion that, for the defence of forts, castles, or houses, it is superior to any description of missile employed for that purpose. The very knowledge that such weapons were in a house for its protection, would deter the most resolute from the idea of attack; and we conceive that they might be employed with good effect against the Rockites in Ireland. The percussion-grenade, in contradistinction to the old fuse-grenade, requires no previous preparation, but may be carried from room-to room, or to the house-top, and can at any moment be thrown at discretion, its shuttlecock wing ensuring it to fall on its end, where the percussion powder is placed.

We are sorry to perceive, by a little pamphlet which has been put into our hands, that Mr. Maw, late of the President, to whose case we alluded in our October Number, has misconstrued both the spirit and terms of our allusion. Sympathizing as we sincerely do in the suspension, as we must consider it, of that officer from his post in the service, and making ample allowance for the wounded feelings consequent on his present predicament, we must say that his interpretation of our expressions does us more injustice than beseems the object of our obviously friendly intentions. Did we not know the honourable nature of Mr. Maw, we might also have been disposed to mistake the motive of the marked separation of that passage of the paragraph in question which relates to Mr. M'Cleverty, late of the Castor, from that respecting Mr. Maw, which immediately follows, and cannot, with due regard to the sense, be disconnected from it. The extract thus mutilated Mr. Maw expresses his inability to understand. We conclude, therefore, he had not read the whole passage in our pages.

This ebullition we can, however, merely as it concerns ourselves, readily excuse and overlook, and avow our unaffected hope that Mr. Maw may not, by any steps he may have been hastily induced to take, prejudice his fair prospects of reinstatement and future professional distinction. The notice we thought fit to take both of his case and that of Mr. McCleverty, it will be admitted, we believe, was couched in terms significant of the venial light in which the implied transgressions of each might be morally regarded; and the judicious submission of the latter officer to a formal award, which could not affect his character as an officer or a gentleman, is worthy of imitation. In that notice we did

not enter into the merits of the question, nor discuss a sentence which undoubtedly seems harsh, but simply stated the facts of the trial and its result, as they came to our knowledge; and, as regards those facts,

our statement remains correct to the letter.

Mr. Maw objects, generally, that "law," and not "feeling," swayed the court's decision in his instance; but by what other guide than the law applicable to the case can any court, civil or military, be decided? Feeling steps in when the law has been satisfied, and its full benefit is, we trust, reserved for the very promising officer who is the subject of these remarks. We feel that it is unnecessary to obtrude a recommendation to that effect upon authorities perfectly capable of discriminating between technical and criminal convictions; and we have some reason to believe that, with Mr. Maw's own consent, his restoration to a profession in which he has zealously distinguished himself may not be remote.

The following is Mr. Maw's published defence:-

DEFENCE.

" Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court,-

"In defending myself from the charges brought against me, it is not my wish unnecessarily to detain the Court, nor is it my wish unnecessarily to involve other persons in this affair; but I feel that it is my duty to be firm in defending that professional character which I have made some exertions to establish, and, I may perhaps add, the memories of two brothers, who have sacrificed their lives in the military service of their country, and whose reputations must not, if possible, suffer through me.

country, and whose reputations must not, if possible, suffer through me.
"I deny the charges brought against me wholly; I deny that I have been guilty of 'neglect of duty,' or 'disobedience of orders,' and I deny the more specific accusation of having 'charged myself with the middle

watch upon the night in question.'

"The two first charges I meet as broadly as they are made, by declaring that, whatever may be the terms of the general or standing order I am here arraigned for having 'violated,' it has not been the custom in his Majesty's ship Vernon, nor President, previous to this affair, for 'the lieutenants to keep their respective watches' whilst lying in harbour with moorings in, as at sea. This, I trust, the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution has been sufficient to prove, or, if further evidence be

required, I hope to prove by my witnesses.

"The more specific accusation of having 'charged myself with the middle watch on the night in question,' will, perhaps, in the first instance, be best met by a plain statement of the circumstances that took place. On the night in question, after taking tea in the gun-room, I went upon deck whilst the bugles were playing; some of the officers, amongst whom was Captain Scott of the Marines, were walking, and I joined them. How long we or they continued walking, I really do not know, but I remained after they had gone below, and finding there was nothing particular going on on deck, nor at that time anything very remarkable in the weather, went to my cabin with the intention of turning in: when, however, I had got below, a sort of pain in my neck and shoulder, proceeding from a hurt I received some time since in India, and which generally bespeaks a change of weather, together with a presentiment for which I can scarcely account, that all would not go right during the night,—induced me, instead of going to sleep, to put on my dressing-gown, and lie upon my bed, with a lamp on the dressing-table reading, until, towards the latter pat of the first watch, finding, from the noise the wind made that the breeze was freshening, I went upon deck. The night was then dark, with drizzling rain, and puffy; and after looking round I went to the binacle to see from

which point the wind blew. There was no light in the binacle, and I called to the quarter-master to know why there was no light. He gave me an uncivil sort of answer, that 'it was Mr. Currie's order there should be no light, and that the lamp or some part of it was gone below.' I said, 'Are you quite sure of that?—Do not use Mr. Currie's name without his authority, and turned to the mate, who was on deck, to inquire whether he knew anything of such order. He said he did not, and I then went to the tafrail, and, I believe, to the gangways, to look round and see, as far I could judge, how the wind was, and what the weather was likely to be. The night was dirty, so thick, that few objects could be distinguished, and they only a few faint glimmerings of lights on shore; and I thought the breeze was likely to freshen still more. As far as I could judge from the lights on shore, the wind appeared to be about S.S.E .- from what I have since seen by the compass, it was perhaps more southerly. However, I said to the mate on deck, 'I think the wind is about S.S.E.;' he said 'Yes,' or 'He thought it was.' I then walked the deck, keeping, I trust, a tolerable look out; but doubting whether it would not be necessary to rouse the first lieutenant and the people up to strike top-gallant masts, and brace the lower and topsail yards forward. This necessity, I was and brace the lower and topsail yards forward. This necessity, I was however desirous to avoid, knowing that the people were at work all day, restowing the holds and refitting the ship, and believing that the Admiral was desirous of getting such part of the work finished, in order that the ship might be ready for service, if called for, upon any sudden emergency, and the importance of which, trifling as it might appear, I had once witnessed upon actual service—his Majesty's ship Liffey, Commodore Charles Grant, at Bombay, on the breaking out of the Burmese war. In the meantime, or about this time, the mate on deck came to tell me it was twelve o'clock, and asked whether he should call any, or what officer, to relieve me. It is here that the charge is made principally against me, and it is here, in this affair, that I feel I have most ground to complain of harsh treatment. The watches were not kept by the commissioned officers; bond fide they were not; the first lieutenant and the people were at work all day, and I, as second lieutenant of the ship, and not as officer of the watch, went on deck upon a point of feeling as an officer,—for I was not summoned to look after the safety of the ship,—and avoid, if possible, the necessity of disturbing the first lieutenant and the ship's company, whose services were particularly required during the day. With this feeling, I answered, that at present I should remain upon deck, and, consequently, that he need not then call any other officer. Accordingly, I continued walking the deck: the weather got worse, and about two bells there was considerable piping, which I supposed to come from the Gannet striking top-gallant masts, although it was so thick I could not see her; still I was unwilling to disturb the people, and the result proved that I was right in supposing it not absolutely necessary to do so; for in about a quarter of an hour the wind shifted to the westward, and came directly off from the Admiral's house; it cleared up the harbour by the basin, and by three bells the wind was gone and the night fine. I remained a short time longer on deck; was then particular in going to the gangways to see that the boats were right at the gnestwarps; and considering the ship to be in perfect safety, and that it was not necessary for me to continue longer on deck, for I had not been asleep since I first came up in the carly part of the first watch,—I desired the midshipman, who was looking out, to let Mr. Fremantle know if anything occurred, and went down myself to Mr. Fremantle's cabin, and roused him, explaining that I had been on deck, that the weather had been bad, and that I had desired him to be told if anything happened. He raised himself up in bed, answered 'Very well,' or words to that effect; and having given him to understand that he must take his turn in looking after the ship, I went to my own cabin, and turned in.

"It may be asked, for it has been asked, why I roused Mr. Fremantle?-

Lieutenant Dowse was in the sick list, and Lieutenant Bainbridge so seriously unwell, that I believe the majority of officers would have been in the doctor's list, and Mr. Usher, the next senior lieutenant, was on shore

on leave.

"I have now endeavoured to meet this charge upon a point of feeling, to show that it was not the custom of the ship for the lieutenants to keep their respective watches, whilst lying in harbour, with moorings in as at sea, and that I went upon deck without being summoned, not as officer of the watch, but as the second lieutenant, to look after the safety of the vessel, and, if possible, prevent the necessity of rousing the day-officers and the ship's company, whereby, the people being disturbed at night, the refitting and restowing of the holds might have been interfered with, and had the ship been called on any sudden emergency to Jamaica, or else-

where, his Majesty's service delayed.

"If it be objected to me, that the 'custom' is contrary to the standing or general orders of the ship, and that discipline and a general system of strict obedience is to be maintained, I request the Court to consider that it does not rest with me, as an individual Lieutenant, to establish or enforce a general system of discipline; but I shall perhaps be enabled, even here, to show that, as far as a junior officer might go, by example and by calling upon other officers, I have not been altogether wanting in my endeavours to maintain this very order, which I am now so severely arraigned as a prisoner for having 'violated.' It might, perhaps, be presumption in me here to point out, that cases have arisen, as I think numerous cases must arise, in most ships, where, from the lieutenants being detached with parties on dockyard and other duties, together with surveys, boarding vessels, &c., it would not be possible for them to keep their respective watches in harbour as at sea. I do not assert that such was the case in the present instance; but I have asserted the custom, and I endeavour to show the origin of that custom.

"If, however, feeling is to have no weight; if law, and law only must influence the Court's decision,—still, even upon a point of law, I doubt not that I shall be able to show, and in a great measure by the previous knowledge of facts, by members of the Court itself, that it was neither my first nor middle watch, upon the night in question; and if I do show this, I trust to the justice of the Court to acquit me of the charges with which I am arraigned, and to clear my professional character in this instance, at least, of those imputations which might otherwise be east

upon me.

"It may be within the recollection of more than one member of the Court, that on the morning on which the President arrived at 'Halifax, and which was Sunday, the 19th of August, I had the morning watch. I breakfasted with the Admiral as officer of the morning watch, and met several members of the Court. It was a morning I shall not soon forget. It was my four-to-six watch, and the Admiral knows I had charge of it, for I made a report to him personally. It was again my middle watch; I relieved the deck, and was relieved by a commissioned officer. On Monday, Captain Scott joined the ship, and he will perhaps remember that in the afternoon watch I reported a boat coming alongside with a man—I believe from the packet in which he came out, to speak to him. It was, that night, my first watch, and on Tuesday my forenoon and six-to-eight watch; but on Tuesday I was on shore on leave, and the watches were not then kept by the commissioned officers; however, it was properly my morning watch on Wednesday morning, and neither my first nor middle watch on Tuesday vight, which is the night in question.

"In referring to the evidence of Commander Sweeney, who is the first and one of the principal witnesses against me, I find peculiar difficulty in offering any remarks; not merely as he is a member of the Court, but as he is Commander of the President, and the officer who, for the last year, has

had charge of establishing and maintaining the general discipline of the Admiral's flag ship.

"Upon Mr. Reid's I feel that I ought, in justice to myself, most particularly to remark; but I forbear.

" I submit to the Court that David Edgar's evidence is contradictory.

"In conclusion, I respectfully request permission to observe that I feel this to be a case of extreme harshness. I have now been nine years a lieutenant, and I won my commission not by being 'the worst part of a ship's company,'-not by being 'idle,' nor by being 'useless,' but by being repeatedly in action with the enemy.

" I had here intended to refer to some expeditions and services on which I have been employed since being lieutenant; and by a curious coincidence, I could, with the Court's permission, produce evidence upon every one of them; but I feel that it would detain the Court, and I trust I am not far wrong in believing the late Captain Alexander, who, when in command of His Majesty's ship Alligator, told me 'my character was established, and I need not expose myself.'

" For five years I have been led to expect promotion as a Commander: numerous junior officers, whose services I cannot consider superior to my own, have obtained that rank, whilst my reward has been repeated persecution. Hitherto I have defended myself, and it is my intention so to do. let who will be the aggressor; for I feel that he who is not firm in his defence when attacked, is not worthy of public esteem as an officer, or-

what I value still more-of private affection as a man.*

" H. LISTER MAW."

HALF-YEARLY PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT SANDHURST.

THE Half-yearly Public Examinations at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, took place before the usual Board of Commissioners, on the 5th and 6th of November.

At an early hour on the first of these days, the Board commenced their proceedings with the examination of Captain Frederick D. George, of the 22nd regiment, and of Lieutenant James J. Best, of the 34th regiment, students at the Senior Department of the College; both which officers having originally been educated as cadets at the institution, and passed through the course of study to qualify them for commissions, had now been enabled to extend their studies beyond the point at which, in general, those who have not had the like advantages may be supposed to stop. In fact, the synonsis for this half-year presented a greater number of subjects than we remember to have seen before. For besides the usual course, consisting of geometry, the two trigonometries, mensuration, algebra, conic sections, and an extensive range of practical astronomy and geodesy, there was given a series of useful propositions in mechanics, tending to the determination of the conditions of equilibrium in buildings; a number of hydrostatical questions relating to the buoyancy of bodies, and the resistances they experience when moving in fluids; a few optical propositions, and the elementary theorems of physical astronomy, to which were added, some investigations in analytical geometry, and the demonstrations of the fundamental theorems in the differential calculus.

These were independent of some sheets of printed questions relating to mathematics and fortification, the answering which, in writing, had formed

^{* &}quot; It may be necessary to observe, that the defence is copied from rough notes, and there may possibly be some slight difference as to words used; but the differences, if there be any, are not numerous nor important; and should any doubt as to its correctness be entertained, I repeat that I believe the proceedings and defence are now in England."

part of a preparatory examination before the resident authorities of the Institution.

As many propositions as the time would permit were selected at random by the Commissioners, and demonstrated immediately by the Students, who afterwards were strictly questioned concerning the principles of permanent and field fortification, and the attack and defence of fortresses. At the close of the examination, both Captain George and Lieutenant Best, having acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Board, were presented with first class certificates; and to Lieutenant Best it was announced, in an appropriate address from General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, the Governor, that on his certificate was recorded the sense entertained by the Board of his superior merit and talent, in having prosecuted his studies so far into the highest branches of mathematical science; a distinction which, while it must have been most gratifying to the officer himself, he being the first on whom that honour has been conferred, cannot fail to have a useful effect in stimulating future Students to follow his example.

The progress of the Students in general, at the Senior Department, in the various branches of fortification, in the practical construction of intrenchments, and in the sketching of ground, was next satisfactorily evinced to the Commissioners, by the display of a great variety of ably-executed plans, military drawings, &c., the works of the present term. The completion of Lieutenant Best's qualifications, as a military draughtsman, we noticed in our report of the last examination; and the principal drawing of this season was a very creditable military survey, by Captain George, and Lieutenant Woolley (74th regiment) of between thirty and forty square miles of the Hampshire coast, extending from the Southampton water to Farcham.

The examination of the officers of the Senior Department was followed by that of the Gentlemen Cadets, in the following numbers and order:—

In mathematics, sixteen: of whom Gentleman Cadet Thomas R. Crawley, by the qualifications which he displayed in conic sections and spherical trigonometry, was most distinguished.

In fortification, twelve; the whole of whom had been constantly exercised throughout the term, both in the scientific tracing, profiling, defilading, &c., of intrenchments, and in the manual labour (in conjunction with the usual detachments of the Royal Sappers and Miners) of excavating, constructing,

and revetting these works; as also in the process of sapping.

In military surveying, fifteen; all of whom had satisfactorily performed the practical course of qualification in this essential branch of their professional education; and three of whom, in particular, Gentlemen Cadets A. R. Miller, H. M'Farlane, and W. V. Guise, had executed various sketches of the country adjacent to the College, in a style of surprising excellence for young draughtsmen. Some more extensive surveys by three other Gentlemen Cadets (G. H. D'Oyiy, W. Cobbe, and T. R. Crawley,) who had finished their qualifications in previous terms, were also found worthy of applause. To these last sketches, though performed without the aid of other instruments, application had been made of the uses of the mountain barometer, for ascertaining the relative elevation of various ranges of heights.

In the French language, seven Gentlemen Cadets were examined; in the German, six; in the Latin classics, ten—the text books being select orations of Cicero, three books of the Æneid, and the seven of Cæsar, De Bello Gallico; and in general history, ancient and modern, nine.

By the result of these examinations, forty-six Gentlemen Cadets, in all, were declared to have made each one or more steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions. And the five following, having completed the whole prescribed course of studies, were recommended to the General Commanding in Chief to receive Ensigncies in the Line without purchase, viz.:

- 1. Peter J. Bathurst,
- 2. Thomas R. Crawley.
- 3. Hon. W. P. M. Talbot.
- 4. George H. D'Oyly.
- 5. John R. Heaton.

Of whom the first on the list, Gentleman Cadet Bathurst, having passed examinations in two branches of study beyond the required course, was also

presented with an honorary certificate of approbation.

At the close of the examinations a report was laid before the Commissioners of several experiments which had been made during the present term, for the benefit of the Officers studying at the Senior Department, and of the Classes of Gentlemen Cadets preparing for public examination in fortification, with a view to add to the established course of field practice, some instruction in adapting simple mechanical means to the exigencies of military service, and in forming bridges of various kinds, of rough timber, casks, &c., for the passage of infantry. By this report it appeared that—

First—The Officers and Gentlemen Cadets were practically instructed in knotting and splicing cordage, lashing and strengthening timber, &c.

Secondly—They were shown the working of a field capstan, formed out of a wheel and axletree of a 6-pounder limber; the dismounting and embarking of ordnance by the field gin and sheers; the use of blocks and tackle, &c.

Thirdly—An experiment was made of throwing a lever-bridge, formed entirely of the growing fir trees on the College estate, over a stream above the lake, of about fifty feet span. This bridge was completed in two hours; but the weight of the earthen covering proved too great for the strength of

the green trees which were used, and the centre gave way.

Fourthly—This experiment was repeated with materials precisely of the same kind, care only being taken to select fir-trees of greater girth. With these the construction, which occupied three hours, so completely succeeded, that the bridge (resting on the banks alone, and with no support whatever from below) bore not only the repeated passage of infantry, but that of a 6-pounder.

Fifthly—A foot bridge, of an ingenious and simple contrivance, for the passage of single files of infantry, was constructed across the same stream, with a span of sixty feet. It was composed merely of a cart in the centre (with the shafts raised perpendicularly for a pier, and steadied by guys to both banks) and two long ladders; for which, if required, spars with framing

of a ruder construction might be substituted.

Sixthly-Finally, a floating or pontoon bridge of casks, seventy feet long and seven broad, with a regular flooring of balks and chasses of deal boards, was constructed and thrown across a neck of the lake, and infantry and a 6 pounder were repeatedly passed over it. This simple pontoon bridge was composed of forty-two common beer-barrels, of about thirty-six gallons content each, and formed three rafts, each rowed with sufficient ease by four Gentlemen Cadets. When put together, the continued passage over the bridge of a column of men, four abreast, and even of a 6-pounder, did not immerse the casks above three-fourths of their cubic content. A beautiful model of this bridge was laid upon the Board Room table, the workmanship of Serjeant James Forbes, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, whose zeal and intelligence in the field-work department are well-known, we believe, to every officer that has studied at the College, and who had, we were given to understand, forwarded these experiments with a practical skill equally creditable to himself and to Colonel Pasley's excellent school of pontooning at Chatham, at which he had been instructed.

We hope to see this new course of military mechanics and pontooning followed up and perfected at the College on a larger scale, for which the fine expanse of water and thriving plantations of young timber on its estate, fortunately present many facilities. For, it is needless, we presume, to insist on the great prospective utility of such a course of instruction, in familiarizing young officers with many of those mechanical expedients, which, in the field, must be daily in demand, and in leaving on the minds even of the most youthful and thoughtless spectators, at least some impressions which may, in the maturer years of their military career, suggest

many valuable ideas and improvements.

Such, in a word, is the kind of practical knowledge, which, hereafter, in the hour of need, must inspire them with confidence in their own powers of resource, and with ability to perform, with credit to themselves and advantage to the service, the highest duties to their king and country. We have no doubt that such increased opportunities of practical information, as we desire to see, will not be withheld from the Students at Sandhurst; nor would it be just to close our account of what has already been effected during the last term, without adverting to these experiments as one more proof of that unaffected, zealous, and energetic spirit of improvement in the Institution, which "thinks nothing done till all be gained," and to which we have frequently pointed, as the particular feature in its administration most honourable to its Authorities and Professors.

We must add our hope that the unjust and injudicious spirit of parsimony displayed by the late Government towards this most important Institution, may yield to a more liberal support at the hands of their patriotic and enlightened successors in office. We have stated that, destitute as it is of any public aid to its funds, the College, by the most careful management, contrives to maintain itself by its own resources; -how paltry then must that system appear, even to the most straight-laced economist, which refuses the use of a common bell-tent (of which hundreds are rotting in store) to shelter the working parties of Cadets and Sappers on the open heath in rainy weather, unless the scrap of musty canvass be paid for by the College!

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 7, 1834.

At a General Court-Martial, re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on the 13th Feb. 1834, Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of his Majesty's 3d regt. (or Buffs), was

arraigned on the following charge:-

Charge.- "Ensign Conyugham Montgomery, of his Majesty's 3d regt (or Buffs), placed in arrest, and charged with conduct disgraceful to an officer, in having been drunk on duty under arms, on the evening of the 2d Dec. 1833, at Burhampore, on occasion of the parade of the regiment for the inspection of the Major-General commanding the division.'

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—
Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of his Majesty's 3d regt. (or Buffs), guilty of the charge preferred against him."

Sentence .- " The Court sentences the prisoner, Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of his Majesty's 3d regt. (or Buffs), to be cashiered."

Approved,

W. C. Bentinck, Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

The following Circular has been addressed to all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, and Officers commanding any of his Majesty's ships :-

" Admiralty, Oct. 11, 1834. " Memorandum .- It is the direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that in each of his Majesty's ships commissioned after the date hereof, bearing in their complements one or more volunteers of the first class, only one fresh entry into the service shall be made; but the remainder shall be selected, where there are more than one, by the respective captains or commanding officers from young gentlemen who have been already in the service, and submitted for the approbation of their lord ships. Ships now in commission are not to be allowed any fresh entry of volunteers into the service.-By command of their Lordships.

ARMY.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we think it expelient to direct further means for facilitating the promotion of old and deserving Officers of our Army, and to secure a better provision in certain cases for those who have zealously and diligently fulfilled their duties in our service; our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby declare, that for every three vacancies accruing by death on the retired list, or on the British half-pay, in the ranks of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major serving upon half-pay shall be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry. That in like manner, for every three vacancies on the retired list, or on the British half-pay, in the rank of Major, one Captain shall be promoted from the full-pay; and for every three vacancies in the rank of Captain, one Lieutenant shall be promoted from the full-pay to the unattached rank and half-pay of a Major or Captain of Infantry respectively.

We are further pleased to declare, that the Officers to be selected for this promotion shall be recommended to us by our General Commanding-in-chief. That the half-pay of the unattached commissions so created shall, in all cases, be the new rates half-pay for Infantry, as laid down in the schedule annexed to the 25th article of our warrant of 22d July, 1830, and that the Officers so promoted under this regulation shall retain their claims to pensions for their widows at the rates accorded to their

new ranks

The vacancies which these promotions will create on the full-pay, to be in all cases filled from the half-pay list; and one-third of the casualties which have occurred in the respective ranks since 1st April, 1834, to be considered as vacancies to which pro-

motion shall be made.

It is our further will and pleasure that the half-pay of those Officers who accepted unattached companies under the general order of 27th November, 1826, be increased, from 1st April last, from 5s. to 7s. a-day each; and that the Captains of Infantry, having superior brevet rank, now serving upon full-pay, shall, on retiring to half-pay of their regimental commission, after the date of this warrant, be allowed one-half of the extra pay they receive for brevet rank, viz., 1s. a-day, in addition to their ordinary rate of half-pay as Captains; but any Captain having superior brevet rank, who may hereafter come upon full-pay, shall serve two years at least, from the date of his restoration, before he shall be entitled to this indulgence.

We are pleased also to declare that the following regulations for restricting the future grant of half-pay shall be considered as supplementary articles to our warrant of 22d July, 1830, but as applying only to all Officers who may enter our service

after the date of the present warrant.

1st. No Officer shall be entitled to half-pay unless he shall have actually done duty in some regiment or corps, or in some other military capacity in the public service, for a period of at least six years, excepting he shall have been compelled by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty in our colonies after three years' service, to retire upon half-pay.

2dly. An Officer having served more than three, and less than six years, will, however, if reduced, be placed on half-pay until recalled to active service. An Officer having served less than three years will, if reduced, receive only a temporary allowance proportioned according to the scale laid down in articles 12, 13, and 14, of our

warrant of 22d July, 1830.

3dly. If any Officer of more than six. but of less than seven years' full-pay service, shall exchange to half-pay for his private convenience, he shall be allowed only the old rate of half-pay, as laid down in the 25th article of our warrant of 22d July, 1830.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 27th day of October, 1834, in the fifth year

of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

EDWARD ELLICE.

LIGHT INPANTRY MOVEMENTS.—It appearing from the reports made to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that the practice of Light Infantry Movements has been funch neglected in some regiments of the line, the Adjutant-General has received his Lordship's orders to direct the notice of the Inspecting General Officers to this subject, and to desire that they will call the attention of Officers in command of regiments and reserve companies to the importance which is attached to the instruction of every regiment of Infantry in the service, in the movements and duties of Light

Infantry. His Majesty's regulations have at all times prescribed it, and Commanding Officers of regiments are much mistaken if they conceive that the practice, so prescribed, is to be confined to Light Infantry regiments, or to the Light Companies of other corps. The object in view is, that the whole of every regiment should be made as perfect as possible in the evolutions and movements of Light Infantry, and should be qualified to move as such, if required, and to take the out-post duty in any situation of service. The Officers have ample time to make themselves acquainted with every detail of this service, independently of the information they must possess of line movements; and it is unnecessary to dwell upon the essential advantage which they will derive from a competent knowledge of duties which they may, in the absence of Light troops, be called upon to perform in the field. Lord Hill therefore directs that the exercise of the whole corps in extended order, as Light Infantry, may, in future, form one of the objects of the half-yearly inspection, and report to be made of every regiment.

"Dublin Castle, Nov. 4, 1834.

"I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to acquaint you that no person is in future to be appointed an Adjutant of Militia, who shall be more than forty years of age, and no person to be deemed eligible for that situation on the ground of his having been in his Majesty's regular forces for the period specified in the 21st sec. of the Act 49 Geo. 3d, ch. 120, unless he shall be in such forces at the period of his recommendation for the Militia Adjutancy, or unless being an Officer on half-pay he shall have been in active service within seven years of that period. Upon such occasions the following points are to be accurately ascertained and reported in detail in support of the recommendations for Militia Adjutantices, viz.:—The age of the Officers, the name or names of the corps in which they have been or may be when so nominated, the period of their continuance therein, and if they are upon half-pay, the dates to which they may have been last in active service.

" I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. J. LITTLETON.

" To Colonel commanding - Regiment of Militia."

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Thursday, July 24.

Major Fancourt entered a notice on the books, that next Session he should move the entire and immediate abolition of military flogging.

Friday, July 25.

O'Connor Don presented a petition from J. Henley, late a paymaster in the Dragoon Guards, complaining that he had expended several sums of money which had never been repaid him, in the year 1800, and praying redress.

Sir H. Hardinge said the petition was thirty years old; that each Secretary-at-War who had successively held the office during that time, had come to a decision unfavourable to the petitioner's claim, but the present Secretary. If that Right Hon. Gentleman considered these decisions improper he was at liberty to reverse them.

Fisheries.—Mr. A. Baring called the attention of the House to the question of the British Fisheries, and recommended that immediate steps should be taken to effect an arrangement, which was of the most vital importance for the preservation of peace with France.

Lord Palmerston said he would give the subject his most serious attention.

Sir R. Peel enforced the necessity of a speedy settlement for the sake of the peace

of both England and France.

Merchani. Scaman's Bill.—In reply to Mr. Young, Sir James Graham said, considering the lateness of the season, he feared he should be unable to proceed with this Bill this session.

Monday, July 28.

Dry Rot .- Mr. Langdale presented a petition from J. H. Kyan, praying that an in-

vention of his, by which timber, &c. was effectually preserved from the dry rot, might be made the subject of inquiry, with a view to its introduction into the royal dock-

Mr. Labouchere said the Admiralty were extremely anxious to proceed with caution upon this subject, as no less than 350 schemes like the present had been offered to them. It was, however, the intention of the Admiralty to try the experiment discovered by the present petitioner in some works going on in the dock-yards at Portsmouth, and they were determined it should have a fair chance.

Mr. Rotch said that the experiment ought to have been begun five years ago. He could himself bear testimony to the value of the experiment, which, if adopted in the Navy, would save several hundreds of thousands yearly in the Navy Estimates. It was well known that the Surveyor of the Navy had said the discovery was all a delusion, and that it was no use whatever; and when an individual, whose opinion on these subjects influenced the whole Navy, entertained particular theories, it was not to be expected that discoveries, however valuable, would obtain an impartial experiment. So great was the influence of the individual alluded to, that, though the late First Lord of the Admiralty had adopted the patent in building his own house,-though the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had employed it in the Regent's Park and elsewhere, -still the same discovery could not be applied to the Navy, where some hundred thousand pounds would be saved to the country, because a high authority had reported it useless.

Sir E. Codrington said the blame rested with the late Admiralty, of which he would give the House an instance. A British officer sent a valuable discovery to the Admiralty for experiment. His invention met with no encouragement, and probably no trial, and in a short time he was informed it was useless. Under these circumstances he gave him a letter of introduction to Admiral de Rigny; the invention was immediately adopted by the French Government, and the remedy was applied to the whole of the French navy. He had the curiosity to ask the officer what he demanded for his discovery, when he said he should have been contented to give it up to the Admiralty for 500%. Was it not, therefore, a national disgrace that an invention, which might have saved many thousand lives and an endless expense to the country, and which could have been obtained for such a paltry sum of money, should have been

lost to the country for the want of a fair trial of the invention?

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, July 30.

A return was presented of the Post-office packets, and ordered to be printed .- A return was presented of Deputy Lieutenants and Militia Officers, which was ordered to lie on the table. - Lieut.-Colonel Home's petition, complaining of the circumstances under which he was deprived of his commission, was deferred till Friday.

Friday, Aug. 1.

Case of Lieut.-Colonel Home .- Sir F. Vincent presented a petition from Lieut.-Colonel Home, late of the 3d Foot Guards, complaining of being deprived of his commission, and praying redress. The Hon. Member entered into a detail of some commercial speculations in which Lieut-Colonel Home had been concerned, and which had led to his dismissal by a Court of Inquiry. All he (Sir F. Vinceut) asked for the petitioner, was a copy of the minutes of the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. C. Fergusson deprecated the principle of that House being made a Court of Review to re-hear and re-adjudicate upon the proceedings of Courts of Inquiry and Courts-Martial. The petition charged such individuals as Lord F. Bentinck, Major-General Jones, Sir H. Calvert, and other individuals, with having forged documents for the purpose of dismissing the petitioner from the service. The Duke of York had paid particular attention to this case, and had given it as his opinion that the petitioner should be dismissed the service.

Sir G. Murray said the Court of Inquiry had been conducted and presided over by officers of the highest rank and character, and no imputation could be cast upon them.

The petition was laid upon the table.

Monday, Aug. 4.

Mr. Hume inquired by whose authority it was that such large additions were being made to the barracks in the Birdcage-walk, in St. James's Park? Mr. Ellice said that the barracks alluded to were not any increase to the barrack

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system, but merely intended to replace other barracks which were now falling out of lease, and which it would be much more expensive to the public to take new leases of, than to build new barracks on the site in question. Besides, in some of the old barracks the accommodation for the men was so bad as to render the erection of more convenient barracks necessary.

The Militia Bill and the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill were read a third time and

passed.

Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Sir E. Codrington presented a petition from Lieut. R. Milner, complaining of having been dismissed from the Navy, and thereby arbitrarily deprived of his half-pay. The Hon, and Gallant Member complained of the practice by which these dismissals took place.

Mr. Labouchere defended the conduct of the Admiralty in this case, although he

was not personally acquainted with the circumstances.

Sir E. Codrington said, that next Session he should bring the subject before the House.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Dr. Lushington presented a petition from Hackney, in favour of Capt. Atcheson.

Mr. Hughes presented a petition from Oxford for the abolition of military flogging.

Mr. Hawes presented a petition from Peckham against military flogging.

Friday, Aug. 8.

Corporal Punishments.-Col. Evans presented a petition from St. Martin-in-the-Fields against military flogging. He contended that corporal punishment was most cruel and degrading, and that it was quite inefficient in preserving military discipline. He trusted that the Commission which was about to be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into this subject would be attended with those effects which the public anticipated from it.

Mr. Tennyson said he had a petition to present upon the same subject from Westminster. He was anxious that some statement should be given relative to the fainting of some of the men at the late punishment of private Hutchinson, as it would tend

very much to allay the excitement that existed out of doors.

Sir J. Byng was glad to find that the subject had been discussed with so much good temper and moderation on the present occasion. He could inform the House that the officers of the army were as auxious as any men for the abolition of corporal punishment-so anxious, that when he had the command of a regiment he was compelled to make the infliction of punishment imperative upon the officers. respect to the opinions of Sir J. C. Hobhouse upon the subject, he could state that he was as averse now as he had ever been to the infliction of corporal punishment.

Sir E. Codrington agreed with the Hon, and Gallant Baronet that the officers of the army and navy were most anxious to have corporal punishment done away with. He complained of the clamour against those officers whose unpleasant duty it had been to order the infliction of corporal punishment, however repulsive it might be to

their own feelings.

Mr. Buckingham said that the great cause of crime and insubordination in the army and navy was the drunkenness that prevailed so generally among the men. If the House wished not only to do away with corporal punishment, but the causes that gave rise to it, they must endeavour to raise the character of the men, which could be best done by opening the highest walks of the army to them, and enabling them, by good conduct and attention to their duties generally, to rise from the ranks to the office of commander.

Col. Leith Hay said, with reference to the late punishment of Hutchinson, that the crime of drunkenness could not, except under peculiar circumstances, be tried by a regimental court-martial; it was, therefore, necessary that he should be tried by a district court-martial. The officer who had superintended the punishment had, therefore, no option, but was bound to see the punishment carried into effect.

Mr. C. Berkeley was sorry that so many misstatements had been made respecting

the punishment inflicted upon Hutchinson.

Mr. Ellice said he had made, from misinformation, a statement of the proportion of the number of soldiers who had passed through the gaols of the country: it was not one-fifth, but one-tenth, and that was a frightful proportion. In respect to the composition of the commission, nothing had yet taken place. Documentary and oral evidence had been collected, and Government had determined to refer that evidence

to a commission. He was not a military man, but he thought they had better get rid of the army altogether, than suffer the soldiers to commit outrages upon civil society, or violate the discipline of the camp. In justice to the officers of the army, he side say there existed throughout the service a most anxious disposition to act in accordance with public opinion on this subject; and he would add that Government would not shrink if, after due investigation, it should be found necessary to continue this mode of punishment, to do their duty, notwithstanding the odium they might incur.

Col. Williams said that his experience on this subject began about fifty years ago, and no man detested the system of flogging more than himself, but he feared it could

not be abandoned in respect to incorrigible offenders.

The petition was laid upon the table.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

A petition was presented from D. M'Dougall, complaining of the non-payment of the St. Eustatia prize-money, due to his late uncle.

Returns were presented of the dock-yards.

Resolutions were presented of the East India Company, granting pensions, salaries or gratuities.

A return was presented of pursers, and ordered to be printed.

The following notices were given for next Session: - For a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability and public advantage of making a navigable line of communication between Galway and Castlebar, by Mr. Dominic Browne. For a Bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the Select Committee of this Session for consolidating the Public General Lighthouses in the United Kingdom, and for reducing the light charges on the shipping of the country, by Mr. Hume. For a Select Committee to inquire into the effects produced upon our trade, navigation, and colonies, by the alterations which have been made within the last fourteen years in the Navigation Acts, and to consider whether the objects contemplated in the framing of those Acts might not be more effectually promoted and secured by some further modifications of them, in reference to the existing commercial interests and relations of this and other countries, and also to take into consideration how far it may be practicable and expedient to adopt any and what measures to enable the shipping of this country to enter into competition upon more equal terms with the shipping of other nations-by Mr. Lyall. For a return of all naval officers, of whatever rank, who have been deprived of their half-pay without their consent, or the investigation of a courtmartial, from the year 1790 up to the present period, with the alleged reasons for such deprivations. Also, returns of any persons whose half-pay has been restored to them subsequently to such deprivation, with the alleged reasons for such restorationby Sir E. Codrington.

Friday, Aug. 15.

Packets .- Mr. Hume asked whether Government had contracted for the building

of six vessels for packets, to be completed in three months?

Capt. Elliot said that Government had resolved on the building of six packets. Since he came to the House he had learned that the contract for building them here in so limited a time might be productive of inconvenience to the shipping interests of the port of London, by employing, for three months, so many shipwrights. Yesterday, the contract for four of the vessels was closed, so that to attempt to alter that contract might be attended with inconvenience; but, as regarded the other vessels, the circumstances should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Rolfe said, it was requisite that the vessels should be speedily built, for, in the estimation of naval men and of individuals competent to judge, the packets now at

Falmouth were dangerous and ill-adapted to the purpose.

Mr. Young said, as to the inconvenience, there were 1100 shipwrights in the port of London; this contract would employ most of them.

Sir E. Codrington was glad that the new packets were to be built. Nothing could be worse than the gun-brigs for such service.

Parliament was this day prorogued to Thursday, the 25th of September.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

An Account of the Establishment of Officers, Under-Officers, &c. of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, as authorized by His Majesty's Warrant of 5th August, 1833; together with a Comparative Statement of the Old and New Establishments, comprising Salaries, and all Allowances in Money.

New Establishment as authorized by His Majesty's Warrant of 5th August, 1833; the same to be carried into effect from time to time as Vacancies occur by Death or otherwise.

oppice.	SAI in which prised ances i	all A	con
Governor Lieutenant-Governor Major Secretary and Registrar Deputy-Treasurer Chaplain Physician and Surgeon Adjutant Doputy-Surgeon Assistant-Surgeon and Dispenser Steward Storekeeper Clerk of the Works Matron Whitster Clerk and Sexton Organist Engine-Keeper and Turncock Porter, at 2s. per diem Two Serjeants, Assistants to the Steward, at 3s. per diem each One Serjeants, Assistants to the Storekeeper, at 3s. per diem Salaries and Board Wages of 23 Nurses, at 24s. 5s. each Salaries and Board Wages of 6 Infirmary Nurses, at 26s. 5s. each Six Captains of Invalids, or Captains of the Royal Hospital, three to be Captains and three to be Lieutenants of long standing in the Army, or who have been disabled; the Captains to have their Half-Pay made up to 9s. per diem, and the Lieutenants to	£. 500 400 350 700 800 350 200 200 150 200 100 70 60 50 40 36 109	s. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
7s. per diem each, and the latter to have the Rank of Captain; in neither case are they to rise in the Army A sum of Money, not exceeding 800s. per annum, to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, for the payment of the Salaries and Wages of the Persons employed in the undermentioned situations; viz. Watchmen, Helpers to Infirmary, Nurses, Surgery and Dispensary-men, Bath-keepers, &c. Clock-keeper, Organ-tuner; and for the Wages of Twenty (or more or less, as may be found necessary) In-Pensioners, to be employed as Cooks, Scullerymen, &c., and as Coal-porters, Sweepers, Barbers, &c.	800	0	0
£	6,859	15	0

M	EMORANDUM: EXPENSE of Old Establishment (see page 569.) EXPENSE of New Establishment (as above) From which deduct the Half Pay of Officers, and						9,406	12	d. 6	
	Expense of New Establishment (as above) From which deduct the Half-Pay of Officers, and of Pensioners proposed to be appointed to certa				15	0				
	ations as vacancies occur, say.			•	0	0	6,059	15	0	
	Leaves as the difference between the Old and blishments, the Sum of	Nev	v Esta	-}		.£.	3,346	17	6	

OLD ESTABLISHMENT, as authorized prior to His Majesty's Warrant of 5th August, 1833.

OFFICE,	Sala	ary.		Allowance in lieu of Diet.	Allow- ancein lieu of Furni- ture.	Total Ar	t in	REMARKS.		
Governor . Lieutenant-Governor . Major . Secretary and Registrar . Deputy Treasurer . 1st Chaplain . 2nd ditto . Physician . Surgeon	500 400 300 600	8. 0 0 0 0 10 0 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£. s. d. 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0 54 15 0	£. 100 50 30 25 25 25 25 25	£. s. 654 18 504 18 679 18 816 18 209 18 579 18 579 18	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(Abolished prior to War rant of 5th Aug. 1833, a: a separate Appointment Duties perf. by Physician as " Physician & Sug.")		
Comptroller	200	0	0	54 15 0	20	274 15	0	Abolished subsequent to Warrant of 5th Aug. 1833 Duties performed in Se cretary's Office.		
Steward Clerk of the Works Adjutant Deputy-Surgeon Assistant ditto Apothecary Dispensary Porter to Dispensary Housekeeper and Servants Lamplighter Whitster Wardrobe-keeper Comptroller of Coalyard and Servants Butler and Servants Burber and Servants Master Cook Second ditto lat Under Cook 3rd ditto 3rd ditto 3rd ditto 3rd ditto Clerk and Sexton Clerk and Sexton Gardener Usher of the Hall and Cellarman Porter Engine-Keeper & Turncook	22 22 20 17 17 36 80 40 12 31		006000000000000000000000000000000000000	54 15 0 0 54 15 0 0 0 10 5 10 5 0 0 10 5 0 0 10 5 0 0 10 5 0 0 10 5 0 0 10 5 0 0 10 5 0 0 0 10 5 0 0 0 10 5 0 0 0 0	5	974 16 294 18 199 5 160 8 379 18 100 6 20 (20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Abolished prior to War rant of 5th Aug. 1833 Duties joined to those o Deputy-Surg. Abolished prior to War rant of 5th Aug. 1833 Lamps lighted by Con tract, by which a considerable additional Saving has been effected. Abolished subsequent to Warrant of 5th Aug. 1833 Duty performed by tw. In-Fensioners, at 1r. pedicim each. A vacancy having taket place in this Appoint ment, an In-Pensioner i employed at 1s. per diem		
Labourer in Trust		10	0	Victualled as the In- pensioners	} 5	22 10	0			
Clock-keeper Organist Organ Tuner Two Bath-keepers Messenger to the Board-}	50 6 26	0 0	0 0 0		::	50 0 6 0 26 0	0 0			
Room	20 10 240	0	0 0			20 0 10 0 240 0	0			
ditto at 12l. per ann. each Board Wages for 30) Nuzses, at 14l. 5s. per }	72	0	0	427 10 0		72 (427 10				
anm. each Coal-Porters and Sweepers Watchmen Infirmary-Nurses, Help-	130 138	0	0	:: :: ::	::	130 0	0	(Abolished prior to War		
ers, Surgerymen, &c. } Magistrate, for attesting } the Out-Pensioners . }	221 100	0	0			100 (Pensioners performed b		
£.	7,423	2	6	1,363 10 0	620	9,406 1	8 6	the first five Clerks i Secretary's Office.		

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, }

RICHARD NEAVE, Secretary and Registrar.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1ST DEC. 1834.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôts of the Regts. are stationed.]

39th Foot—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Corfu; Aberdeen. lst Life Guards-Windsor. 2d do.-Regent's Park. Royal Horae Guards-Hyde Park. 1st Dragoon Guards-Dorchester. 42d do. - Cork. 43d do.; - Cork. 44th do. - Bengal; Chatham. 45th do. - Madras; Chatham. 2d do.—Ipswich. 3d do.—Dublin. 4th do.-Cork. 5th do.-Manchester. 46th do .- Dublin. 6th do.—Glasgow. 7th do.—Limerick. 47th do.—Gibraltar; Boyle. 48th do.—Madras; Chatham. 49th do.—Bengai; Chatham. 1st Dragoons-Brighton. 2d do .- Edinburgh. 50th do. - New South Wales ; Chatham. 3d do .- Hounslow. 51st do .- Buttevant. 4th do .- Bombay. 52d do .- Enniskillen. 53d do.—Malta; Plymouth. 54th do.—Madras; Chatham. 55th do.—Madras; Chatham. 6th do .- Nottingham. 7th Hussars-York. 8th do .- Coventry. 9th Lancers-Newbridge. 10th Hussars-Dundalk. 56th do.—Jamaica; Cork. 57th do.—Madras; Chatham. 11th Light Dragoons—Bengal. 12th Lancers—Birmingham. 13th Light Dragoons—Madras. 58th do .- Ceylon; Plymouth. 59th do.—Gibraitar; Gosport, 60th do. [Ist batt.]—Maita; Nenagh. Do. [2d batt.]—Kilkenny.3 14th do.-Longford. 15th Hussars—Dublin. 16th Lancers—Bengal. 17th do.—Leeds. 61st do.—Ceylon; Sheerness. 62d do.—Madras; Chatham. 63d do.—Madras; Chatham. Grenadier Guarda [1st batt.]-Portman St. 64th do .- Jamaica ; Belfast. Do. [2d battalion]—St. George's Bks.
Do. [3d battalion]—St. George's Bks.
Do. [3d battalion]—Dublin.
Coldstream Guards [ist batt.]—The Tower.
Do. [2d battaliou]—Wellington B. [Windsor.
Sc. Fuall, Guards [1st batt.] — Brighton and 65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth. 66th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Plymouth. 67th do.—Grenada; Cashel. 68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth. 69th do.—St. Vincent; Ciare Castle. 69th do.—St. Vincent; Clare Castle.
79th do.—Gibratur; Cord.
71st do.—Edinburgh.
72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Paisley.
73d do.—Corfu; Gosport.
73th do.—Barbadoes; Belfast.
73th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
75th do.—St. Lucia; Londonderry.
77th do.—Glasgow.
78th do.—Ceylun; Perth.
79th do.—Quelec; Stirling.
80th do.—Manchester. Sc. Fuall. Guards [1st batt.] — Brighton an Do. [2d battallon]—Knightsbridge. 1st Foot [1st batt.]—Barbadoes; Mullingar. Do. [2d battallon]—Athlone. 2d do.—Bombay; Cliatham, 3d do.—Bengal; Chatham. 4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham. 5th do .- Malta; Cork. 6th do.-Bombay; Chatham. 7th do.-Malta; Drogheda. 8th do .- Jamalca; Sunderland. 9th do .- Mauritius; Youghal. 80th do .- Manchester. 10th do.—Corfu; Plymouth. 11th do.—Zante; Brecon. 12th do.—Blackburn. 81st do .- Dublin. 82d do.—Belfast. 83d do.—Halifax, N.S.; Newry. 84th do.—Jamaica; Chatham. 85th do.—Galway. 86th do.—Demerara; Gosport. 13th do -Bengal; Chatham. 14th do .- Mullingar. 15th do .- York, U. C.; Carlisle. 15th do.—York, U. C.; Carisie.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—N.S.Wales, to proceed to E. Indies in
18th do.—Limerick. [1835; Chatham.
19th do.—Trinidad; Newcastle.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
21st do.—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham. 87th do .- Mauritlua; Portsmouth. 88th do .- Corfu; Dover. 89th do .- Fermoy. 90th do.-Nass. 91st do.-Birr. 92d do .- Gibraltar ; Fort George. 22d do.—Jamaica; Hull. 23d do.—Winchester. 93d do .- Weedon. 94th do .- Malta, ord. home; Cork. 24th do .- Montreal ; Kinsale. 95th do .- Cephalonia, ord. home ; Templemore. 25th do.—Demerara; Armagh. 26th do.—Bengal; Chatham. 27th do.—Dublin. 96th do .- Halifax, N. S.; Klusale, 97th do .- Ceyion : Portsmouth. 98th do .- Cape of Good Hope ; Devonport. 93th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devonport,
99th do.—Mauritlus; Gosport.
Ride Brig. [Isrbatt]—Halifax, N.S.; Jersey.
Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
2d do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Carlon Blda, Regiment—Carlon 27th do.—Publin. 28th do.—Chatham, for N.S. Wales, 29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale, 30th do.—Bermuda; Cloumel, 31st do.—Bengai; Chatham, 32d do.—Quebec; Waterford, 33d do .- Manchester. 34th do.—New Brunswick; Stockport. 35th do.—Templemore, Ceylon Rifle Regiment-Ceylon. Cape Mounted Ridemen—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfd. Veteran Comp.—Newfd. 36th do.—Antigua; Limerick. 37th do.—Jamaica; Traice. 38th do.—Bengal; Chatham. Royal Malta Fencibles-Malta.

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I Regts, next for Foreign Service.

ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Actseon, 28, Capt. Lord Edwd. Russell, Portsm. Ætna, sur. v. 6, Lieut. W. Arlett, coast of Africa. African, st. v. Lieut. J. West, Falmouth. Alban, st. v. Lieut, P. J. Roepel, Woolwich. Algerine, 10, Lieut, G. C. Stovin, East Indies. Alligator, 28, Capt. G. R. Lambert, East Indies. Andromache, 28, Capt, H. D. Chads, C.B. East

Indies,
Arachne, 18, Com. J. Burney, West Indies,
Astreaa, 6, Capt, A. King, C.B., Falmouth.
Beacou, 8, sur, v. Com. R. Copeland, Mediter.
Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy, South America.
Belvidera, 42, Capt. C. B. Stroug, West Indies,
Bermuda, yacht. Capt. Sup. Sir T. Usher, Kt.
C.B. K.C.H. Bermuda.
Blazer, st. v. Lieut. J. Pearcre, Woolwich.
Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C. B. SouthAmerica,
Britannia, 190, Capt. P. Rainler, C.B. Mediter,
Britomart, 10, Lieut. W. H. Quin, Coast of Africa.
Buzzard, 10, Lieut. W. H. Quin, Coast of Africa.
Buzzard, 10, Lieut. W. C. Burbidge, Coast of
Africa.

Caledonia, 120, Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bt. K.C.B., Capt. T. Brown, Mediter. Canopus, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. Mediter. Carron, st. v. Lieut. J. Duffill, do. Castor, 36, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay, Lisbon. Ceylon, 2, Licut. J.G. M'Kenzie, rec. ship, Malta. Challenger, 28, Capt. M. Seymour, S. America. Champion, 18, Com. R. Fair, Newfoundland, Charybdis, 3, Lieut. S. Mercer, Coast of Africa. Chatham, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. Chatham,

Childers, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel, Mediter. Cockatrice, 6, Lieut. W. L. Rees, 8, America. Cockburn, 1, Lieut. C. Holbrook, Kingston,

Lake Ontario, Columbine, 18, Com. T. Henderson, Mediter, Comus, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton, N. America, Confiance, st. v. 2, Lieut, J. W. Waugh, Fal-

mouth. Conway, 28, Capt. H. Eden, South America. Cruizer, 16, Com. J. M'Causland, W. Indies. Curaçoa, 26, Capt. D. Dunn, East Indies. Curlew, 10, Ilon. Lieut. J. Denman, Po.tsm. Currew, 10, 410n. Liveut. 3. Denman, 70.18m, Dee, st. v. 4, Com. W. Ramsay, W. Indies. Dispatch, 16, Com. G. Daniell, West Indies. Eduburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres, Mediterra-Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Kt. C.B. Mediterranean.

Espoir, 10, Lieut, Com. C. W. Riley, Falmouth, Excellent, 76, Capt. T. Hastings, Portsmouth, Fair Rosamond, sch. Lieut. G. Rose, Coast of

Africa. Fairy, sur. v. 10, Com. W. Hewett, Woolwich, Favourite, 18, Com. G.R.Mundy, Mediterranean, Firefly, 3, Lieut. J. M. Bonell, West Indies, Firefly, st. v. Lieut. T. Baldock, Falmouth, Flamer, st. v. Lieut. C. W. G. Grifflin, Woolwich, Fly, 18, Com. P. M. Quhne, West Indies. Forester, 3, Lieut. G. G. Miall. Coast of Africa. Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell, West Indies. Gannet, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell, West Indies.

Gannet, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell, West Indies, Griffon, 3, Lieut, I. E. Parlby, coast of Africa, Harrier, 18, Com. S. L. H. Vassall, East Indies, Hastings, 74, Rear-Admirts Sir. W. H. Gage, G. C. H., Capt. H. Shiffner, Lisbon, Hornet, 6, Lieut, F. R. Coglian, South America, Hyacinth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood, de. Imagene, 28, Capt. P. Blackwood, de. Investigator, 9, sur. v. Mr. G. Thomas, Shetland, Like 50, Capt. V. Delbierberge Challeger Isis, 50, Capt. J. Polkinghorne, Chatham. Jackdaw, sur. v. Lieut. E. Barnett, West Indies. Jaseur, 16, Com, J. Hackett, Mediterranean. Larne, 18, Com. W. S. Smith, West Indies. Leveret, 10, Lieut G. Traill, Lisbon, Lyux, 3, Lieut, H. V, Huntley, coast of Africa,

Madagascar, 46, Capt. E. Lyons, Mediterranean. Magicienne, 24, Capt. J.H. Plumridge, E. Indies. Magnificent, 4, Lieut. J. Paget, Jamaica. Malabar, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, K.C.H. Mediterranean.

Macditerranean.
Mastiff, 6, surv. Lieut.T.Graves, Mediterranean.
Medea, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin, Mediter.
McHille, 7, A. Vice-Adm. Sir J. Gorg, K.C.B.
Capt. H. Hart, East Indies.
Naulius, 10, Lieut. W. Grooke, Lisbon.
Nimble, 5, Lieut. C. Bolton, West Indies,
Nimod, 20, Som. J. M Tougail, Lisbon.
Nimod, 20, Som. J. M Tougail, Lisbon. North Star, 28, Capt.O.V.Harcourt, S. America. Ocean, 80, Vice-Adm. Hon. Chas. Elphinstone

Fleeming; Capt. A. Ellice, Sheerness. Orestes, 18, Com. H. J. Codrington, Mediter. Pearl, 20, Com. R. Gordon, West Indies Pelorus, 16, Com. R. Meredith, coast of Africa. Phoenix, st. v. Com. H. Nurse, Channel service. Pickle, 5, Lieut. A. G. Bulman, W. Indies. Pike, 12, Lieut. Com, A. Brooking, Falmouth. Pique, 36, Capt. H. J. Rous, Plymouth. Pluto, st. v. Lieut. T. R. Sulivan, Plymouth, Plymouth, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. B. H. Ross, C.B. Plymouth.

Portland, 52, Capt, D. Price, Mediterranean. Portsmouth, yacht, Adm. Sup. Sir F.L. Maitland, K.C.B. Portsmouth.

President, 52, Vice-Adm. Sir Geo. Cockburn. G.C.B.; Capt. Jas. Scott, N. American and W. India Station. Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C. B.,

Deptford.

Racehorse, 18, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bt. West Indies Racer, 16, Com. C. Eden, West Indies.

Macer, 15, Com. U. Faten, west Indies, Rainbow, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, West Indies, Raleigh, 16, Com. M. Quin, East Indies, Rapid, 10, Lieut. F. Patten, S. America, Raven, sur. v. 4, Lieut. W. Kellett, coast of Afr. Revenge, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. Mediter. Rhadamanthus, st. v. Com. G. Evans, W. Indies. Ringdove, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge, Lisbon, Rolla, 10, Lieut. F. H. H. Glasse, Sheerness. Rose, 18, Com. W. Barrow, East Indies. Rover, 16, Com. Chas. Eden, Plymouth. Royal George, yacht, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord A. Fitzelarence, G.C.H. Portsmouth.

Royal Sovereign, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. Bullen, C.B. Pembroke.

Salamander, st. v. Com. W. L. Castle, Channel service.

service.
Samarang, 28, Capt. C. H. Paget, S. America.
Sam Josef, 110, Adm. Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B.
G.C.H., Capt. G. T. Paleon, Plymouth,
Saracen, 10, Lieut. T.P. Le Hardy, Lisbon.
Satellite, 18, Com. R. Smart, K. H., S. America.
Savage, 10, Lieut. R. Loney, Halifax.
Scorpion, 10, Lieut. Nic. Robilluard, Fallmouth.
Scout. 18, Com. W. Holt, Mediterranean.
Sculb. 18, Com. C. Bickatta, Chulture. Scylla, 18, Com. C. Ricketts, Chatham.
Seaflower, A. Lieut J. Morgan, Jersey.
Serpent, 16, Com. J. C. Symonds, West Indies,
Skipjack, S. Lieut, W. H. Willes (act.), West I.
Suake, 16, Com. C. W. Robertson (b), S. America,
Sparrowlaws, 16, Com. C. Pearson, S. America,
Spartiate, 76, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond,
K.C. L., Capt, R. Talt, South America,
Speedy, S. Lieut, C. H. Norrington, Portsmouth,
Spittire, st. v. 6, Lieut, A. Kennedy, Plymouth,
Stag, 46, Capt, N. Lockyer, C.B. Lisbon,
Talavera, 74, Capt, E. Chetham, C.B. Mediter,
Talbot, 28, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond,
Bart, K.C.B.; Capt, F. W. Pennell, S. Am.
Tartarus, st. v. Lieut, H. James, Falmouth,
Thalia, 46, Rear-Admiral P. Campbell, C.B.;
Capt, B. Wauchope, coast of Africa,
Capt, B. Wauchope, coast of Africa,
Capt, B. Wauchope, coast of Africa,
Capt, B. Wauchope, coast of Africa, Scylla, 18, Com, C, Ricketts, Chatham,

Capt, R. Wauchope, coast of Africa,

Thunder, sur.v. Com. R. Owen, West Indies.
Thunderer, 84. Capt. W. F. Wise, C. B. Mediter,
Tribune, 24. Capt. J. Tomkinson, Mediter,
Trincalo, 15. Com. J. R. Booth, coast of Africa.
Tyue, 28. Capt. Visc. Ingestire, C. B. Medit.
Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie, Sheerness,
Vestal, 36. Capt. W. Jones, West Indies.
Victor, 16. Com. R. Russell, Plymouth.
Victory, 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G. C. B., Capt.
E. R. Williams, Portsmouth,
Upper, 6. Lieut. L. A. Robinson, Falmouth.
Volage, 28, Capt. G. B. Martin, C. B. Mediter.

Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman, West Indies. Water Witch, 10, Lieut. J. Adams (b), Portsm.
William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren,
C.B. Woolwich.

Winchester, 52, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir T.
B. Capel, K.C.B., Captain E. Sparshott,
K. H., East Indies.
Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley, East Indies.
Zebra, 16, Com. R. C. M.Crea, East Indies.

PAID OFF

Tweed, 20, Com. H. G. Hamilton.

SLOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Names.	Lieuts.	Stations.	Nam
Briseis, Jo	hn Downey	fitting.	Ploy
Eclipse, W	. Forrester	North America.	Rein
Goldfinch,	Edw. Collier	North America	Rena
Lapwing,	G. B. Forster	Jamaica & Mexico	Seag
Lyra, Jas.	St. John	Leeward Islands.	Shel
Mutiné, R	ichard Pawle	fitting.	Sig
Nightinga	le, G. Fortescue.	Jamaica,	Skyl
Opossum,	Robt. Peter	Leeward Islands.	Spey
Pandora,	W. P. Croke	fitting,	Swal
Pigeon, Jo	hn Binney	Brazils & Buenos A.	Tyria

nes. Lieuts. Stations.
ver, William Downey. Brazils & Buenos A.
ndeer, H. P. Dieken . . Jamaica & Mexico.
nard, Geo. Dunsford . . Leeward Islands.
gull, 6, Lieut J. Parsons fitting.
idrake, A. R. L. Pasngham ngnam Jark, C. P. Ladd. Brazils & Buenos A. y, Rob, B. James fitting Illow, Smyth Griffith Jamaica & Mexico ian, Ed. Jennings Jamaica,

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

H. G. Hamilton. Edward Herrick.

Charles Eden.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Wellington.
Vincent.
H. M. Ellicombe.

H. Byng. C. O. Hayes.

Wise. G. Elliott.

TO BE SURGEONS.

James Gordon. John Robertson.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

Hon. J. H. Rous Pique. Lord Edward Russell Actaon.

COMMANDERS.

Th	Os.	G	ree	ıe	١.		٠,	 					. (Const Guard.
Ch	as.	E	der	١.,		,								Racer.
C.	Rie	ck	ette											Scylla.
R.	Fal	r.	K.I	1						_	ì	ì	ì	Champion.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. H. Tuilles, Flag to	Sir G. Cockburn.
C. J. Bosanquet	Tweed.
R. Dowse	Pincher, tender.
James Irwin	
Geo. Spong	Do.
J. S. Godden	Do

Edw. Biffen Do.
W. S. Petch Do.
G. Peame Dove, R. C.
G. Palmer Skylark, R. C.
J. Sothery Cheerful, R.C.
P. DuthyVernon.
G. Elliott
Hon. B. C. F. B. Carey Do,
Hon, J. Denman, to com. Curlew.
P. J. Roepel, to command Alban, steamer,
C. W. G. Griffin, to com. Flamer, steamer.
J. Pearce, to command Blazer, steamer,
J. Adams, to command Water Witch.
P. Hast Pique.
- Richardson Do.

MACTERA

— Haynes (acting)Jaseur. J. Thireick
STRATORA

James Gordon Tweed.
John Robertson (b) Racer.
B. Browning, M.D Actaon.
W. Henstey Pique.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Wm. Orr								President.
J. Frazer				•				San Josef.
W. Durie								Actieon.

PURSERS.

H. Gilbert	Tweed.
- Jeffrey (acting) .	Racer.
J. Purver	San Josef
Wm. Harris	Actæon.
Pinhorn	Rover.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev.	A. Fielding Pique.	
Rev.	W. V. Hennah San Josef	

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS. TO BE MAJOR.

T. Aslett. TO BE SECOND-LIEUTENANT. APPOINTMENTS.

SECOND. LIEUTENANT.

W. M. Heriot.,.....Actaeon.

ARMY.

- Seyer. WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 31.

16th Light Dragoons.—Lieut, P. T. Robinson to be Capt. by p. vice Browne, who retires; Cornet W. S. O'Grady to be Lieut, by p. vice Robinson; J. Lindsey, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice O'Grady.

4th Poot.-Ensign R. H. Moneypenny to be

Lieut, without p. vice Hewson, dec.
6th Foot.—Lieut. W. Pottinger to be Capt. by
p. vice Kortright, who retires; Ens. S. Richard-

p. vice Kortright, who retires; Ens. S. Richardson to be Lieut. by p. vice Pottinger.

12th Foot.—Capt. J. Patton to be Major, by p. vice Cruise, who retires; Lieut. R. England to be Capt. by p. vice Patton; Ens. E. Walhouse to be Lieut. by p. vice England; Gent. Cadet T. Bruoke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. by p. vice Walhouse.

25th Foot.—Ens. H. Pinder to be Lieut. by p. vice Heyland, who retires; Ens. J. A. Guille to be Adjut. with the rank of Lieut. vice Heyland, who retires; Ens. J. A. Guille to be Adjut. with the rank of Lieut. vice Heyland, who retires; Ens. S. Trith, Gent. to be Ens.

land, who resigns; E. B. Frith, Gent. to be Ens.

blitt, who resum; i.e. a. by p. vice Pinder.

35th Foot.—Lieut. J. Fordyce, from the 60th
Regt. to be Lieut. vice M'Carthy, who exch.

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. M'Carthy, from the 35th

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. Brunny, and some Regt. to be Lieut. vice Fordyce, who exch. 64th Foot.—Ens. D. W. Battley to be Lieut, without p. vice Douglas; Ens. and Adjut. J. Canavan, to have the rank of Lieut.; Ens. J. B. Dunlop, from h.p. of the 62d Regt. to be Ens. reasons the slift he roc. vice Battley. repaying the diff. he rec. vice Battley. 88th Foot.—R. W. Balfour, Geut. to be Ens

by p. vice Ashhurst, who ret.

1st West India Regt.— Serjeant Major J.
Scrimminger to be Adjut. with the rank of

Ens. vice Fraser, dec. Unattached.—Cornet T. J. Burke, from 1st

Drag. to be Lieut. by p.
Memorandum.—Lieut. J. M. Balfour, h.p. of 49th Regt. has been allowed to retire from the Army, by the sale of an unatt. Lleutenancy, he having become a settler in the Colonies.

DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 4.

The King has appointed Major H. Dundas Campbell to be Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies in Africa.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 31.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.-First-Lieut. J. Lys anyan reg., of Armery.—First-Lieut. J. Lys to be Second-Capt. vice Phillips, retired on h.p.; Second-Lieut, H. Murray to be First-Lieut. vice Lys.

Queen's Own Regt. of Tower Hamlets Militia. —W. Nicoll, Esq. to be Capt. of a Company, vice Thomas, app. Paymaster. North Lincolnshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Ed. Heneage, Esq. to be Capt. vice Boucherett, res.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 9.

The King has appointed the Earl of Gosford, Captain of his Majesty's Guard of Yeoman of the Guard, in the room of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 7.

1st Regt. of Dragoons,-Lieut. T. J. Burke, from h p. to be Lieut, paying the dlf, vice Cod-rington, app. to the 16th Light Drag.; R. M. Croft, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Burke,

and Light Dragoons.—Lieut. M. Jones, from the 10th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Kemp, who exch.; Lieut. M. Jones to be Adjut. vice

Downes, who res. the Adjut. only.

16th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. C. B. Codrington from 1st Dragoons.—Lieut. U. B. Codring-ton, from 1st Drag. to be Lieut. vice R. Digh-ton, who ret. upon h.p. unatt. rec. the diff.; Lieut. T. M. Kemp, from 3d Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Jones, who exch.; J. N. M'Gregor, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Clifton, whose app, has not taken place.

22d Foot.—H. Y. Parker, Gent. to be Ens. by
p. vice Tisdall, who ret.

23th Foot.—Assist. Surg. M. Galeani, M.D.

from the 43d Regt. to be Surg. vice Fraser, app. to the Staff. 36th Foot.-C. Scott, M.D. to be Assist.-

36th Poot.—C. Scott, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice D. Scott, prom. on the Staff.
56th Poot.—Lieut. H. Hope Graham to be Capt. by p. vice Yates, who ret.; Ens. E. Glover to be Lieut. by p. vice Graham; H. Perrott, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Glover.
81st Poot.—Lieut. J. U. Jeffery to be Capt. by p. vice Estridge, who ret; Ens. T. S. Perry to be Lieut. by p. vice Estridge, who ret; Ens. T. S. Perry to be Lieut. by p. vice Jeffery; M. Denys, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice. Perry.
85th Poot.—Lord. J. Butler to be Ens. by p. vice Chaborae upper.

vice Osborne, prom.

97th Foot.—Ens. C. T. Henry to be Lieut.

without p. vice Jones, who ret.; D. C. Craigle,
Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Henry.

Unattached.—Ens. G. R. Osborn, from 85th

Unattached.—Ens. G. R. Osborn, from 85th Regt. to be Lleut. by p. Hospital Staff.—Surg. A. C. Fraser, from 28th Regt. to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Dr. J. Leath, who ict. upon h.p.; Assist-Surg. G. Gulliver, from 71st Regt. to be Assist-Surg. to the Forces, vice Dolmage, app. to the 8th Regt. Memorandum—Lieut. W. Fraser, h.p. 3d West India Regg-has been allowed to retire from the Armyn 1st. Decomb a settler, i. the

he being about to become a settler in the Colonies.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 7.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second-Capt. J. C., Victor to be Capt. vice Smith, dec.; First-Lieut. C. Mackennie to be Second-Capt. vice Victor; Second-Lieut. H. E. Allan to be First-Lieut, vice Mackennie; Second-Capt. C. Grierson to be Capt. vice Harnis, placed on the Retired List; First Lieut. T. C. Luxmoore to be Second-Capt. vice Grierson; Second-Lieut, J., Jenkin to be First-Lieut. vice Luxmoore.

Nov. 14.

4th Light D. agoons.—Cornet R. Knox to be Lieut. without p. vice Hinde dec.; Cornet T. Bates, from h.p. of 6th Drag. Guards, to be Cornet, vice Knox.
4th Foot.—Ens. C. W. Wolseley, from the 3dd Regt. to be Lieut by p. vice Moneypenny, whose prom. by p. has been cancelled.

6th Foot.-H. C. English, Gent. to be Ens.

by p, vice Richardson, prom.

10th Foot. — Capt. W. Rannie, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice W. T. Harrison, who exch.

32d Foot.-W. Le Poer Trench, Gent to be Ens. without p. vice Wolseley, prom. in the 4th

Rout. 62d Foot.-Second-Lieut. H. C. Hodgson, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. by p. vice

Sherlock, who ret.
Ceylon Regt.-F. Fenwick, Gent. to be
Second-Lieut. by p, vice Hodgson, prom. in the 62d Regt.

Oxfordshire Militia,-H. Hammersley, Esq. to be Capt.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 17.

At the Court of St. James's, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Duke of Wellington to be one of his Ma-jesty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Grace

jesty is I rincipal secretaries of state, in Grace was this day sworn accordingly. The King has appointed W. Aston Blount, Esq., Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Most Hononrable Military Order of the Bath, to the office of Chester Herald of Arms, void by the decease of G. M. Leake, Esq., late Chester Herald.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 14.

Royal Artillery.-Second-Lieut, C. Smith to be First-Lieut, vice French, dec.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 2L.

3d Drag. Gnards,-A. Campbell, Gent. to be

Cornet, by p. vice O'Malley, app. to the 14th

2d Dragoons .- Hon. G. A. F. J. Murray to be

Cornet, by p. vice Bugle, who ret.
1st Foot.—J. E. Langford, Gent. to be Quar-

the Foot—A mangion, years to be capt, between the Foot—Lieut. B. V. Layard to be Capt, by vice Myddleton, who ret, ; Ens. R. D. Spread to be Lieut. by p. vice Layard; Cornet W. O'Malley, from the 3d Drag, Guards, to be Ens. vice Spread.

21st Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. R. Smith to be Assist.-Surg. vice H. N. Holden, placed upon

Assistance Assistance

Gent, to be Eins vice Dwyer.

55th Foot.—Major P. E. Craigie to be Lieut.Colonel, without p. vice Mill, killed in action; Capt. C. Warren to be Major, vice Craigie; Lient, D. L. Fawcett to be Capt. vice Warren; Lieut. J. Hutcheon, from the 75th Regt. to be Capt. vice Sheaffe, dec.; Ens. E. Molloy to be Lieut. vice Pawcett; T. Bell, Gent. to be Ens. vice Mollow,

soli Foot.—Capt. T. Bunbury to be Major, by p. vice Grove, who ret.; Lieut. R. T. Hopkins to be Capt. by p. vice Bunbury; Ens. H. R. M. Gulston to be Lieut. by p. vice Hopkins; H. C. Boys, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Gul-

Hospital Staff.—Surg. J. Pickering, M.D. to be Surg. to the Forces; R. Hopkins, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Smith, app, to the 21st Regt.

Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia.-Sir A. Ramsay, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice the Hon, C. Douglas, res.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Paramata, New South Wales, the Lady of Lieut, and Paymaster Carew, 17th Regt, of a danghter.

At Blois, the Lady of Lleut. Matson, 59th Regt, of a daughter,
At Mount Coote, Kilmallock, the Lady of Capt. King, 5th Regt. of a daughter. In Dublin, the Lady of Lieut. K. Tully,

RN, of a son.
At Barford-House, Warwickshire, the Lady of Capt. Rattray, R.N. of a son.

Hall, R.N. of a daughter.

At Fermoy, the Lady of Licut. Aplin, 89th Regt. of a daughter.

Aug. 17, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Lady of Capt. Telford, 96th Regt. of a son.

Oct. 22, at Glasgow, the Lady of Major Wilson, 77th Regt of a daughter. Oct. 28, in Torrington-square, the Lady of Licut. Sir Harris Nicols, R.N., K.C. M.G. of a

Oct. 30, at Bletchingly, Surry, the Lady of Robert Allen, Esq. Surg., R.N. of a daughter. At Newport, near Topsham, the Lady of Capt. W. J. D'Urban, 25th Regt. of a daughter.

Oct. 30, at Limerick, the Lady of Lieut. J. A. Gilbert, R.A. of a daughter.

Oct. 31, in Belgrave-street, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster, of a daughter,

Nov. 3, in Montague-square, the Lady of Commander R. II. Fuller, R.N. of a daughter,

Commander R. H. Fuller, R.N. of a daughter, At Canterbury, the Lady of Capt. O'Meara, 931 Regt. of a daughter, At Llanstinan, the Lady of Lieut-Colonel Owen, M.P., of a daughter, At Noke, the Lady of Commander Hillyer, R.N. of Son Son Commander Hillyer, R.N. of Son Son Commander Hillyer, Deep 3d Burley of a daughter.

Dore, 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Thomastown, county Kilkenny, Capt. Frederick White, 90th Light Infantry, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richd. Cooke, Rector of Thomastown.

At Parsonstown, Lieut. R. J. F. Miles, 89th

Regt. to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Waters, Esq.
At Stoke Church, Capt. Power, 10th Regt. to Frances Cockburn, eldest daughter of Capt. Superintendent Ross, R.N., C.B.

Oct. 29, at Deal, Licut. G. Bazeley, R.N. to

Catherine Mary, daughter of the late J. Cannon,

Cauchine Mary, Lieut, 69th Regt. to Anne, daughter of the late D. Murphy, Bsq. of Mount Pleasant, co. Kilkenny.
Oct. 30, at Ockley, Capt. J. Harper, R.N. to Susannah Maria, widow of the late H. Young,

Esq. of Joldens, Surrey. Nov. 6, at Portsea, Llent. D. Riley, 24th Nov. 6, at Portsea, Llent. D. Riley, 24th Regt. to Edith, youngest daughter of the late Edward Gray, Esq. of Kirk-House, Cumberland. At Lewisham, Lieut. R. M. Poulden, R.A. to

At Lewisham, Lieut. R. M. Poulden, R.A. to Sophia Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Foy and of the late Lieut. Colonel Foy, R.A.

Lieut. Colonel P. Phipps, to Anna, daughter of Major R. Smith, R.M.

At Portsea, Lieut, K.M.,
At Portsea, Lieut, Keane, R.N. to Sarah
Ladd, eldest daughter of J. Peake, Esq. Master
Shipwright of Portsmouth Dock-Yard.
Nov. 10, at Tenby, Capt. Puckford, R.N. to
Mary, vanaged data.

Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. F. Muckleston, D.D. Prebendary of Litchfield.

At Sheviock, Lieut. James Bate, R.N. to Miss Grace Hawkins.

Major F. Maurisell, 85th Regt. to Alicia, second daughter of Thomas Studdert, Esq. of Bunratty.

DEATHS.

MAJOR.

July 25, Gillespie, late of R.M.

CAPTAINS.

Nov. 2, 1833, Barrs, h.p. unatt. Dinan, France. July 24, M. Burton, R.M. Sept. 17, Hunt, h.p. 83d Foot, France.

LIEUTENANTS.

April 19, Hinde, 4th Drag, Bombay. May 27, Atcherley, h.p. 1st Prov. Batt. Militia. July 11, Leopold, late 7th Line Germ. Legion. Aug. 10,6. Stewart, h.p. 1st Foot. Sept. 5, Hutchinson, Royal African Corps, on

passage from Slerra Leone.

ussage from Sterra Leone. Sept. 6, Miles, h.p. Rifte Brigade, Swindon. Sept. 10, Paruall, h.p. 83d Foot. Sept. 24, Keily, h.p. 60th Foot, London. Sept. 27, Winckelman, h.p. Wagg, Train. Oct. 19, J. Evans, late Art. Drivers.

SECOND-LIEUTS., CORNETS, AND ENSIGNS. June, Harris, h.p. R.M. July 25, Cliffe, h.p. 93d Foot. July 29, Cliffe, h.p. 936 Foot.
— Stone, h.p. R.M.
Aug. 1, Pidcock, h.p. 21st Drag.
Aug. 15, Sam. Campbell, h.p. R.M.
Aug. 29, Quarry, h.p. R.M.
Sept. 15, Perry, late 6th Royal Vet. Batt.
Oct. H. Lyte, h.p. R.M.

ADJUTANT.

Sept. 29, Davidson, late 4th Royal Vet. Batt., Calais.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Aug., Newstead, h.p. Norf. Fen. Cav. Sept. 12, Howcroft, h.p. 2d Life Guards. Oct. 2, Binley, 1st Foot, Dublin.

Sept. 23, Fisher, h.p. 131st. Foot. Oct., Cane, h.p. 128th Foot.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 5, Geddes, Staff-Assist.-Surg. Canada. Sept. 30, Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, Deputy-Insp.-General of Hospitals, Bath.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 3, J. J. Moore, Deputy-Com.-General, Prestonpans.

At Madras, Lieut. Dexter, 63d Regt. At Dacca, of cholera, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Watson, 57th N. I.

At Jamaica, Lieut, W. Everard, R.N. At Halifax, Lieut, B. Shillito, R.M.

On board the Annie, trader, on return home from the West Indies, having been invalided from H.M.S. Rainbow, Lieut. C. D. P. Marshall, R.M. youngest son of Major Marshall, R.M. At Jamaica, Lieut. Douglas, 64th Regt.

At Jamaica, Assist.-Surgeon H. Holmes, of

H.M.S. Magnificent.
At Cork, Capt. James Fisher, late 81st Regt. At Mosshill, near Strokestown, Capt. Master-son, late 87th Royal Irish Fusileers. At Fisher's Lodge, Clare, W. Gavin, Esq. late

71st Regt.

At Newtown Park, Somerset, Capt. J. F. G. Langton, Coldstream Guards.

Oct. 26, at Glasgow, Commander C. S. Cochrane, R.N., son of the late Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane.

Oct. 30, at Appleshaw, Lieut.-Colonel Duke, Oct. 30, at Appleshaw, Lieut-Colonel Duke, seed 78. He was appointed Ensign in the 33d Regiment, 28th April 1773; Lieutenant, 28th November, 1775; Captain, in the 26th 10th September, 1779; Major, 19th March, 1732; Lieut. Colonel, 30th December, 1733; and was placed on half-pay on the 65 miles of the colonial section North America, under Generals Sir W. Howe and Sir H. Clinton, in the campaigns of 1777, 1778, and 1779, with the 33d Regiment and 1st battalion of British Grenadiers. He was on home service from 1780 to 1787; and on foreign service, in Canada, from 1788 to 1797. In 1803, he was appointed one of the Inspecting Field-Officers of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps

in the South-West District. At Wolverhampton, aged 55, Lieut-Colonel

. Morrison, late R A. Nov. 4, at Waterhouse, near Bath, in his 80th ear, Edmund Crawley, Esq. Admiral of the

Nov. 5, at Shalford, near Guildford, Elizabeth,

wife of Capt. Pyner, h.p. 58th Regiment, Adjut. 2d Royal Surrey Militia.

At Killham, aged 55, Lieut. R. Readly, R.N. Near Southampton, Lieut. Charles Martelli, Near Southampton, Lieut. Charles Martelli, R.N. aged 34. In recording this death we have to deplore the loss to the naval service and the country, of a very promising officer. He had but recently obtained his promotion, in consequence, additional to length of active service, of being the author of a very useful little work lately published, entitled "The Naval Officer's Guide for preparing Ships for Sea." Nov. 7, at Thistle Grove, Chelsea, Commander J. Baker, R.N. Nov. 9, in London, Lieut. J. W. H. Hastings, 1st battalion Royal Scots.
At Portarington, Caputain R. Coote, late 18th

At Portarlington, Captain R. Coote, late 18th

Nov. 11, at Kingstown, near Dublin, of a malignant fever, Lieutenant-colonel Vincent, acting Assistant-Quartermaster-General. He com-menced his military career in the 49th regiment under the auspices of his uncle, Lieutenant-General Vincent, and obtained his company and majority in the 82d regiment, which he commanded at the battle of Orthes, and for his conduct on that occasion was rewarded by a gold medal. He was subsequently appointed Assistant Quartermaster General to the southern district in Ireland. Few men could be more respected and beloved than Colonel Vincent, and few have closed their earthly career more

deservedly regretted.

At St. Hiller's, Jersey, of apoplexy, T. B.
Lynch, Esq., formerly Captain 25th Regt.
John Colville, Esq., late Captain 15th Regt.

In Ireland, Lieutenant W. Jones (d), R.N.
At Fort William, county Kerry, W. Collis,
Esq., late Captain and Adjutant, Kerry Militia,
and Lieutenant hp. 34th Regt.
Nov. 17, Lieut. Colonel Clements, aged 45.

On board H.M.S. Castor, of cholera, Assistant-Surgeon J. Lowry (b).
At Liverpool, on his return from the West Indies, Capt. William Fitzgerald, 2d West India

Megt.

Nov. 20, off St. Leonard's, Lieut. Frederick Gilly, R.N. Having put to sea during a heavy gale of wind, in a boat belonging to the 41st Tower Coast Guard, in the hope of saving the crew of a vessel in distress, the boat was unfortunately swamped, and the above-named officer, together with five able-bodded seamen, thus fell a sacrifice to their noble and philanthropic exertions.

• Contrary to our usual practice of deriving our information exclusively from original sources, we inadvertently inserted in our Numsources, we inadvertently inserted in our Number for last month, from a cotemporary, a statement of the decease of Captain Pringle Stoddart, R.N. We have now, however, the gratifying duty to perform, of contradicting it; and that we do so from the best of all possible authorities, the following letter will fully justify:—

Edinburgh, Nov. 6, 1834. Str.—Having observed in the United Service Journal of this month, that my name and services are stated in the obituary, by which my Naval friends south of the Tweed will believe me no longer in existence, while I am living, and in excellent health, I have to request you will, in your next Journal, contradict the report of my decease.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, P. STODDART. To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

Ост. 1834.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvia-	Evapora-	
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.	meter Inches,	tor Inches.	Winds at 2 P. M.
8 1	62:4	52.3	30.12	60:8	530	_	.080	N. by E. beautiful day
1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1	61.0	51.8	30.10	60.7	394	-	1094	E.S E. beautiful day
₹ 3	62.1	51.6	30 12	65.0	423	_	.100	S.S.E. It, airs and fine
5 4	63 4	51.4	30 . 20	63.4	457 493	-	.112	W.S.W. beautiful day
(5	64:3	51.0	30-18	62.8	483	-	.090	W, by S. lt. airs and haz
5 6	68 · 4	55.2	30.19	68 - 4	470 426 497 460	-	.075	S.S.W. mod. br. and fine
78 9 19 9	71.0	57:3	30 - 18	70:3	426	-	086	W. by S. lt. wds. & hazy
ğ 8	66.8	59 4	30 10	66.8	497	-	.070	S. by E. very fresh, fine d
4 9	64.4	58.0	30.07	64.3	460	_	:053	W.N.W. mod. br. cloud
♀ 10	62.6	<u>57·5</u>	30.02	61.7	442	_	.034	N.W. mod. and cloudy
5 11	60.7	55.6	30.08	60.5	463	-	*056	W.N.W. mod. br. & fine
O 13	61.0	48.8	30 13	56.3	494	_	062	S.W. lt. winds, cloudy
D 13	58 6	52.3	30.00	57.7	517	77.0	.034	S.S.E. fr. br. and fine
8 14	59.8	51.0	29.83	57.9	536	. 205	~4076	S.S.W. mod. wd. shower
ğ 15	59.2	50.7	29.76	58.6	548	150	.020	W.S.W. fr. br. cloudy
1 16	59.3	49.4	29 60 29 67	58.0	563 612		.082	S.W. strong br. squally
F 17	55.4	47.2	29-67	55.0	612	-	.083	W.S.W. fresh breezes
7 18	53.2	45.6	29.73	48.7	679	•087	.002	N.W. strong br. cloudy
	51.6	44.0	<u>99 · 80</u>	49.5	631	103	.080	W. by S. blowing hard
20	54.3	44.2	29.72	54.0	685	.016	.071	S.W. moderate winds
o 21	51.7	44-8	¥9·70	53:8	671	• 207	.063	W.S.W. fr. br. & squally
ğ 22	22.5	45.7	29.68	53.4	618	126	.056	W.N.W. blowing hard
¥ 23	55.4	46 3	29.62	53 · 6	626	236	.057	N. by W. fr. br. cloudy
오 24	52.2	41.0	29.84	48.3	531 534	- 1	.023	N.W. fr. wds. and fine
25	50:5	40.0	30.06	50.5	544	-	.057	N.W. by N. mod.wds. she
O 🌉 🛭	51.9	41:3	30 12	50.8	613	·018	·076	N.N.W. lt. br. and cloudy
D 27	52.4	40 6	30:28	51.4	6.32	-	.078	W.N.W. lt. airs and cloud
o 28	51.5	43.5	30:32	49.7	656	-	.0.0	S.S.W. mod. wds. cloudy
Q 29	50.2	47.6	30:53	50.2	689	- 1	+064	W. by N. It, wds. cloudy
201223445467728223331 201223445467728223331	50.3	47.0	30.26	49.8	677	-	.063	W.S.W. mod. breezes
오 31 [52:1	47.3	30.18	51.5	6//		.074	S.S.W. mod, and cloudy

INDEX

TO THE

THIRD PART OF 1834.

Adventures of an Officer in the Brazilian Navy, 487 Affairs at home and abroad, 121, 265,

401, <u>553</u>

Albuera, on the battle of, 546

Alexander, Emperor, monument to, at St. Petersburgh, described, 386

American War of Independence, Traditions of the, No. I., 309; No. II., 438 Anecdotes of Dom Pedro and the Brazilian mock Revolution of 1831, 465

Annuals, the, noticed, 391

Arethusa, fountain of, described, 195

Armada, Spanish, account of the destruction of the, 151

Army, British, corporal punishment in the, 24-Abstract of Parliamentary Proceedings connected with the, 133 279, 418, 564-Stations of the, on the 1st Sept., 1834, 137-on the 1st Oct., 1834, 281—on Nov. 1, 1834, 423—ou 1st of December, 1834, 570— Promotions and Appointments in the, 140, 284, 425, 572-state of the French. 242-mode of recruiting the Danish, 382-officers in the, 383-table of the pay and emoluments of officers in the, 384

Army and Navy, General Orders to, 562 - Parliamentary Proceed-

ings connected with, 564 Asgill, Captain, condemned to death

during the American War, 318-his release, 320 Austria, the ordnance department and

artillery of, 82

Ava Prize Money, inquiry respecting, 120 Aylett, the late Lieutenant-General Sir William, Memoir of, 77-his gallant conduct, 78

Badajoz, description of the assault of, 50, 94-cruelties of the British soldiers at, 52-memorandum of the siege of, on the 6th of April, 1812, 54

Bahama Islands, Historical Account of the, 215—the government of Cap-tain Rogers in, 217 — slaves in the, 218—the sponge trade in, 223

Bavaria, Army of, 82-affairs of, 527

Bayonne, details of the action in front of, on the 13th December, 1813, with a map of the position occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, 289-loss sustained by the British at, 295

Belgium, military establishments of, 81 Benbow, Admiral, copy of his original Dispatch detailing the unfortunate events of August, 1702, 365 U. S. JOURN. No. 73, DEC. 1834.

Beresford, Lord, Colonel Napier's strictures on, 88

Births, 142, 285, 427, 574

Bombay, Account of a Voyage by Steam from, to Suez, 163

Boschmen, Mr. Howison's account of the, 302

Brace, Rear-Admiral Edward, nominated to the Commandership of the Bath, 409

Brazilian Navy, adventures of an Officer in, <u>487</u>

Caffraria, recollections of, 226-scenery of, 228-account of an interview with a chief of, 229-description of the natives, 230

Calcutta, programme of a grand exhibition of fireworks at, 131

Carew, Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, Memoir of, 374-his gift to Nelson, 375

Carlos, Don, movements of, 124

Cavalry Assistant Surgeons, claims of, <u>550</u>

Cavalry, on the equipment and charges of, 114, 399 -comparison between the French and English, 259

Cave, remarkable, description of a, near Vathi, 193

Chatham, misrepresentations of the radical press respecting the disturbances at, 266

Chelsea Hospital, account of the establishment of, 568

Chowne, the late General Christopher, Memoir of, 77

Cisueros, the Colombian Bandit, some account of, 213

Coghlan, Lieutenant-General, military career of, 522

Colombia, scenes in, 203, 350-costume of the natives of, 204-reverence paid to the Host in, 206—the ladies of, 208 an attack of banditti in, described, 362

Colonies and Colonization, remarks on, 297—derivation of the words, ib.—advantages arising from, 300-Mr. Howison's work on, 301

Commission, Military, hints for the, 24 Convention of Evora Monte, 497

Coorg, Dispatches relative to the military operations in, 268-list of the killed, wounded, and missing at, 269, 272, 273-Colonel Waugh's attack ou, 273-Licutenant-Colonel Steuart's report of the operations of the column under his command at, 278

Correspondence from the Principal Ports and Stations, <u>105</u>, <u>250</u>, <u>392</u>, <u>529</u>

Courts-Martial, Remarks on the Consti-

suggestions respecting, 261

General Orders, &c. 562

force of Wurtemberg, 515

Germanic Confederacy, and the military

tution and Practice of, noticed, 104-

Court-Martial, 562

ern Frontier of, 256-affairs of, 528 Crawley, Admiral Edmund, Biographical particulars relative to, 525 Gun-carriages, account of Captain Mar-Cunningham, Mr., his work on the Moshall's, 111 tions of the Heavenly Bodies and the Hanover, Duelling in, 81 Earth, reviewed, 246 Hardinge, Captain, original letter from Earl St. Vincent on the death of, 31 Curves, Captain Barton on Trisecting, 262 Heath's Book of Beauty, noticed, 538 De Henuber, Lieutenant-General Sir Hay, Lord John, Court-martial held on, Henry, services of, 523 for running down the Camelion, 278 Deaths, 143, 286, 428, 575 Hesse-Cassel, Military force of, 244 Devil's Rock, the, a Tale, 199 Hill, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland, Devonport, Correspondence from, 254 details of the action in front of Bay-Discipline, Military, suggestions on, 115 onne sustained by the corps under, 289 Donna Maria, favourers of the claims of, Holman, Lieutenant, his Voyage round the World, reviewed, 389 Donna Maria Francisca, her funeral, 251 Horne, Lieut.-Colonel, case of, 565 Douglas, the late Major-General Sir Horse-Guards, general order from the, William, Memoir of, 78 Doyle, General Sir John, Memoir of, 237 Hoste, Paul, his Treatise "Des Evolu--statement of the Earl of Moira retions Navales," 146-his " Naval peeting his services, 238-General Square," 148
Hotham, Vice-Admiral the Honourable Hutchinson's letter to, 239 Dress, Military, inconvenience of changes Sir Henry, tablet to the memory of, 79 in, <u>260</u> -memoir of, 369-gallant action be-Drill, Skeleton, Instructions in, noticed, tween, and three French Frigates, 370 249 -his services in the action off L'Orient, Dundas, Rear-Admiral, the Honourable 371-his character, 373-monument George, Biographical account of, 524 to his memory, 374 Howison, Mr., remarks on his work en-titled "European Colonies." 301—his Edinburgh, Meeting of the British Association at, 265 account of the Boschmen, 302 Editor's Portfolio, or Naval and Military Huggul Ghaut, casualties in the attack Register, 121, 265, 401, 553 of, 271 England, steam communication between, and India, 1 India, steam communication with, 1-Evora Monte, convention of, 497 on the Russian invasion of, 2-the army of, 9-on the employment of Falkland Islands, cause of the English English officers in the army of, 12 government re-hoisting the British flag Infantry, modern, weapons and compaat, 337-account of Port Louis in the, rative efficiency of, 395 338—abundance of provisions at, 339 Ireland, Medical Staff in, 398 -murder of Europeans by the natives Ithaca, Account of an Excursion to, in of, 341-apprehension of the murder-1830, 190 ers, 343 King, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard, Me-Fish, Admiral John, particulars respectmoir of, 232 -engages the Montanez ing, 523 Fisheries, Oil, suggestions relative to the, and Argonaute at Trafalgar, 233 Krasnoe Selo, Russian Reviews at, in Fitzclarence, Lord, exertions and escape 1834, 377 of, during the destruction of the Landau, fortress of, in Bavaria, 527 Houses of Parliament, 404 Lawrance, Alexander, Court-martial on, Firbusteers and Buccaneers, 453 Flogging, military, petition against, 566 Leaves from my Log-Book, No. V., 38; Foreign Miscellany, 80, 242, 382, 526 France, state of the army of, 242—wars No. VI., 175 Lemos, General, some account of, 35 of, 243-mortality in the army of, un-Light Infantry movements, 562 der Napoleon, ib .- affairs of, 526 French Fisherman, the, 57 Macdonald, Lieutenant R. N., account of his voyage by steam from Bombay to

Suez, 16:

Macgregor, Lleutenant-Colonel, his Re- Google

Gonsalvez, extraordinary death of, 56

Great Britain, official return of the Na-

Greece, fortresses in, 80-the Bavarian

soldiers in, 245-survey of the North-

val force of, in October 1834, 416

Gordon, Major, his death, 322

579 INDEX.

oly to the Address of the Duke of Wellington, on presenting Colours to the Sutherland Highlanders, 414

Malta, Intelligence from, 545

Marriages, 142, 285, 428, 574

Martinique, statements of Captain Scott respecting the capture of, 397

Masters in the Navy, considerations on

the office of, 17, 548
Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, by W. Galbraith, M.A., noticed, 248

Maw, Lieutenant Henry Lister, Courtmartial on, 267-case of, 555-his de-

fence, 556

Memoirs of General Officers lately deceased-General Christopher Chowne, 77-Lieutenant General Sir W. Ayleti, K.M.T., ib.—Major-General Sir William Douglas, K.C.H., 78-Major-General Robert Pilkington, 79-Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, 232-Admiral George Palmer, 234-Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, ib. - General Sir John Doyle, 237-Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Hotham, 369 - Admiral Sir Benj. Hallowell Carew, 374-General Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., 521-Lieutenant-General Roger Coghlan, 522-Lieutenant-General Sir Henry de Henuber, G.C.B., &c., 523-Admiral John Fish, ib. - Rear-Admiral the Honourable George H. L. Dundas, C.B., 524-Admiral Edmund Crawley, 525 Meteorological Register, 144, 288, 432,

576 Midshipmen, complaints of, 117

Miguel, Dom, the last days of, in Portugal, 32-enthusiasm of his army, 33 -his personal appearance, 34-hist of the adherents of, 37-popularity of, in Portugal, 169

Military Commission, hints for the, 24 Military organization and resources of

Prussia, 502

Milford, Correspondence from, 255 Miscellany, Foreign, 80, 242, 382, 526 Montgomery, Ensign, Court-martial on,

Morgan, Brigadier-General, his Letter to

General Graham, 312 Munster, Lord, his exertions during the

destruction of the Houses of Parliament, 402

Musket and Bayonet, improved, 547 Mustapha Basha, cruelty of, 66

Napier, Colonel, his History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, 83 — his remarks on Lord Beresford, 88—his Account of the Assault on Badajoz, 94

Naples, the Army and Navy of, 245 Nassau, the chief town of the Bahama

Islands, described, 22 Naval Administration, 116 Naval Fragments, No. 11., the French Fisherman, 57 and Military Register, 121, 265,

401,553

-- Officer's Guide, noticed, 538

-- Sketches, 474

Navy, the Turkish, 508

Nelson, suggestions on erecting a column to the memory of, 122

New Providence, account of the Island of, 218

New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, and China, Mr. Bennett's Wanderings in, reviewed, 249

Ocean, the Indian, considerations on steam navigation in, 164

Order-Book, the, or Naval Sketches, by Jonathan Oldjunk, Esq., No. I., 323; No. 11., 474

Oswald, Sir John, his Speech on presenting the new Colours to the 35th Regiment, 125

Palmer, Admiral George, Memoir of, 234 Parker's Parliamentary Short-hand, noticed, <u>538</u>

Parliament, account of the destruction of the Houses of, 401-extract from a letter of Mr. Westmacott respecting, 402-exertions of several officers during the, 403-plan of the Houses of,

Parliamentary Proceedings connected with the Army and Navy, 133, 279, 418, 564

Pedro, Dom, anecdotes of, 465

Pensions granted to the East India Company's Officers, 122 Persia, the Army of, 6

Pilkington, the late Major-General Robert, Memoir of, 79

Pirates and Piracy, from the earliest ages, No. 11., 64; No. III., 453 Poetry-Song, 478

Police force, its efficiency, 554

Portsmouth, Correspondence from, 105, 250, 392, 539

Portugal, the last days of Dom Miguel in, 32-a Trip through the Provinces of, during the late Struggle, No. I., 168; No. II., 343-popularity of Dom Miguel in, 169-conduct of the Miguelite soldiers in, 344

Prisoners, English, treatment of, by the French, 38

Promotions and Appointments in the Army and Navy, 139, 283, 425, 572 Prussia, effective strength of the army of,

- in 1833, reviewed, 390

- military resources and organization of, 502

Punishment, corporal, in the Army, observations on, 24-the object of, 25substitute for, 27

Rail-roads, remarks on, as a means of military defence, 158

Readers and Correspondents, Notices to, 120, <u>264, 400</u>

Red Sea, winds and currents of the, 167 Regimental Orderly Rooms, on the ma-

nagement of, 259

Reviews and Critical Notices of New Publications, 83, 529-the History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, ib. -Colonel Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, ib. - Remarks on Mr. Robert Steele's Report on the Bill for the Measurement of Tonnage, 99-Remarks on the Constitution and Practice of Courts-Martial, 104 - on the Motions of the Earth and Heavenly Bodies, 246-Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, 248—Instructions in Skeleton Drill, 249—Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, Singapore, and China, 249-Lieutenant Holman's Voyage round the World, 389-Prussia in 1833, 390 -the Annuals, 391-Will Watch, 529

Reviews, military, suggestions respecting,

Robley, Mr., character of, 306

Ross, Captain, on the relative Heights of Seas, 549

Royal Sussex Regiment, or 35th, presentation of colours to, 124

- Navy in Commission, 571

Russia, on the probability of an invasion of India by, 2-military seminaries in, 386

Sandhurst, half-yearly public examination at, 559

Santarem, description of, 344-amusing occurrence at, 347

St. Pol, Captain, death of, at Badajoz, 56 St. Vincent, Earl, original letter from, on the death of Captain Hardinge, R. N.,

Seas, relative Heights of, 549

Seamen, remarks on their moral condition, 433

Seymour, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael, Memoir of, 234-his action with the The-

Sheerness, Correspondence from, 108, 542-naval occurrences at, 255, 393 Singer, Major, death of, at Badajoz, 51

Smyth, Captain W. H., Meteorological Register kept by, 144, 188, 432, 576 Soldiers, British, cruelty of the, at Bada-

joz, 152

Song-All's Well, 478 Spain, Southey's History of the late War

in, and Portugal, reviewed, 83-the present scene of operations in, 388, 526 Spirits, ardent, use of, in the United Ser-

vice, 550

Sutherland Highlanders, or 93rd Regiment, account of the presentation of Colours to the, by the Duke of Wellington, 410 -the Duke of Wellington's Address to the, 412

Switzerland, army of the Confederation in, 245

Table-talk of an old Campaigner, 50 Tactics, naval, considerations on, 145-Paul Hoste's Treatise on, 146

Tam-tams, or Gongs, mode of making, in China, 243

Thun, camp of exercise at, 244

Tonnage, Measurement of, Remarks on the Bill for the, reviewed, 99-report of the Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners to consider the measurement of, 100

Turkey, the regular army of, 80-military resources of, 528 Turkish Navy, constitution of the, 508

Ulysses, the Castle of, described, 191 Uscocchi, or Pirates of the Adriatic, account of, 64-the war of the Venetians with the, 69-their leader, Milanowich. taken prisoner, 73-bravery and cruelty of, 24

Valentine, Lieutenant-General, letter of Prince Frederic William of Prussia on his death, 388

Vathi, town of, described, 196

Walker, General, his perilous situation at Badajoz, 53

- Mr., his ascent of the Peak of the Saddle in Colombia, 353

Warde, General Sir Henry, Biographical account of, 521

Washington, General, Lord Cornwallis's Dispatch to, and his Reply, 309-his correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, 314-Letter of, to Captain Asgill, 320 Water, salt, process for converting into

fresh, 409 Waterloo, the Household Brigade at, 109 -the author of the Campaign of, and

the Household Brigade, 110 Watson, Mrs., case of, 399, 552

Wellington, Lord, at Badajoz, 50

Whigs, administration of the, 553

Will Watch, by the author of " Cavendish," reviewed, 529

Wurtemberg, military force of, 515

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